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The Carpenter's Square—II.

BY PARALLELOGRAM.

(Continued from page 15 of December CARPENTER.)

NOW let us next examine a little more carefully the relationship of the square to frequently required lines. It is a common thing among carpenters to use 12 of the blade and 12 of the tongue for a right angle or square miter. Why are these figures employed, or, to put

dent that C, E, is the miter line of a square.

If we bisect X, E, thus establishing the point D, thus by the conditions existing setting off in the quadrant a space equal to one-quarter of its extent, and if from D, we draw a line to the centre C, corresponding, as already mentioned, with 12 of the blade, we shall find that this line (D, C) cuts the tongue on the point 5 (very nearly.*). The line D, C, as above explained, bisects the eighth of a circle. In other words, it is the line for an octagon miter, and therefore we say that for an octagon miter we

satisfactory for regular use. The way to proceed is indicated in Fig. 8. Let it be required to describe a circle, the diameter of which is equal to E, D. Drive pins or nails at these points and place the square as shown in the sketch. Place a pencil in the interior angle of the square, as shown at F. Then gradually shift the square so that the pencil will move in the direction of D, always being careful to keep the inside of the blade and inside of the tongue in contact with the pins or nails E, D. After having described the arc from F, to D, reverse the direction, describing the arc from

total number of members in good standing and benefit.

And what is more, we are adding steadily to the number of new Unions and reorganizing cities and towns where we had Unions that went down during the depression. This is very hopeful, and as trade is slowly bettering in a large number of the smaller towns the past few months, we look forward very sanguinely to quite a revival in organization among carpenters from now on. The past month we have had notices from more than a score of our Local Unions of movements they are to make this coming spring to establish the eight hour day or obtain better wages and improved conditions.

Since November 1st last we have granted charters to nineteen new Unions, viz.:

- Union 24, Batavia, N. Y.
- Union 46, Sault St. Marie, Mich.
- Union 49, Braddock, Pa.
- Union 81, Far Rockaway, N. Y.
- Union 93, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
- Union 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
- Union 124, Bradford, Pa.
- Union 132, Barberton, O.
- Union 138, Bayonne, N. J. (Jewish.)
- Union 139, Jersey City, N. J.
- Union 150, Plymouth, Pa.
- Union 194, Alameda, Cal.
- Union 206, New Castle, Pa.
- Union 212, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
- Union 213, McKeesport, Pa.
- Union 551, Turtle Creek, Pa.
- Union 556, Birmingham, Ala.
- Union 582, Bloomington, Ill.
- Union 652, Elwood, Ind.

Against the Standing Army.

Carpenters' Union 43, Hartford, Conn., adopted the following resolutions and the same have been forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, to influence members of Congress against voting any appropriation for an increase of the standing army. It is further desired that all our Local Unions shall send copies of these resolutions to their respective Congressmen and urge them to vote against any increase of the standing army. The resolutions read:

In view of the freedom held so sacred by the American people and their ever faithful adherence to the laws of our country and to the long continued peace we have enjoyed, be it

Resolved, that Carpenters' Union, No. 43, Hartford, Conn., deem it unwise to increase the standing army of the United States, for we believe it would be a means to overawe the American freemen, especially the laboring classes, so that the wealthy might be protected in times of adversity from the wrath they fear may come to them from wrongs done the working classes, for it is only too true that the larger the army the more danger that it will be used as a menace to the public peace we all so much cherish.

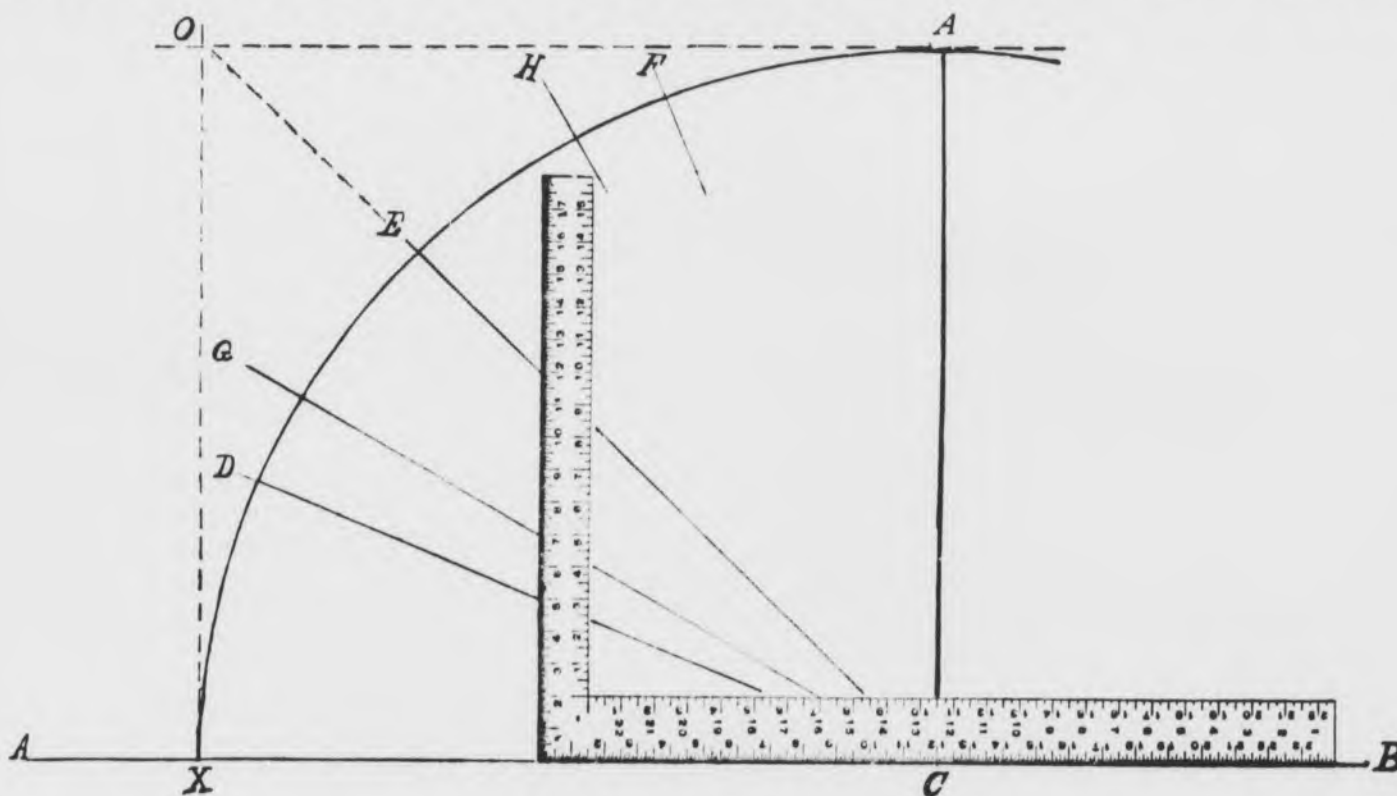


Fig. 7.

the question otherwise, how is it determined that 12 and 12 are the proper figures? Perhaps the question can be made still clearer by another illustration. It is common to say that 12 of the blade and 5 of the tongue is correct for the octagon miter. How is this determined? In Fig. 7, there is shown a quarter circle X, G, described from the centre C. Along the horizontal line A, B, the blade of the square is laid with 12 of the blade against the centre C, from which the quadrant was struck. Now, if we divide this quadrant into halves, thus establishing the point E, and if from E, we draw a line to the centre C, which is 12 of the blade, it will be found that it cuts also 12 of the tongue. If we complete the figure by erecting a perpendicular line from the point X, and intersecting it with a horizontal line from G, thus establishing the point O, it becomes very evi-

take 12 on the blade and 5 on the tongue.

By dividing the quadrant into three equal parts, as shown by X, G; G, H, and H, G, we obtain by drawing G, C, the line corresponding to the hexagon miter. This, it will be observed, cuts the tongue of the square at 7, (very nearly†) and therefore we say for hexagon miters we take 12 of the blade and 7 of the tongue.

The question sometimes arises can the square be employed to describe a circle? While the square may be used for describing a circle of any diameter, providing the capacity of the square is not exceeded, still those who attempt to perform the work will very likely conclude before they are through that other means are more

* The exact figures are 1.32 of an inch less than 5, but 5 is close enough for all practical purposes.
† The exact figures are 1.16 of an inch less than 7, but 7 may be used for all ordinary purposes.

F, to E. Then turn the square over, and by similar means complete the other half of the circle.

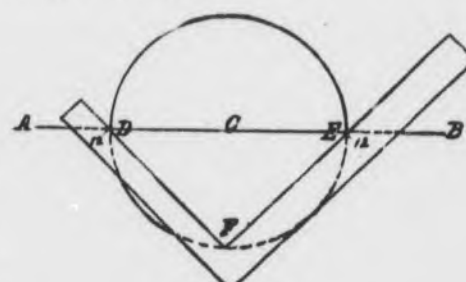


FIG. 8.

Still Adding New Unions to Our Fold.

Notwithstanding the general depression of the building trades, and the hard times particularly in carpenter work, with the new architectural changes in the large cities displacing vast numbers of carpenters from employment, still the United Brotherhood stands as firm as adamant in the

Strikes.

Strikes are quite proper, only strike right;
Strike to some purpose, but not for a fight;
Strike for your manhood, for honor and fame;
Strike right and left till you win a good name;
Strike for your freedom from all that is vile;
Strike off companions who often beguile;
Strike with the hammer, the sledge and the axe;
Strike off bad habits, with troublesome tax;
Strike out unaided, depend on no other;
Strike without gloves and your foolishness smother;
Strike off the fetters of fashion and pride;
Strike where 'tis best, but let wisdom decide;
Strike a good blow while the iron is hot;
Strike and keep striking till you hit the right spot.

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—VII.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

ANY forms of mouldings well known to the workman of twenty-five or thirty years ago have now fallen into disuse, or have been superseded by the more common machine made shapes so prevalent at present. The beautiful Greek and Roman ogees and ovolos, whose faces had to conform to exact lines given by the architect, are scarcely known of or mentioned in modern work; nay, even the manner of forming them is a method almost unknown outside of a few high class architects' offices. It is some of these mouldings I intend dealing with in the present paper, for notwithstanding their non-employment at the present time, the growing demand for better and a purer style

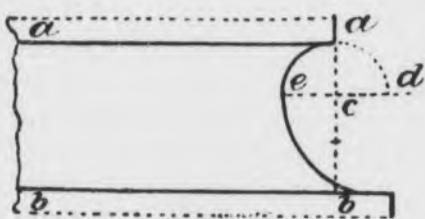


FIG. 69.

of work points to their early resurrection, and the workman who can at once form these mouldings by correct rules will demand "honor in his own country" and swell his earnings accordingly, a circumstance not to be despised.

At Fig. 69 I show a scotia mould and the manner of describing it. Divide a, b , into three equal parts; with c , as a centre and the radius c, a , describe the semi-circle e, a, d . Then with d , as a centre and d, e , as radius, describe the quadrant e, b , then a, e, b , will form the line of moulding.

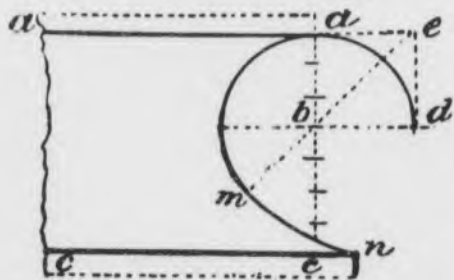


FIG. 70.

Fig. 70 shows another method of getting a deeper moulding. Let a, a , be the upper line and e, e , the lower; from a , drop a perpendicular to e ; divide a, e , into seven equal parts, through the third of these, from a , draw a line parallel to a, e ; from b , with b, a , draw the semicircle b, d , and from d , draw to e , perpendicular to b, d ; produce a, a , to e ; from e , as a centre, with e, m , as radius, describe part of a circle to n .

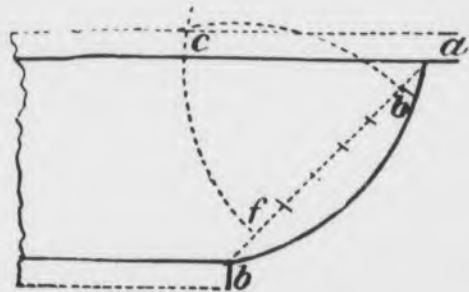


FIG. 71.

Fig. 71 shows an "echinus," or "ovolo." This is one of the most useful of mouldings, and was employed largely by the Greeks in many positions. Let a, b , be the two points; join them by a line, a, b ; divide this into seven equal parts; from b , with b, c , and from a , with the same radius, describe arcs, cutting in c ;

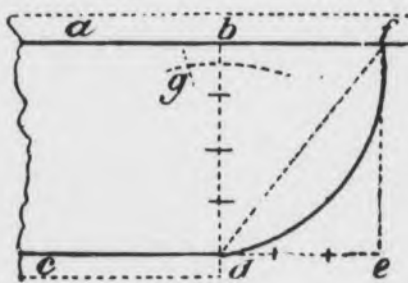


FIG. 72.

from c , with c, a , describe the arc a, b . Another method of describing an ovolo is shown at Fig. 72. Let a, b , and c, d , be the two horizontal lines of the figure. Divide b, d , into four equal parts; make d, e , equal three of these; draw e, f ; then with any radius greater than half of d, f , with d and f as centres respectively, describe the arc, cutting at g , from which, as a centre, describe the arc, d, f .

At Fig. 73 I show a moulding called a "quirked ovolo." The projection in this case is made equal to five-sevenths of its height, as seen by the divisions, and the radius of the circle

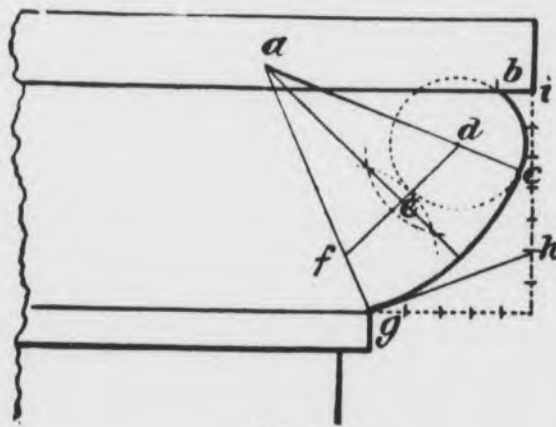


FIG. 73.

b, c , is made equal to two of the divisions, but other proportions may be taken. Describe the circle b, c , forming the upper part of the contour, and from the point g , draw g, h , to form a tangent to the lower part of the curve. Draw g, a , perpendicular to g, h , and make g, f , equal to the radius d, c , of the circle b, c , join f, d , by a straight line, which bisect

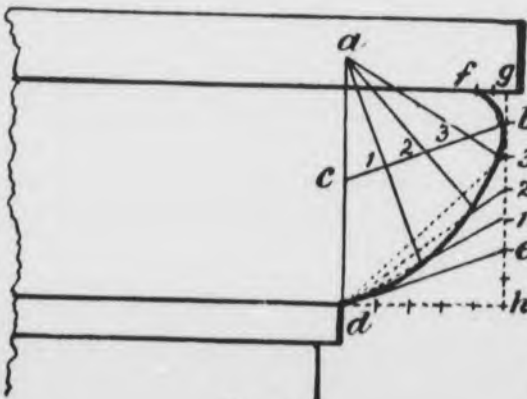


FIG. 74.

by a line perpendicular to it, meeting g, a , in a ; join a, d , and produce the line to c . Then from a , as a centre, with the radius a, c , or a, g , describe the curve c, g .

Fig. 74 is a method where the tangent d, e , and the projections are given. Through the point of extreme projection b , draw the vertical line g, h , and through b , draw b, c , parallel to g, h , and produce it to a , making c, a , equal to c, d . Divide e, b , and c, b , each into the same number of equal parts, and through the points of division in e, b , draw from a , straight lines, and through the points of division in c, b , draw from d , right lines, cutting those drawn from a

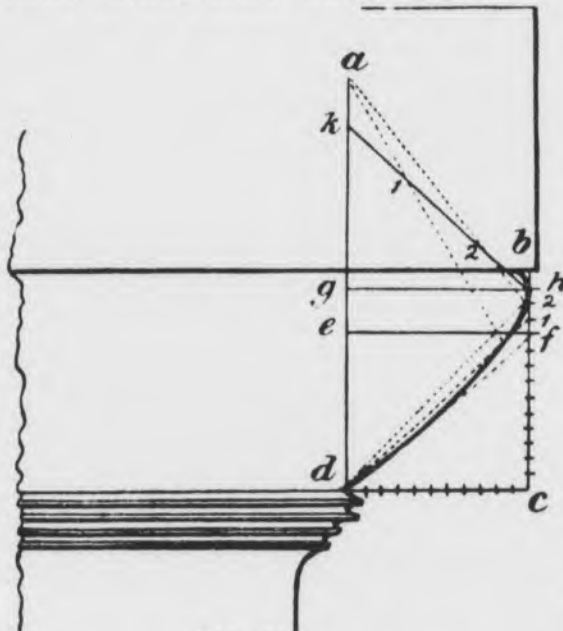


FIG. 75.

The intersections will be the points through which the curve is traced.

In Fig. 75 I exhibit a method of describing the hyperbolic ovolo of the Grecian Doric capital, the tangent a, c , and projection b being given. Draw d, e, g, k, a , perpendicular to the horizon and draw g, h and e, f at right angles to d, e, g, k, a . Make g, a equal to g, d , and e, k equal to d, e ; join h, k . Divide h, k and f, h into the same number of parts, and draw lines from a through the divisions of k, h , and lines from d

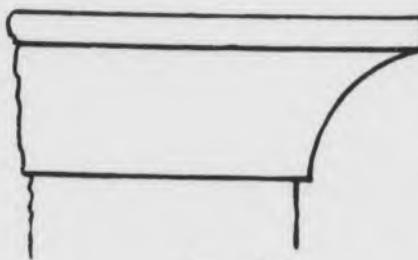


FIG. 76.

through the divisions of f, h , and their intersections are points in the curve.

In Figs. 76 and 77 I show a cove or "cavetto" mould. To describe it let a, b, c, d , Fig. 76, be the lines at top and bottom. From b , draw to d , per-

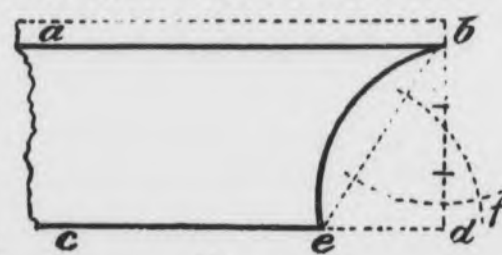


FIG. 77.

pendicular to a, b ; divide b, d into three equal parts; from d lay on d, c to e equal to two of these parts; join b, e , from e and b , with radius greater than half e, b , draw arcs cutting in f ; from f , with f, b , draw the arc b, e . Another method of describing this moulding is shown at Fig. 78, a, b

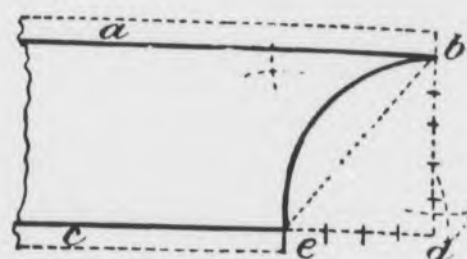


FIG. 78.

and c, d , are the two lines, divide the perpendicular into five equal parts, made d, e equal to five of these and proceed as in the last example.

The next example is the *cyma recta* moulding. This is considered the most beautiful of mouldings; and this figure is the simplest form, and is easily described; a, b , and c, d , Fig. 79, are top and bottom lines of the moulding, b, e the height, and d, e the projection. Divide the line d, e into twelve equal parts; take six of these parts as radius, with b and 6 as centres, describe the arcs g , with 8 as a centre, and the same radius, describe the arc $6, 7, b$, then with 1 and 6 as centres

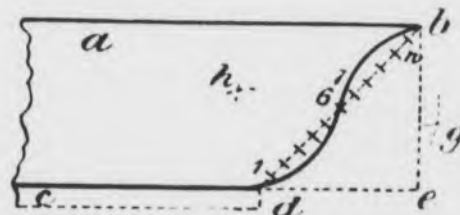


FIG. 79.

describe the arcs at h , with h as a centre, describe the arc $d, 6$.

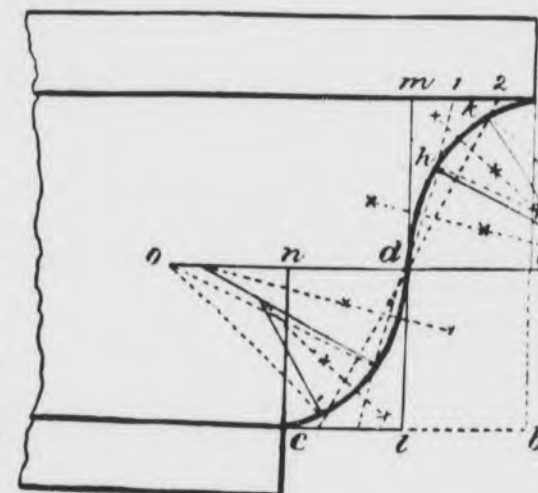


FIG. 80.

Fig. 80 shows a *cyma recta* formed by two opposite curves, shown by the use of ordinates. By taking a greater number of points than shown, as centres, the figure will resemble an elliptical curve. The manner of drawing the curves is shown on the diagram and may be easily followed.

Fig. 81 shows a *cyma recta* formed with true elliptical quadrants. These curves may be obtained by following

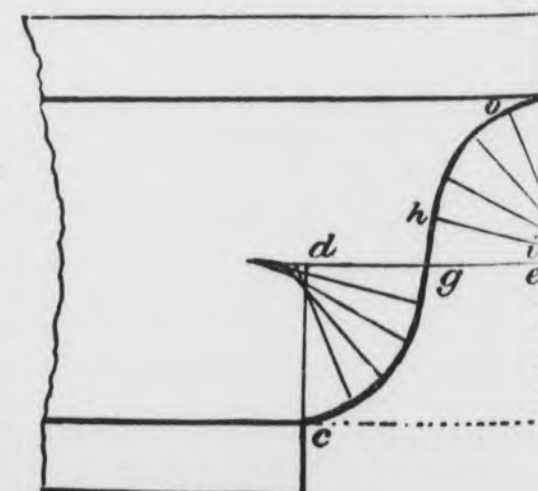


FIG. 81.

the lines in the diagram, or by any of the methods given in former papers for obtaining elliptical curves. This moulding can best be described by the use of a trammel.

I round off this chapter with an illustration of a double barge-board and description. Fig. 82 shows the design. To draw it, divide the diameter a, b , of the circle a, b, c, d , into six equal parts, through the third of these, drawing the line c, d, e, f, g , at right angles to a, b . From 3, with distance equal to one of the parts on

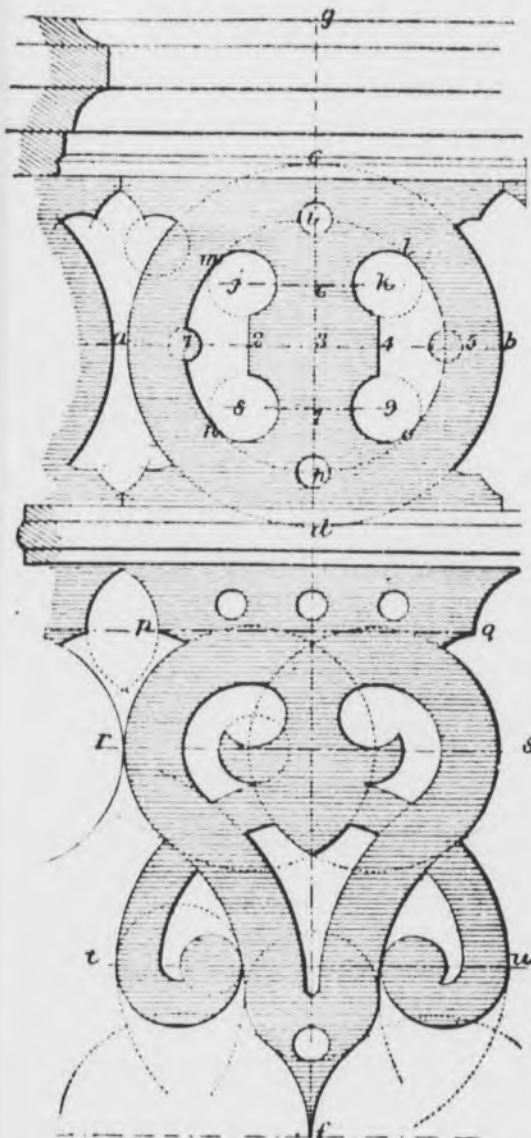


FIG. 82.

a, b , set off the line a, c , to the points 6 and 7; and through the points, 2, 4, 6 and 7, draw lines, forming a square. Then from the point 3 as a centre, with 35 or 31 as a radius; describe the circle, $h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z$. Then with half the distance, $5, b, n, 1, a$, and upon the lines 6 and 7, produced to right and left, describe from the centres $j, k, 8, 9$, the arcs of circles which will join the parts of circle, $i, 5, h, i$, as $5, l, 1, m, h, n, 5, o$, with the sides 2 and 4 of the square. The small circles, as $j, k, 8, 9$, give the standard for the various centres and centre lines, the moulded part d , being drawn to depth as shown. Set off from the point d , the distance of the diameter of small circles as k , from the point d , nine and a half times to the point f , which terminates the design. The line p, q , is drawn at right angles to g, f , through the first part, r, s , through the third, and the line t, u , through a point midway between the sixth and seventh points. All the circles and arcs of circles are either equal to parts or multiples of the standard circle as k , or f , any one of the six divisions on the line a, b .

THERE are men who never fret about the errors they have committed until exposition discovers them. Such men would gain reputation at the sacrifice of character.

Queries and Answers.

BY A. W. WOODS.

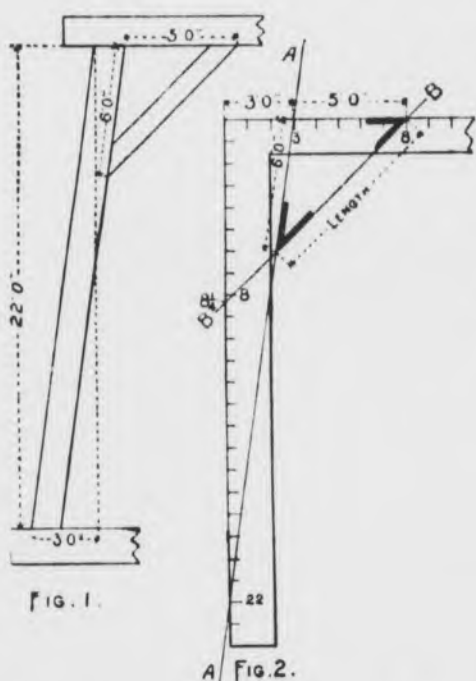
IN the October number of THE CARPENTER there appeared several problems in carpentry. The writers of some of which asked for information on the subjects.

Now, as these questions went a begging in the last number of THE CARPENTER, we submit our ideas and perhaps others will follow. They may differ with us as to the best methods.

The readers, however, will be the judge.

First: H. T. wants to know how to find the length and cuts for a common trestle.

Now, as he did not give particular



dimensions we will assume the following:

Suppose that the posts from sill to plate have a rise of 22 feet and a run of 3 feet. The brace to have a run of 5 feet on the plate and 6 feet on the post. See Fig. 1.

Draw line A, A, and apply the square to same, crossing at 22 and 3, as shown in Fig. 2. Now set off 5 more inches on the tongue for the upper run of the brace which will bring us to the 8th inch on that member. Now measure down from the tongue 6 inches on line A, A, for the lower run and draw line B, B, intersecting the above named points and the length of the brace is found to a scale of 1 inch to the foot as shown.

By applying the square to the brace at the figures crossed by the line B, B, the tongue will give the upper cut and the blade would give the lower cut if the post stood at right angles with the plate; however, mark it just the same as if it was to be cut, and to this apply the square at the proportion of 3 to 22 which will give the proper cut. In other words, it is exactly that proportion as shown between the line of the blade and the line A, A, that is to be taken from the gauge line above mentioned.

Bevels may be set as shown for these cuts, but we do not advocate their use. Better lay them aside and depend on how to use the square.

Second: N. O. wants to know how to cut braces to fit against vertical

posts at a given pitch. We will illustrate by using two squares, though, of course, one is all that is necessary in executing the work. The pitch given is 4 inches to the foot or the 1 pitch.

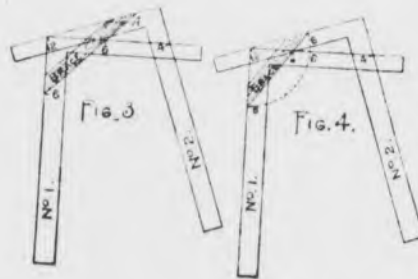
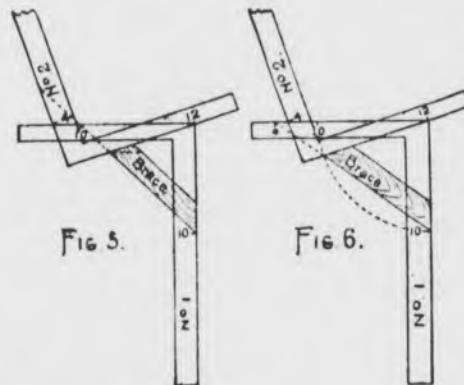


Fig. 3 illustrates how to place the squares to find the length and cuts. The brace having a run of 6 feet on the post and being at an angle of 45° would pass at equal figures on blade and tongue of square No. 1, and gives the lower cut and the bevel at A, to which must be added the proportion of 4 to 12, which is the same as that part of square No. 2 above No. 1. But if the brace is to have equal runs (see Fig. 4), then the measurement must be transferred from the tongue of No. 1 to that of No. 2. The figures now intersected by the brace at point marked * on tongue and that on the blade of square No. 1 will give the



cut at either end, the blade giving the cut. Figs. 5 and 6 show how to place the squares to find the above results on the high side. The same rule as to the application of the square for the cuts in Figs. 3 and 4 applies to 5 and 6. The figures crossed by the dotted lines on the square No. 2 will also give the upper cut of the brace.

The carpenter will observe that this requires very accurate measurement as to length. The least deviation will be multiplied twelve fold.

Third: R. M. submits a rule for finding the length of the side of an octagon and wants to know if any of his brother carpenters has a better one. Taking his own example and barring an error of 2 inches he is still out $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. The side of an octagon when the square of same is 1 foot lacks .03 of being 5 inches. Not much, it is true, but when the square is 8 feet it amounts to $8 \times .03 = .24$, or practically $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch.

Fourth: J. A. B. submits a method of dividing a circle into any number of equal parts which he styles as his own. The rule is an excellent one, but it is not new.

We have illustrated this in THE CARPENTER.

We first noticed it in an old English work. So far as we know it has never

appeared in any of the works on geometry, but have noticed it in several architectural papers.

How to Prevent Wood from Warping.

It may be stated as a demonstrable fact that wood, and particularly hard wood, which has not been properly sawn, is almost sure to warp or twist to some extent in the seasoning. This is a matter which every contractor should look after when laying in a stock of lumber to be worked up. A board cut from the side of a log has the grain rings of the wood lying in circles having a greater length on one side of the board than on the other, and it is quite natural that these rings will endeavor to close as their circumferences get shorter by seasoning, and in closing they bend the board over, or, in other words, warp it. If the rings at one end of a board are out of line with the rings at the other end, which is frequently the case where the log was originally crooked, then the board will both warp and twist, as the rings do not shrink uniformly. Much can be done to prevent warping and twisting, in the piling of the stuff. The boards should be laid on their flat side with the side down that shows the concave or hollow curve of the rings; battens or weather strips should be laid across the pile at regular intervals, and always directly over the corresponding battens below; then another tier of boards on these again, and so on, until the pile is completed. The pile should have an inclination to carry off the rain and should be topped off with rough boards enough to keep the pile dry. It is not best to pile the lumber where it will get too much sun or drying winds, as lumber seasoned too rapidly is apt to crack and check. Of course the best boards, boards that will not warp or twist, are quarter sawn. It makes no difference what the lumber may be, whether it is pine, oak or ash, if it is quarter sawn it will not warp in drying nor yield so readily to changes of the weather. It has the disadvantage of being more expensive, as in sawing each quarter a narrow board is first taken, then one a little wider, and so on until the whole quarter is cut. Quartered oak, of which we hear so much nowadays, never changes its shape after it is worked; "it stays where it is put," as the carpenters say, a quality that is very valuable. Another advantage of quartering is that you get all the beauties of the grain shown up to better advantage than if the boards were just sliced from the round log.

—Carpentry and Building.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Things are very dull in this city, and in fact the neighboring cities around here, as dull as I ever saw them here. Keep the boys away from here, as about one-half of our men are walking the streets, and the outlook at the present time is not very encouraging. There is not much work in the architect's offices to let.

H. M. SAUNDERS.

The Construction of Mantels.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.



MANTELS may properly be divided into three classes, namely—First, simple mantel shelves or mantel of one section set on the face of the wall or chimney breast; second, those of two or more sections in height set on the face of the wall or chimney breast, and, third, *return mantels*, or those of one, two or more sections in height, with ends so constructed as to return back and enclose the right and left sides of the chimney breast. The last class I will take up and describe in this article.

A comparison of the plan elevation and section of the engravings Figs. 1, 2 and 3 will give the reader a fair idea of the methods of constructing a

The top mirrored portion, Fig. 1, may either be framed with the bottom panels or, for economy and better handling, be a separate part framed by itself and doweled on its bottom edge to fit behind the mantel shelf, allowing it to drop behind one quarter of an inch so as to hide the joint and form a rebate. The horizontal panel under the mantel shelf is carved in the centre with an elliptic radiating carving or this can be carved out as a separate piece and glued and nailed on with wire nails. In regard to the columns, I would state that these are best made up of three or four pieces mitred and glued together, then turned in a lathe or worked down by hand to the desired contour and afterward fluted with the gouge. The molded bases are likewise turned and the bottom plinth is square and provided with dowels to secure it to the tiled hearth. At Fig. 4 I illus-

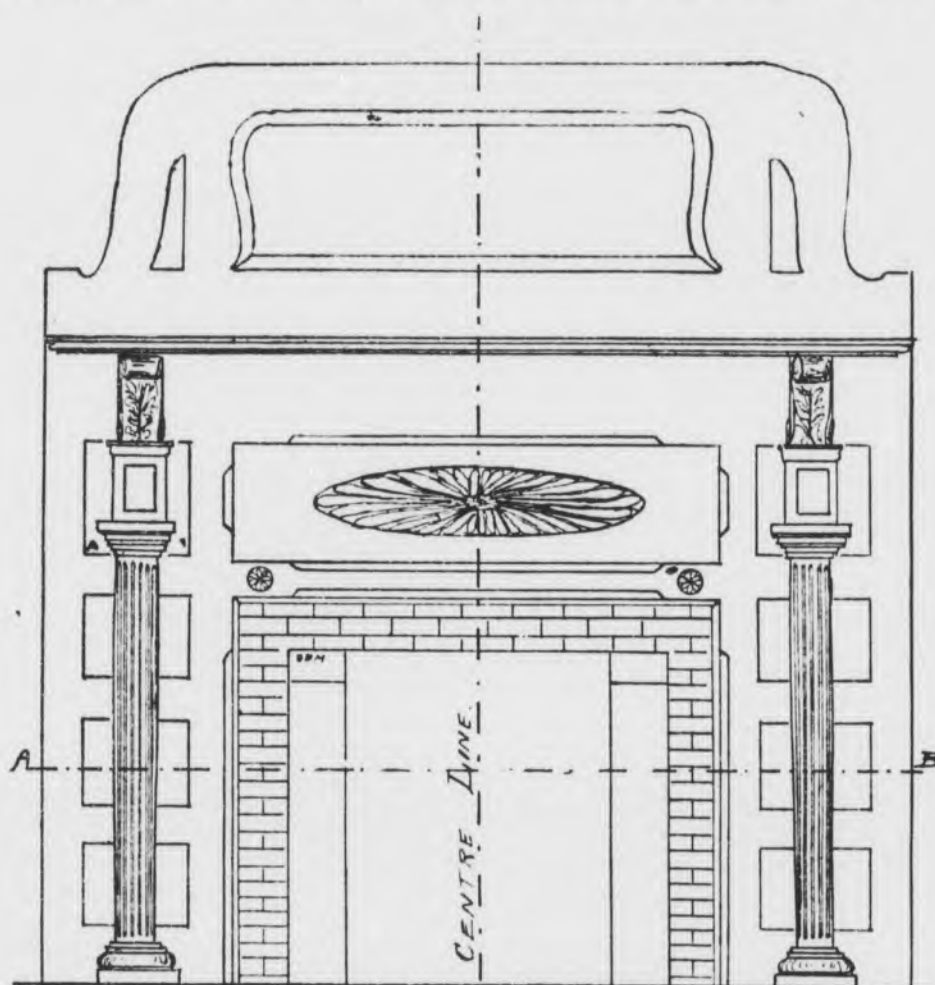


FIG. 1.—ELEVATION OF MANTEL.

mantel of the colonial type, one now very popular in modern cottages and small city houses. Let us take it apart and analyze its construction. By referring to the plan shown at Fig. 2 it will be seen that the main part consists of a series of panelled frames, made up of two panelled jambs and a panelled head for the

trate for the benefit of all joiners a very simple method of putting in panels in framing where they have but one face side, as seen here. The method consists in rebating the framing all round and then bevelling the panels, as shown at Fig. 4. Then triangular stamped steel points, about one-thirty-second of an inch thick,

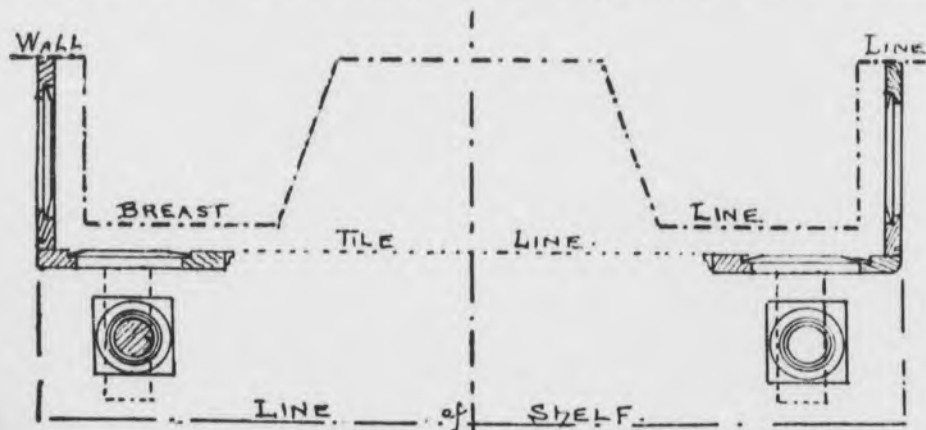


FIG. 2.—PLAN OF MANTEL.

front and two separate panelled ends, one right and one left, for the *returns*. These are first framed, put together and molded, after which the ends may be nailed to the front, and the brackets and mantel shelf screwed to it.

driven in at the back about six inches apart, thus securing the panel closely against the rebate.

In closing these remarks on the construction of mantels, I would say that these articles are merely intended

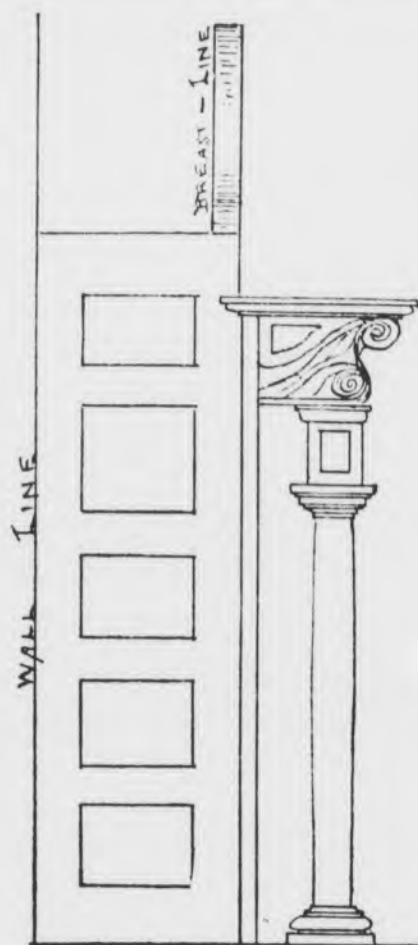


FIG. 3.—SIDE VIEW, SHOWING RETURN.

as preliminary information, as this subject is one which might be lengthened out to cover more designs. These, however, are innumerable, so

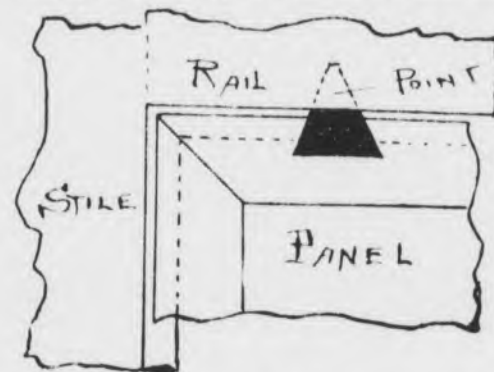


FIG. 4.—PUTTING IN PANELS WITH POINTS.

that I would recommend carpenters to study all they see, so that they may readily be able to comprehend any design they may be called upon to construct.

J. A. Fay & Co.'s New Machines.

One concern in the country evidently believes a revival of good times to be at hand; at least so one would judge from the number of radically new machines J. A. Fay & Co., of Cincinnati, are bringing out. Among those already on the market, are, an 8-inch inside moulder, a horizontal double hollow chisel mortiser, a combination saw and dado machine, and a special sash sticker, a heavy three cylinder side roll surfacer, a 28 by 8 inch planer and matcher, and they have under way a new line of outside moulders and a new flooring machine, which is spoken of as being something away ahead of anything of the kind they, or any one else, have made. In addition to these machines they have a number of new car shop, furniture and wheel machines.

Good government is of the kind that is satisfactory to those whom it governs. No government is safe, however, unless it is fortified by the good will of the governed.

Circumference of the Circle.

From F. C., Nashville, Tenn.

I have noticed the letter from Mr. Davis, published on page 11 of the December number, entitled "Problems with the Steel Square," wherein he describes two rules for getting the circumference of a circle. I have no objections to the rules in themselves as he lays them down, and had he taken the precaution to say that while they are only approximately correct, still they answer every purpose in ordinary work, I should not have taken the trouble to write this letter. But inasmuch as his words convey the impression that the rules are accurate, that is to say, mathematically correct, I feel constrained to call attention to the matter.

Mr. Davis is on dangerous ground whenever he attempts to measure the circumference of a circle by methods that are based upon the diameter. It is well known to the general reader as well as to mathematicians that the problem commonly designated as "squaring the circle" has never yet been solved. The relation between diameter and circumference is something that cannot be expressed in figures with absolute accuracy. We are in the habit of saying that the circumference is 3.1416 times the diameter. The figures .1416 here represent an indeterminate decimal. It is something which has been worked out by different investigators into a formidable row of figures extending to many places, without ever being brought to an even conclusion. There is always a remainder, and for this reason we frequently see the ratio of the diameter to the circumference written thus: 3.1416 +, which means that it is something more than 3.1416.

If the reader will multiply 3.1416 by 7, he will get as a product 21.9912 +. This is so nearly 22 inches that, as mentioned above, the rule Mr. Davis gives is satisfactory for all ordinary purposes, but it is 21.9912 +, and not 22. There is a difference as the reader will perceive. While it is impossible to measure this discrepancy with ordinary instruments, at least on small circles, still it is a difference. It works out a wonderful variation from true dimensions, where, for example, the circles are millions of miles in diameter instead of a few inches.

I merely want to enter a word of caution to mechanics in this matter. They must not be led to believe that it is possible to accurately solve off-hand and by the use of common tools, problems which mathematicians have worked at unsuccessfully from the very beginning of mathematical science down to the present day. At the same time it is very proper that they should have for use the best rules, and the most convenient rules that can be devised which give satisfactory results, even though they are theoretically incorrect.

THERE is little difference between a chronic scab workman and an escaped convict. The latter may be detected by his garb, while the former betrays his calling from his inability to look an honest workman squarely in the face.

Construction of an Ordinary Hip Roof by Cardboard Model.

TREATISE NO. 1.

THIS subject exhibits the construction of an ordinary hip roof; the angles of the building being square, make the seats of the hip-rafters also square, which forms a right angle. This will make each pair of jacks equal in length. It will be very necessary to have the exact dimensions of the building; then fix upon some scale, say one inch and a half to the foot, as being the most convenient, as every eight will represent one inch. Laying down one of the angles will be quite sufficient to give the different lengths and cuts of all rafters.

The rise or pitch of the roof: The usual custom is to make it equal to

which are indicated by the circular lines 7, 7, 9, 9, etc. Join 6, 7; 4, 9, etc., for the lengths of the jack rafters.

The bevels for the face or side cut of the jacks will be seen at I, and are obtained by setting off at the right of centre line F, E, the full thickness of the ridge, as shown by the dotted line; lay off same thickness from and parallel with back of rafter, from point J, square out cutting line at K, join E, K, draw from centre dotted line a line parallel with E, K; this gives bevel, I, for face or side cut of the jacks, as will be required to fit against the side of the hip-rafter.

Note.—The dotted line parallel with line E, G, cutting seat of hip, a line from this point of intersection and parallel with line G, H, cutting back of hip on the left of line G, H, set off thickness of ridge line L, also from back of hip set off thickness of hip, from H, square over H, and M, from

back of card, cut partly through only. And on lines 6, 7, and 7, 10, cut clear through; and from 4 to 9, and 9 to 11, cut the card clear through; and on line 2 to 8, and from 8 to 12, cut clear through the card also. These will be sufficient to give the learner a very good idea of how the work will come together. At points B and C, Fig. 1, press the point of your dividers and from these points on back of card cut partly through the card only, again on face side and on lines B, E, C, cut clear through. You are now ready to see the fruits of your labor, in the first place the lines which have been cut from the back only part way through form hinges. Now commence and turn or raise your hip, then raise 2, 8, next raise 4, 9, and also 6, 7, and you will see how nicely each one will come to the proper height, and in every instance will agree with its position at the side of the hip, and each one will represent a jack rafter. Now come to the given rafters, and raise them to a right angle, you will see that they agree with the hip and also with the jack rafters. Note.—If you wish neatness in your work, you must be careful in laying your work out and in cutting the card, and also when you begin to turn up the card it should be on some smooth surface, otherwise the work may not be very satisfactory.

The bevels for the plumb and foot cuts of the given and jack rafters are seen at 13 and 14; the bevels for the plumb and foot cuts of the hip are seen at 15 and 16, and for backing the hip will be seen at 17; at any point on the seat say S, square out line cutting at P, and with S as centre a circle cutting the back of the hip, also centre line of seat at R, gives line P, R, for the bevel.

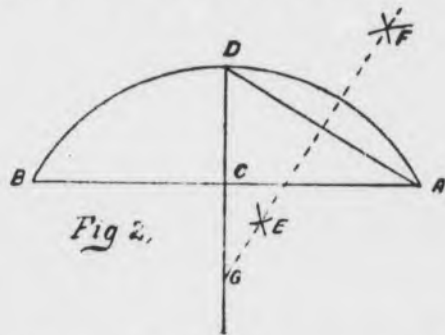


Fig. 2. To draw a segment of a circle when the chord line A, B, and the height C, D, are given. Bisect A, D, by the arcs E, and F; draw a line through the intersecting arcs F, E, to G; upon G, as a centre with G, D, as radius mark the segment B, D, A.

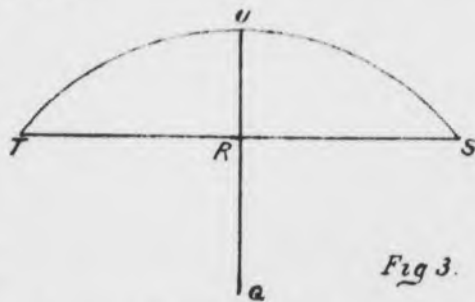


Fig. 3. To draw a segment of a circle, finding its radius by arithmetical calculation. Let T, S, be the chord and R, U, the height of the required segment: let R, S, half the chord, equal 6, and R, U, equal 3: square half the chord, square the height, add the product together, divide by the height, and the product

will be the diameter: divide again by 2, and this product will be the radius U, q, as follows:

Six times six equals 36, square of half the chord.

Three times three equals 9, square of the height.

36 x 9 added together equal 45, which divide by 3 equals 15, which divided by 2, will give 7½, the radius.

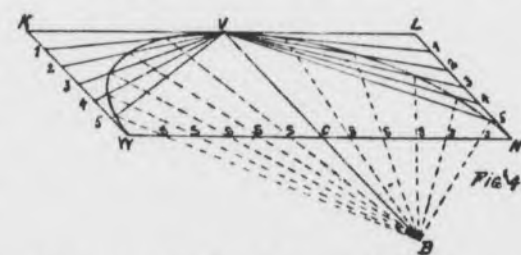


Fig. 4. This figure shows an oblique section of an ellipse drawn by radial intersection of lines. Let W, N, and V, B, be the given diameters, make V, C, and C, B, equal, draw K, L, parallel to W, N; draw N, L, and W, K, parallel to V, C, divide L, N; N, C; C, W, and W, K, each into a like number of equal parts as shown. From 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, draw lines to V, from B, through S, S, S, S, S, draw lines to intersect those drawn to V, then the curved line traced through these intersections will be that of an ellipse.

HENRY D. COOK.

Friends of Honest Labor

are said to have declared a

BOYCOTT

upon the product of the firms and corporations whose names appear in this list:

BICYCLES—Overman Bicycle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass. Gormully & Jeffrey, United States Bicycle Co., Chicago. Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. Harding & Todd, Rochester, N. Y. Gould & Walker, Westboro, Mass. Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

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NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Boom all Union Labels.

one third the width of the building, as shown in the elevation, but the rise of roofs depends much on circumstances.

MAKING A MODEL IN CARDBOARD.

The object of the writer in making this drawing on cardboard is to show more clearly and present to some of our young friends, or those of lesser experience in the carpenter trade, a better illustration of the work by first making a model of it in cardboard.

To do this let A, B, C, D, be the walls of a right-angled building, and B, E, C, the elevation. Make G, H, square with the seat of the hip, and equal in height to F, E, Fig. 1. Join H, D, this gives the length and cut of the hip. Next lay down the seats of the jack rafters, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, cutting the centre line of hip. From the points of intersection, on centre line G, D, square up to the left, cutting back of hip, again from each point of intersection on centre line of hip, and at right angles with the seats of the jacks, square up lines, making each one equal in height to those cutting the back line of the hip, or as those

N, connect with line L, at O, and parallel with N, O, from M, strike the line which gives the length and bevel for the face or side cut of hip to rest against the side of the ridge. The reason for getting bevels for side cuts of jacks and also the side cut for the hip by this rule is simply to show the different methods, and, in my judgment, the rule which I have laid down in my previous drawings for THE CARPENTER, are more direct and preferable.

Next commence to project the cardboard, at the point G, and at centre line at D, press the point of your dividers and on the back side from these intersections, and with a sharp-pointed knife, cut partly through the card only—as this will have to form a hinge when you begin to project your work—next from G to H, and on face side, cut clear through the card, and from H to D, cut clear through the card.

The hip is now ready to be turned up to its position. Next press the point of your dividers through points 2 and 12, also 4 and 11, and at 6 and 10, and from each of these points on

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY, 1898.

Trade Union Development from Local Forms.

It was at that very date when the railway had commenced its work of binding city to city, and state to state, with indissoluble bonds, that every Union was a local Union, gathering, holding, and expending its own funds. Such being the situation when a Union went on strike it had to contend single-handed against the concentrated power of the employers. Generally speaking, such one-sided contests were fought as long as there was anything in the Union's little stocking, and when the last coin had been shaken out of the toe thereof, the Union invariably went to pieces.

A similar result generally happened when an epidemic of sickness struck a town where a Union was located. In such cases, when the funds were exhausted and assessments failed to yield, then the sick often died from want, and the dead were in frequent cases carted to the public ground and buried, with scant ceremony, in an unmarked grave. "Rattle his bones over the stones, he is only a pauper nobody owns," has undoubtedly been the only requiem of many a good Union man, under such circumstances.

Another defect of the old fashioned isolated local systems was that when a member went to another town, in order to find work, he lost all claim to the funds, which, with his hard earned wages, he had helped to create. And, furthermore, though he may have been a staunch Union man for many years, he had no more claim upon the next Union than if he were the veriest "scab."

It is evident that such an inadequate system, as that of isolated Local Unions, could not exist in a progressive age without its defects being soon recognized, and without that recognition resulting in remedial action. Accordingly, we find that on the first day of the present half century a number of machinists' Unions united in forming a greater Union; a Union designed to include all properly qualified men of the several branches of the machinists' trade, irrespective of all local or geographical divisions. The beneficent example thus set was speedily followed by several other trades, and now it is well evident that the system of organization then formulated is destined to be finally adopted by each and every trade.

It would require another article, and that of a statistical nature, to fairly show the advantages and the rapid growth of the most modern Trade Unions, as compared with those which retain many of the features which distinguished the insulated local system. Suffice it then to say that the chief characteristic of the modern Trade Union, brought up to date, is that all funds paid out by its Local Unions are contributed by the Union as a whole. Thus, every member of the Union enjoys equal privileges with every other member, wherever the necessities of work and wages may demand his presence. And, the support which the Union, as a whole, guarantees to each and every member has become greater and more permanent, in proportion as the financial burden has been distributed and supported by a larger number.

The urgent necessity of to-day, the duty which now devolves upon every man who claims to be a Union man, is to aid and assist, in the best possible manner, the greatest number of Unions to raise themselves to the level of the modern system of Trade Union organization. In connection with this all-important subject, it is necessary to recognize that the regular dues of the vast majority of Unions in these United States are far too low to permit them to accomplish anything like the results which they might achieve if they were placed on a sounder financial basis.

THE Trade Union is a business investment, and returns thousands of per cent. on the capital invested.

THE proper way to frame and enact favorable legislation is to place your ballot where it will do the most good.

It is well to remember that there will be no perfect Union with a large per cent. of the toilers beyond the pale of organization.

It is not in the boasting of a scab of his profession that the danger lies as it is in the one who practices unfairness under the cloak of unionism.

SOCIAL anarchy is wonderfully "practical." It practically takes from the working masses all the wealth their hands create and puts into the possession of scheming rascals who bribe legislative bodies for special privileges. Wonderfully practical!

EVERY one should remember that his membership in a trade union is of more benefit to him, individually, than his individuality confers upon the organization. The Union could do without him as an individual much better than he could do without the Union.

It is very easy to philosophize on past mishaps, or to conjecture for the future. That which is of more importance is the present. There is no room for theory in the present. It is a condition that confronts us, and every man who labors should arm himself to meet it.

A LIBERTY-CAP is of little use to even the bare-headed man, wandering over the earth, whose only liberty is liberty to starve, for want of employment.

A DEVOUT trade unionist is a specimen of honesty without guile. He does not court compliment nor adoration. It is no especial compliment to a man to say that he is honest. That is just what he should be. An honest man is not a trade unionist simply for revenue—because it pays. It is an evidence that he has knowledge of his rights, and in his ideas of consistency, and the courage of his convictions he proposes to stand up for their defense.

THE January issue of the *Forum*, a monthly magazine, contains a very scholarly article from the pen of our old-time correspondent, Hugh McGregor, on "The Incorporation of the Working Classes." It is the first of a series of articles specially written by active workers and thinkers in the labor movement.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS—DECEMBER, 1897.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,960 75
Advertisers	214 26
Subscribers	5 00
Supplies	85
Cash balance, December 1, 1897	19,682 03
Total	\$25,862 59
Total expenses	7,565 19
Cash balance, January 1, 1898	\$18,297 70

DETAILED EXPENSES—DECEMBER, 1897.

Printing 2,000 F. S. blanks	\$ 8 00
1,000 bonds	6 75
1,000 noteheads	2 50
1,000 enclosure blanks	4 50
1,000 postals	3 00
address on 500 postals	1 00
5,000 arrears notices	7 50
5,000 noteheads	12 50
5,000 applications	7 50
1,000 organizing circulars	4 25
500 lettersheet circulars	5 25
18,000 copies Dec. CARPENTER	343 00
Extra for cover	108 50
10 300-page ledgers	15 50
1 600-page ledger	5 50
6,000 labels	4 50
Expressage	70
Postage on December CARPENTER	26 46
Engravings for December CARPENTER	36 85
Special writers for Dec. CARPENTER	39 00
1,000 postals	10 00
Postage on password	8 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	19 82
Expressage on supplies, etc.	22 04
Eleven telegrams	6 28
Office rent for December	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (November)	50 00
20 copies of proceedings	2 00
T. B. Lineburgh, organizing	5 08
F. Duffy,	2 00
A. M. Swartz,	23 85
J. F. Grimes,	26 70
P. J. McGuire,	13 60
S. J. Kent,	15 60
P. J. McGuire, to Nashville Convention	84 70
A. Leslie,	84 50
H. Lloyd,	142 50
Sam. Yarnell,	187 65
Incidentals	1 65
Stationery	1 30
Janitor, cleaning office	6 00
A. G. Murray, attorney	25 00
D. C. of New York, against unfair trim	200 00
Sturdevant & Stear, attorneys	408 50
"	25 00
Benefits Nos. 3999 to 4025	5,154 00
Total	\$7,565 19



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.
During the month ending December 31, 1897.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—138 40	105	2—26 60	214	3—26 60	440	4—26 60	440
5—19 00	106	7—55	215	8—7 00	442	9—5 40	442
10—8 20	107	20 90	218	26 20	448	3 40	448
15—34 05	108	40 25	221	10 60	449	14 20	449
20—4 00	109	52 90	222	4 05	451	16 20	451
25—54 00	110	3 50	224	15 60	453	28 60	453
30—25 65	111	11 50	225	6 90	457	4 25	457
35—10 60	112	49 95	228	13 15	460	3 60	460
40—152 60	114	11 40	229	8 40	464	28 60	464
45—58 20	115	8 00	230	4 20	467	4 25	467
50—63 90	117	8 60	232	2 80	468	25 80	468
55—23 60	119	29 40	235	9 20	471	81 66	471
60—20 80	120	5 60	236	5 00	473	38 20	473
65—32 45	121	10 00	238	11 00	474	4 40	474
70—4 50	122	13 95	239	9 20	476	56 60	476
75—19 95	125	46 00	242	10 40	478	21 20	478
80—16 00	126	5 60	243	5 40	482	8 20	482
85—17 80	128	5 35	246	4 00	483	33 80	483
90—22 80	129	3 80	247	23 00	484	8 80	484
95—22 75	131	2 80	251	9 00	486	9 80	486
100—25 20	133	7 60	253	5 60	487	5 40	487
105—26 30	134	8 00	256	4 10	490	7 80	490
110—27 11	135	16 00	257	54 25	493	24 80	493
115—28 74	136	5 45	258	13 70	497	84 60	497
120—38 20	137	9 00	260	6 60	499	5 00	499
125—30 17	140	6 60	265	6 40	507	13 80	507
130—17 95	141	13 80	266	2 00	509	44 80	509
135—23 40	142	19 00	273	16 00	515	13 80	515
140—118 00	143	1 80	274	13 20	520	2 75	520
145—7 20	144	6 40	275	4 25	521	11 80	521
150—5 20	145	2 40	277	3 40	522	15 80	522
155—4 60	147	17 70	286	12 05	526	39 65	526
160—6 80	148	19 40	287	3 20	534	4 10	534
165—3 20	149	6 80	288	8 00	547	2 85	547
170—42 11	151	15 80	291	14 50	554	9 80	554
175—103 10	152	3 40	295	5 20	563	154 60	563
180—9 20	153	5 80	300	5 40	564	6 70	564
185—45 13	154	4 00	301	19 40	567	59 45	567
190—47 20	155	7 00	304	11 20	578	9 95	578
195—48 20	156	3 00	305	6 60	582	3 20	582
200—49 40	157	3 00	306	24 25	584	15 40	584
205—50 20	158	2 60	309	194 80	591	8 80	591
210—51 50	159	23 60	315	4 80	592	11 20	592
215—54 19	161	2 80	316	3 80	593	7 60	593
220—55 40	163	11 20	323	2 60	603	2 60	603
225—56 60	164	2 00	325	6 20	605	3 20	605
230—57 50	165	4 00	327	3 30	606	3 60	606
235—59 60	166	7 70	332	7 80	611	16 10	611
240—60 70	167	13 60	333	7 60	612	2 20	612
245—61 28	168	12 40	334	3 40	617	2 00	617
250—62 133	169	23 30	336	2 60	622	7 40	622
255—63 21	170	4 40	340	95 70	633	3 00	633
260—64 88	171	8 80	342	7 40	637	8 80	637
265—65 10	172	20 30	343	8 00	638	8 20	638
270—66 10	173	13 70	346	4 20	639	19 50	639
275—67 16	174	9 40	349	10 15	647	3 00	647
280—68 50	175	17 60	355	8 40	650	5 05	650
285—70 40	176	19 80	356	3 20	652	10 20	652
290—71 40	177	20 65	358	19 45	658	7 20	658
295—72 35	178	3 00	361	8 80	659	10 80	659
300—73 46	179	16 00	361	27 60	667	2 80	667
305—74 70	180	2 70	365	23 15	676	5 95	676
310—75 84	181	88 20	369	5 20	678	11 00	678
315—76 50	182	6 40	370	3 00	683	4 40	683
320—77 50	184	9 80	371	2 00	687	6 60	687
325—80 80	185	3 00	375	155 60	697	3 40	697
330—81 50	186	2 40	376	10 60	696	8 20	696
335—82 30	187	15 00	381	26 60	698	3 60	698
340—83 12	188	4 60	382	64 00	703	4 20	703
345—84 40	189	14 65	384	3 60	704	4 80	704
350—85 10	190	16 80	386	3 00	705	4 80	705
355—86 40	191	7 00	391	7 60	707	12 20	707
360—87 90	192	5 00	393	4 20	712	2 60	712
365—88 19	193	4 80	394	11 85	714	8 40	714
370—89 40	195	4 00	400	7 15	715	36 20	715
375—90 16	196	8 20	402	2 70	716	2 50	716
380—91 90	198	12 00	406	6 20	717	4 80	717
385—92 60	199	13 55	407	7 40	723	12 40	723
390—93 20	200	9 00	409	3 95	726	20 85	726
395—94 60	201	7 30	416	45 40	738	6 65	738
400—95 70	202	21 80	419	22 80	739	3 90	739
405—96 72	203	19 60	424	5 20	746	3 20	746
410—97 50	205	10 70	427	84 40	750	13 60	750
415—98 24	207	8 60	428	7 70	757	3 60	757
420—99 20	208	2 00	429	17 20	783	4 40	783
425—100 20	209	21 15	433	9 60	785	2 40	785
430—101 30	210	14 80	434	6 70	786	3 20	786
435—102 17	211	15 80	437	4 40	789	6 60	789
440—103 70	212	5 00	439	3 60	802	2 60	802
445—104 50	212						
Total							\$5,960 75

Claims Approved in December, 1897.

No.	NAME.	Union.	Am't.
3999	Wm. Gradt	I	\$200 00
4000.	D. Germ in	21	200 00
4001.	P. Heintz	33	200 00
4002.	M. Healey	33	200 00
4003.	D. O'Shea	40	100 00
4004.	P. McBride	51	200 00
4005.	Chas. Duncan	114	200 00
4006.	John Hannah (disability)	208	400 00
4007.	J. Leininger	209	200 00
4008.	T. Davis	224	200 00
4009.	P. B. King	306	200 00
4010.	J. Krichbaum	306	200 00
4011.	Geo. Metz	375	200 00
4012.	Mrs. M. Wohlleben	375	25 00
4013.	Wm. Mannes	375	200 00
4014.	L. Daubmann	382	200 00
4015.	Mrs. M. Ballah	428	50 00
4016.	A. Poeling	481	200 00
4017.	A. H. Grimes	515	200 00
4018.	J. A. Michael	563	200 00
4019.	B. Elsler	611	200 00
4020.	M. Nason	715	200 00
4021.	C. H. Pitch	746	200 00
4022.	J. Carmichael (balance)	22	54 00
4023.	G. P. Marchand (disability)	526	225 00
4024.	H. Stager	306	100 00
4025.	Chas. Ramsdell (disability)	193	400 00
Total			\$5,154 00

Drawing Lessons for the Carpenter.

BY A. W. WOODS.



OR some time we have had under contemplation a series of lessons in drawing. Every woodworker should be able at sight to read a set of plans and execute the same intelligently for working purposes.

Many carpenters, especially on large jobs, do not have the privilege of seeing the plans which are usually in the hands of a foreman, who deals out the instructions verbally from time to time as the work progresses, consequently they do not see how the same looks on paper.

It will be our aim to make these lessons interesting and profitable. The lessons will be graded in easy stages illustrating the various parts that enter into the construction of a modern residence and finally combine the same into floor plans, elevations and working details.

An occasional hour or two spent at this work during the long winter evenings will be of much help to many of the readers.

It does not require an expensive outfit for this work. The principal tools needed being a T square, 45°



triangle, draughting scale, hard lead pencil, one half dozen thumb tacks, a piece of velvet rubber and paper. The total cost of these need not exceed \$2.00 and may be had at most any book store.

A good set of drawing instruments may be had from \$3.00 up, but as we wish to conduct these lessons on an economical basis we can for the present get along without them. The carpenter can make his own drawing board, which should be of soft wood so that the thumb tacks will enter easily. The edges should be perfectly square and the side and ends at right angles with each other. It may be of any size, but for ordinary purposes 24 x 30 or 36 is desirable. The T square like the board should be true, and of hard wood, the blade not thicker than an eighth of an inch.

Our illustration shows a drawing board with paper, T square and triangle. By keeping the head of the T square snug up to the board and using the upper edge of the blade for a rule the lines will always be parallel with each other as shown at *f*.

When long perpendicular lines are desired, the T square may be used, but for all short lines it is better to use the triangle as shown at *g*. This is done by sliding the triangle on the T square.

It is good policy never to go beyond your own experience, when you deem it your duty to instruct others.

J. C. Stewart & Bro. are Unfair Employers.

The above firm is engaged in the business of constructing grain elevators, warehouses, etc. Last year they scabbed all their work in Galveston, Tex., and Vincennes, Ind., and a number of places. This firm hails from St. Louis, and there, as well as everywhere else they go, they violate Union rules and work their men ten hours a day for low wages. Our General Executive Board has decided to warn all members of the U. B. not to work for this unfair firm.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Ashland, Wis.	Newark, N. J.
Austin, Ill.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	New York, N. Y.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oakland, Cal.
Bessemer, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Omaha, Neb.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Orange, N. J.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Randburg, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Antonio, Tex.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Fremont, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Galveston, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Gillette, Cal.	South Denver, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Evanston, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hitchcock, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.
Independence, Colo.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake.
Kensington, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Manor Station, Pa.	Victor, Cal.
Marion, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Marblehead, Mass.	West Troy, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Moreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Vonkers, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 88 cities.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprenticeship System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$91,002 have been expended the past two years, and \$444,522 since the year 1883, while \$571,880 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 428 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Sweet Day of Rest.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.



HAT a halo encircles the memory of the old-fashioned Sabbath as a "sweet day of rest!"

Not the Sabbath we now have, with a railroad running through it and locomotive engines puffing and blowing from early morn till dewy eve.

Neither was it the Sabbath the Puritan made of it—gray and grim—one for which they invented the sin of Sabbath breaking, but just a dear, good, old-fashioned Sunday—one that shines like a star just ready to set.

"Sweet day, so pure, so calm, so bright,

The bridal of the earth and sky."

In these days of tiresome push and pull, days of strife and struggle, days of arduous toil, attended with troubles great and small, the man who works, day in and day out, finds relief in brief recess and retreat by a few hours' suspension afforded by the recurrence of a Sunday.

And who shall set a line down by which he shall be guided in its observance? Six days for labor and the seventh for rest is a saying which has obtained credit from use since the creation of the world. And what is rest? How shall man rest? To cease from toil finds not always requital or recompense in rest. Tired nature may find relief in the cessation of physical exertion; but the mind needs rest as well as the body, and pure and wholesome recreation, rejuvenating pastime, change of scene, something that will lead thought into a new channel, never fails to refresh and invigorate, to add strength to depleted and famishing energy.

Some say going to church on a Sunday is the proper and only relief for the weary and exhausted toiler who has a day's respite from necessarily arduous duties. Going to church is certainly commendable if it fits your case. No one should be deterred from going to church, if that way inclined, and to any church that may best satisfy the wants of thoughtful and reflective consideration. There should be no bar to the exercise of conscientious duty.

Many there are who think that because they go to church they are better than those who do not go. They may be better, and they may not. The doctrine of pure religious teaching should be that of the Fatherhood of God; that all men are the children of God, and so are brothers one to another. But one hesitates to believe that such a spirit animates the conventional church-going of today.

The modes and forms of the long ago have given way to "Sabbath-breaking," even in the matter of worship. What was once the good old "meeting house" has given way to the "church;" old-fashioned praise has yielded to the stylish salaried choir, veiled behind red curtains swung on rings of brass; people were wont to kneel in devotion in the old "sweet day," now they sit at

prayer and rise only when the band begins to play; the old-fashioned graveyard is a "cemetery;" the minister or parson is a "divine," a "doctor;" pride sits upon velvet cushions and poverty bows on a bench at the door. Not all, but most of those who fill the churches hold themselves aloof as the only "good," the only "respectable" people, drawing a strong line between the "converted" and "unconverted." Space of occupancy for a seat in the sanctuary, instead of being a free offering, is one of barter and sale—of public vendue—the longest pole reaching the highest and best of the per-simmons.

Do not understand the writer as advising any one to stay away from church. Go by all means, if the promptings of your heart lead you that way. The wickedness of your not going does not consist in the simple act of remaining away. There is more sin in going to church than in following some other innocent pastime, if you do not go in the proper spirit. To any one sincere in devotion, and who experiences relief from weariness and care; who is buoyed up under stress of despondency; who is strengthened in hope of improved conditions; who feels a revival of spirit for the performance of better deeds, and a growing affection for the home and the family; whose happiness and contentment is all in all, the church, if it produces these effects, is to be commended for its worth and regarded with highest and holiest respect and reverence.

But to go to church in any other spirit than one of purest motive; to go because it is fashionable, because it is the custom of the neighbors, because others go; to go simply to see and be seen by others, to show what you wear that is better than your fellows, or to see whom of your acquaintances are better or more poorly dressed than yourself; to attend in such manner as to court the envy or hatred of the more fortunate or less fortunate of the community in which you live; to hold up your presence at church as a matter of boast that you are more pious and circumspect than others who do not attend; in short, to go with any other motive than of a conviction of right and duty, a sincerity of purpose and an utter abandonment of selfishness, prompted, rather, by a profound regard for the good and welfare of others and the general happiness of all, is a species of sinfulness, if not absolute wickedness, which can offer no claim for forgiveness, or even christian tolerance, covered, as it is, with the deceptive cloak of pretentious sanctity and humility.

Better than this, would be to spend your Sabbath within the confines of your own domicile.

(To be continued.)

DON'T vote for an avowed enemy to your methods of bettering your condition, and then whine because he opposes laws for your amelioration. Labor has only itself to blame for not accomplishing all it desires. Study this matter over, and see how easy it is to find a remedy.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

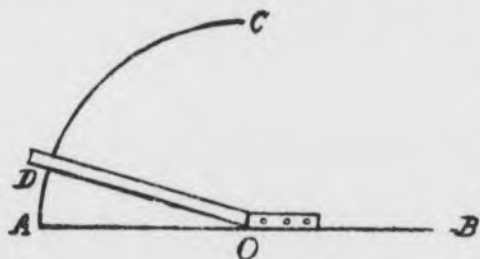
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Rule for Making Kerfs.

From P. A., Bloomington, Ill.

Take a strip of wood the same length as the piece that is to be kerfed. Make a kerf near one end. Lay the strip on the floor, fasten the end in which the kerf is made and



bend the piece until the kerf closes. The distance between where the opposite end now is from the position it first occupied will be the required distance between kerfs. See diagram enclosed. A. D. is the right space between kerfs.

A Day's Work at Flooring.

From B. W., Seattle, Wash.

Answering the question of M. L., published in the October number, I would say a carpenter of fair skill can lay from 5 to 6 squares of 4-inch soft floor per day. Of course much will depend upon the size of the rooms and other conditions peculiar to the work. If the rooms are small, he will certainly lay less than he could accomplish with the same labor if the room was a very large one. A day's work at hard wood flooring will average less, say $2\frac{1}{2}$ squares. This estimate is upon an average day's work of nine hours, which is the rule here, though I favor eight hours.

Frame Splicing.

From S. E. H., Harrisburg, Pa.

Supposing that my fellow carpenters are interested in all that pertains

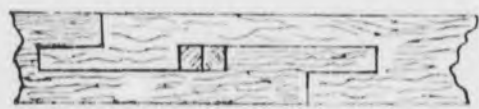


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



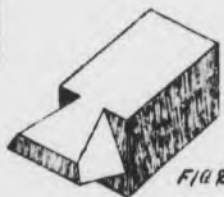
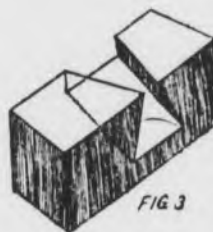
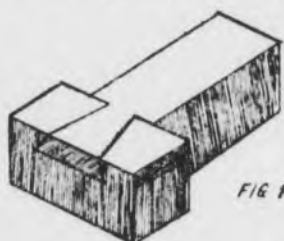
FIG. 3.

to their art, I enclose sketches of methods of splicing framing which prevail in different parts of this State. Fig. 1 shows a plan that is resorted to where the greatest strain is endwise. How the framing is done and how it is keyed is so clearly shown in the drawing that it is not necessary to describe it. Figs. 2 and 3 show methods that are employed with posts where the weight is directly on them. I think the subject of framing in details of this kind could be discussed in THE CARPENTER to the advantage of all concerned, particularly if different carpenters would show the methods which they employ.

Are Double Dove-Tails Possible?

From E. M., Burlington, Vt.

My question will be regarded as an absurdity. Before answering it, however, glance at Fig. 1 of the sketches



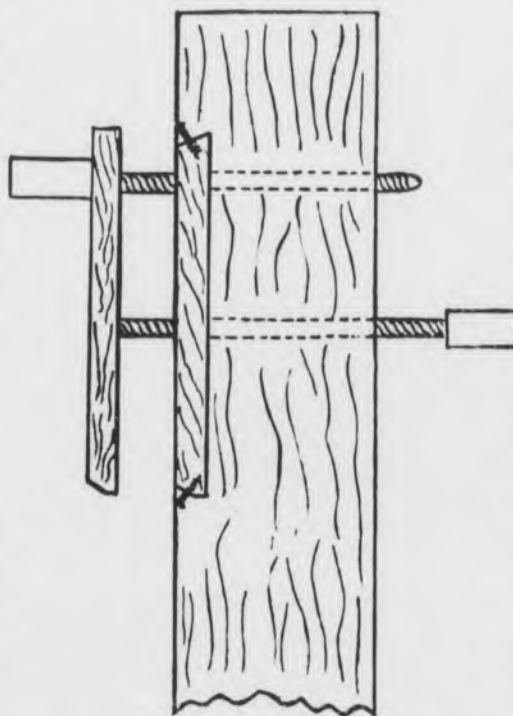
without looking at the others. It represents a puzzle which has perplexed many a carpenter and cabinet maker as to its solution and which, if worked out as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, and carefully put together is something that mechanics always examine very carefully before they are able to discover the trick. I submit it for the interest that it may have for the boys. It requires good workmanship to construct it, and therefore the time put upon it by the young mechanic is not lost. Neatly built it is a trinket that might serve as a Christmas present, of course with proper accompaniments. How the trick is done is so clearly shown in Figs. 2 and 3 that very little explanation is required. These figures show the parts separated and indicate how they are cut in order to produce the paradoxical condition shown by Fig. 1. The parts go together easily and may be secured by a screw put in from the bottom of the piece shown in Fig. 3.

A Make-Shift Vise.

From V. I., Lafayette, Ind.

I have been frequently sent away to do work which has required tools and appliances that I did not have with me, and have had to improvise or else lose much time in sending for the required article. Some time since I was sent to some work where a bench with a vise was very much needed, but where nothing of the kind was to be had. I had with me a pair of hand screws, and the way I used them in providing a bench with a vise is shown in the sketch that I

enclose. One jaw, as will be seen, is put on backward. For fastening to the bench, which in fact was only an odd piece of board, I beveled the square end of the clamp, and fitted it in flush with the face of the board,



using a couple of small screws to hold it in position. Rigged up in this way I had a very fair substitute for a vise, and in building it I had not in the least destroyed the usefulness of my hand screw.

A Suggested Improvement in Framing Squares.

From S. K., Lansing Mich.

Now that the subject of the steel square is up for special consideration in THE CARPENTER, I presume that suggestions of improvements in this useful tool will be considered in order. I have been using the steel square for many years past, and have attempted to thoroughly post myself concerning it. I have studied nearly all that has been published about the steel square and I believe I can solve about every problem to which the steel square is adapted. I do not suppose that I know it all, for undoubtedly there are applications that have not yet come to my attention.

However, it was not to brag of my accomplishments in this regard that I set out to write. Can the steel square for framing purposes, for example, be improved? There are a number of graduations upon the steel square, and various scales are provided thereon, and as between different makes of squares there is a material difference as to what is furnished on the blade. But none of them has just what I am thinking about.

The improvement that I would suggest for consideration at this time is that of adding to the steel square a decimal division of the foot. There are limitations to the duodecimal division, which the inch parts of the foot give us, that are trying to the soul, and which suggest the improvements about which I am thinking. The advantage that would be gained by substituting the decimal division for use in many of the calculations made with the square as compared with the present plan would be almost

as many as those which follow the use of a decimal currency as compared with the cumbersome pound, shillings and pence, of our English cousins.

Let me call attention to some of the advantages which would result from this change in the square. Special scales for plans could be done away with. If drawn to a decimal scale we could read plans without the necessity of hunting up a special scale by which to measure them. The arms of the square subdivided as I have suggested would give the natural tangents for any angle, thus saving considerable time and labor in the solution of all problems relating to the triangle. Another special advantage would be afforded by the great ease with which the lengths of the diagonals of squares could be found, doing entirely away with the necessity of extracting roots. In the duodecimal system there are only 31 numbers out of 1,000, the square roots of which agree with the subdivisions of the square, as at present arranged. By the method of division that I am suggesting, the length of the diagonal of any square could be found, either by examination of the square or by simple addition. In addition to the decimal divisions I would place on the centre line of the blade the lengths of the diagonals of the squares whose sides correspond successively, 1, 2, 3, etc., up to 10. The usefulness of this plan will be apparent to all. I shall be glad to know what other users of the square think of these suggestions.

Dentil Work.

From N. E., Hartford, Conn.

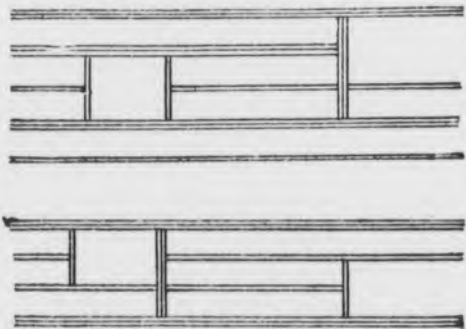
My attention is attracted by the inquiry of Mr. Stunn in the December number of THE CARPENTER, and Mr. Maginnis's reply thereto. By inquiry into the real meaning of the word, we find that dentil really means a tooth, and that at the foundation the word "dentil" in architecture and the word "dentist" in common use relate to the same idea. Having the idea of a tooth thus in mind, it becomes instantly perceptible that it is the projection that is the dentil, and not the vacant space between two projections.

While on the subject of the meaning of the word, it may be interesting to mention that there are various other words coming from the same general source. We "dent" a thing, in the sense of making a cavity in it by the stroke of a hard instrument or substance. We talk about "indentations," also meaning the holes or cavities made by some hard substance. All these terms have in their meaning primarily the idea of a tooth, and we can well imagine that the first denting that the original man did or observed was that done with his teeth.

So thoroughly impressed was I with this somewhat hidden meaning of words, when my attention was first called to it, and so thoroughly had I become imbued with the idea of teeth when dentils were first brought to my notice, that I have never since looked at a cornice having dentil ornamentation that I have not been reminded thereby of a grinning set of teeth.

Position of Trimmers in a Floor.

In reply to F. W., Covington, Ky., article in November CARPENTER, I present two ways, either will make a substantial job.



If they would put a floor in in Indianapolis as he states that floor was put in, our Union Building Inspector would have it torn out.

Union 281. D. L. STODDARD.

Sap Versus Heart.

From G. O. L., Binghamton, N. Y.

As a practical carpenter, accustomed to working in timber and lumber of all kinds, I know the difference in appearance of heart wood and sap wood. I know that the sap portion of timber is very generally to be rejected, but why this is so is something that has not yet been pointed out to me. Will you please explain in an early issue of THE CARPENTER the real difference between sap wood and heart wood for building purposes?

Answer.—What our correspondent designates as sap wood is the outer portion of the tree. His question is, in a measure, answered by the sweeping assertion that sap wood is not as good as heart wood because it is immature wood, wood that has not been completed in the process of growth. Heart wood, on the other hand, is sometimes in a condition beyond maturity, and is unsatisfactory for use because decay has set in.

Taking the sections of a tree from bark to center, we have all the gradations of that which is young and immature, through that which is at its prime and the best adapted for building purposes to that which is beyond its prime and in actual decay.

The timbers used in buildings are derived from trees that increase in size by annual growth. There is an extra ring or layer of woody fiber formed each year around the outside of those rings previously grown. These outer layers constitute the sap wood, and are composed of open porous fibres filled with sap. They are usually pale in color, and, like immature things in general, are less strong than the heart wood.

After a tree has been cut down, the sap is liable to ferment, and thus cause the wood to rot. Again, the sap, in many cases, contains so much of sugar as to be a delicacy in the eye of wood-boring beetles and other insects, and, therefore, we frequently find the sap wood more or less honey-combed by insects. The depredations of insects in themselves are enough in many instances to condemn the sap wood for use. The heart wood, until it reaches the condition of actual decay, represents the developed strength of the wood. It is bright in color, strong in fibre, compact and durable. Hence it is that it is to be preferred for all ordinary purposes.

Rule to Find the Strength of Girders, Beams, Etc.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1897.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Let me know the rule for obtaining the strength of beams, girders, joist, etc. I can find no reference to the question in any of the books I have. It may be of considerable use to me to have such knowledge. AJAX.

In answer to inquiry of "Ajax" relative to strength of wooden beams and girders, I would answer as follows:

TO FIND THE STRENGTH OF WOOD GIRDERS.

Breaking weight in tons = B W.
(Load on the middle, both ends supported.)

For wood girders, square or rectangular, the rule is multiply the width by square of depth, both in inches, and divide by length of bearing in feet.

STRENGTH OF WOOD BEAMS.

Supported at the ends and loaded in the middle.

To find the deflection multiply cube of length in feet by load in pounds, and divide by 4,000 times the breadth multiplied by cube of depth, both in inches.

Result equals deflection in inches.

To find *depth* when deflection is limited to 1-40 of an inch per foot in the total length. Rule.—Multiply load in pounds by square of length in feet. Divide by 100 times the breadth in inches, and the cube root of the result will be the depth in inches.

To find what load may be supported on middle without deflecting more than 1-40 inch per foot. Rule.—Multiply 100 times the breadth by cube of depth, both in inches, and divide by square of length in feet. Result = load in pounds.

Note.—When a beam is uniformly loaded the deflection is only 3/4 of that loaded on the middle.

When a beam is fixed at one end and loaded at the other, the deflection is sixteen times greater than if the same beam was supported at the ends and loaded on the middle.

Spruce pine and oak have comparatively the same stiffness (nearly).

For further information on this subject I would refer the inquirer to Hodgson's "Builder's Guide" or "Bell's Carpentry."

O. B. MAGINNIS.

United Hatters of North America.



This is the Union Label of the

United Hatters of North America.

When you are buying a fur hat, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you do not patronize him. The chances are that the labels are counterfeit.
The genuine Union Label is perforated on the four edges exactly the same as a postage stamp.
EDWARD BARRETT, Pres.,
JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, So. Norwalk, Conn.
477 Park Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

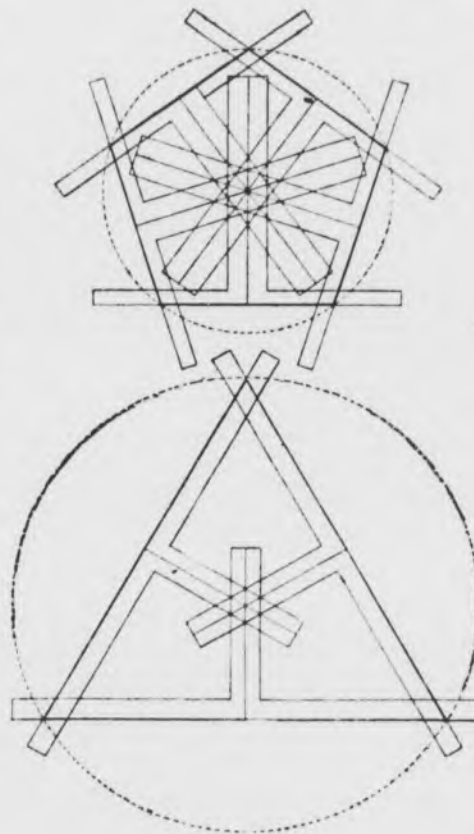
Polygons and Their Mitres.

II.

BY A. W. WOODS.

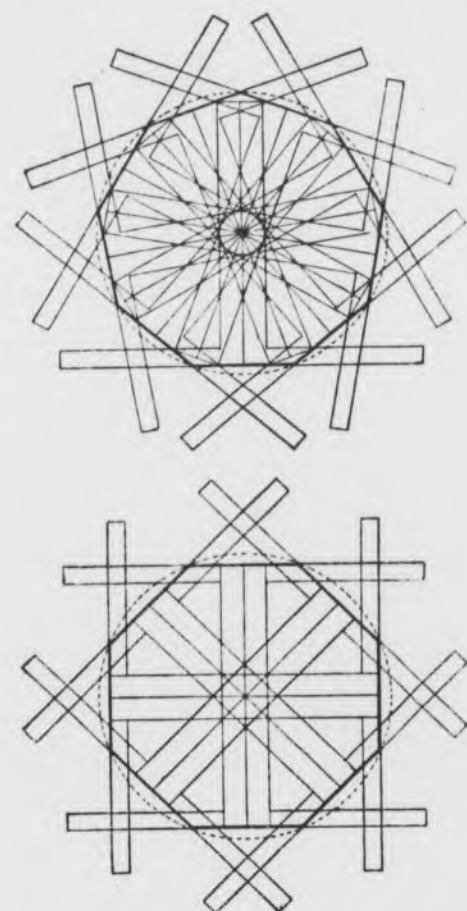
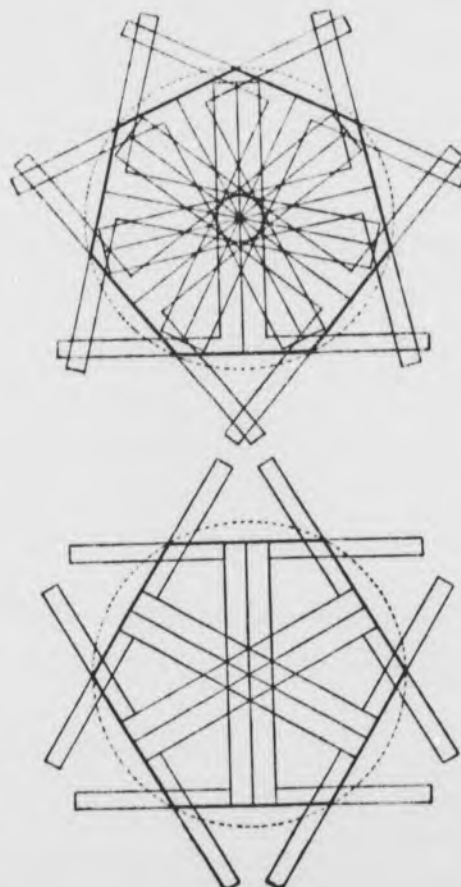


THE following illustrations show how polygons may be drawn with the aid of the square. The same figures are used as shown in the diagram used last month. Consequently their diameters are two feet.



The square undergoes double as many movements as there are sides in the polygon. By marking around the square each time diagrams thus formed would appear as here shown, but this of course is unnecessary. We did it to show the beautiful forms and accuracy of the work.

By keeping 12 on the blade at a given point and marking along the tongue from the heel to the figures as given per the diagram for the desired polygon, then reverse the square, letting the same figures rest at previous points and mark back to the heel and so continue till the starting point is reached. Thus only the desired polygon will appear.



They may be drawn any size up to the limits of the square.

For convenience we herewith give the decimals when the radius is .1 as follows: Triangle 1.732, Pentagon .7265, Hexagon .5773, Heptagon .4816, Octagon .4142, Nonagon .3639, Decagon .3249.

By multiplying these numbers by the number of inches in the radius taken on the blade will give the figures to use on the tongue, and by doubling this last amount will be the length of the sides.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

One Thousand Dollars Insurance.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 17, 1897.
Editor THE CARPENTER:

I should like to call the attention of the readers of THE CARPENTER and my fellow-workmen as to the advisability of having a higher insurance, say \$1000 in the Brotherhood. It would be a very good scheme for inducing our members to keep themselves square on the books. I should like to see the subject discussed through our paper.

F. D.

Uniform Features Will Help to Keep Up Wages.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.

Editor of THE CARPENTER.

I fully endorse your position on uniform dues and uniform benefits. Unions in large cities can never be successful until the small towns are thoroughly organized. We have found it almost impossible to establish or maintain a high rate of wages in Minneapolis, because the very moment we raise the wages, carpenters from every village in the State, who belong to no Union, flock to the city to get the increased wages. This brings more people to the city than there is work for. These men compete with the members of the Union by offering to work for less than the union rate. Under these circumstances the union rate must be abandoned or the members of the Union must go without work. This applies to all Unions as well as Carpenters' Unions. This has been the uniform experience of labor unions in Minneapolis from the very beginning to date. It has not only resulted in reducing the union rate of wages but in the disruption of the Unions themselves.

When a Union finds that it cannot maintain its scale of wages there is no justification for its existence and it goes to pieces. This is illustrated by the fact that two years ago the carpenters of St. Paul were getting 25 cents a day more than in Minneapolis because they had a Union in St. Paul and none in Minneapolis. The carpenters of Minneapolis went to St. Paul in large numbers to get this extra pay. The result was more men than work. Competition soon reduced the wages to the Minneapolis level but for the fact that the St. Paul Union came to Minneapolis and organized a Union here which has kept carpenters from going to St. Paul. This enabled St. Paul to maintain its scale. When the Minneapolis Union got strong enough to do so it raised the scale to that of St. Paul, and subsequently raised it higher.

Now the only thing we have to fear is competition from the country towns

which are not organized. Your plan of uniform dues and uniform benefits will prevent this competition and enable us to hold our scale. I hope it will be adopted.

W. S. CHISHOLM,

He Fears Members will not Stand Higher Dues.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
December 11, 1897.

I notice in the November CARPENTER the apathy of the U. B. on the question of having uniform features is deplored, and that members are urged to send on expressions of opinion for or against the movement.

My old boss once said to me, on the occasion of my joining the Union, while an apprentice. "Union rule is mob rule, for its brightest and best minds cannot control its actions—the votes go with the demagogues." During the thirty-five years since then I have often been reminded of the force of that remark, and now while not posing as one either leading or pointing the way, nor seeking to influence, much less control any legislative action tending to benefit the cause, I will venture to predict failure for this movement on the proposed lines.

My reasons or impressions rather, forced on me by my immediate surroundings, are: That owing to a large proportion of our members having by force been brought and kept in the ranks—many of them dangerously near the outer edge of membership—sound Union principles and reasoning will not overcome the desire to keep down the burdens now so irksome. Besides a great many men are out of work for weeks and months at a time and so find the present dues enough to carry and will hesitate to add to their liabilities. Then, again, there are many men, who though in favor of having a better Union, will vote against any half-hearted measure whose chief merit would be a little more symmetry with very little more of practical benefit as a beneficiary society, and who will prefer to make no change until we can make a good permanent one.

My individual preference would be a Union as nearly alike to the Amalgamated Society of Great Britain as possible, and much valuable information might be obtained from that body as to how it works in this country; my recollection while connected with it, that it was not self-sustaining. If that is found to be the case, we could trim the sails to suit the weather, and, although the task would be very great, the establishment of a re-organized Union on a permanent basis, that of combined and mutual self interest would be one entitling those who achieved it, more worthy of fame and gratitude than the so-called heroes of war.

The feature of having dues suspended while a member is out of work say for half the week, is a good one; so is the out-of-work benefit; so are all the other benefits, including tool benefit. It is only when the member is asked for enough dues to cover all these that the pill is hard to swallow.

The idea that a man must get a good fall and perhaps break his neck,

cut off a finger, or have a sliver in his flesh somewhere in order to get any returns for his dues—other than the doubtful advantage of paying a business agent is not very encouraging to say the least. For I hold that if the inducements from within the Union were sufficient no force other than the members while at work could apply, there would be no necessity of even a business agent to our official equipment, and the salary now paid out would be of more advantage to the other members if paid out in benefits.

It is quite evident that some radical change must soon take place, as at present the member has not enough interest at stake to keep him from dropping out if from sickness or want of work his back dues would amount to more than it would take to rejoin when he has to.

Union 22.

P. KERR.

He Wants a Protective Union Solely.

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 13, 1897.
Editor of THE CARPENTER:

Your article in THE CARPENTER upon uniform dues and initiation fees has called me to say a few words.

To make workingmen desire to become union men, and not have the Union fishing for them, is our object. I believe in a Union of wage earners, strong intellectually, based upon true principles, and supported by men of self-possessing consciousness, esteem and courage.

The financial aid the Union offers, upon which you lay so much stress, I consider only as an ornamental annex or a fire escape to the main building, which should be the last feature or reason for any man to join. A man who joins a Union for the financial benefits solely, is no Union man at all as long as sick and accident benefits are his basis of unionism. The object of a union of wage earners is to shorten the hours of work and increase wages; hence when benefits become its basis the union takes a step backward and is diverted from its first fundamental principle.

The number of eight and nine-hour cities the several carpenters' Unions have gained since August 12, 1881, and the increase of wages they have commanded since then, is enough reason for any carpenter to join the Union, provided he has a sufficient amount of common sense to know he is a man, created to live decently and not starve.

There are a good many men in our Unions who are true unionists, understanding thoroughly the object of our Union, and are fulfilling their duties manfully, but are hardly able to meet its financial requirements at present. By raising our dues these men will be debarred from our unions, and those already members will have to leave. Should we, then, lose good and true men for the sake of a few dollars, and establish a beneficial order instead of a protective union? I say no! What we have to do is to educate the workers and make them thoroughly understand the objects and consequences of unionism. A trade union should be solely a protective organization, and not be decorated with financial benefits.

S. L. KRASNOFF,

Union No. 439.

He Favors Dues Shall Be Charged On The Percentage of Wages Earned.

JEANNETTE, Pa., Dec. 23, 1897.
Editor of CARPENTER:

In December issue you have taken up the discussion of uniform dues. This is a subject I desired to have brought before my Brother Chips for a long time.

I fail to see where any trade needs a change in this respect more than the carpenters of the United States. In the first place few cities or towns pay the same rate of wages, yet the dues paid to the several locals in the vicinity are the same; and, secondly, many locals have different rates of wages, as Local 253, of Jeannette, has a rule of \$2.70 for a day's work of nine hours, and those employed in mills, etc., receive only \$2.50 per day.

You can easily see from this that we need a system of paying dues that will be equitable according to wages earned. My plan would be to have each member assessed say 20 or 25 cents, and then pay 1, 2 or 3 per cent. of his wages as the times and requirements may warrant. By this method I believe we could attain the uniformity or equity plan. There may be some objection to this plan for the same reasons that it was objected to in our own Union. I have seen this plan work here among the glass workers for the last nine years. Hoping that some of our fellow chips may take up this talk and further the cause.

A CHIP.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

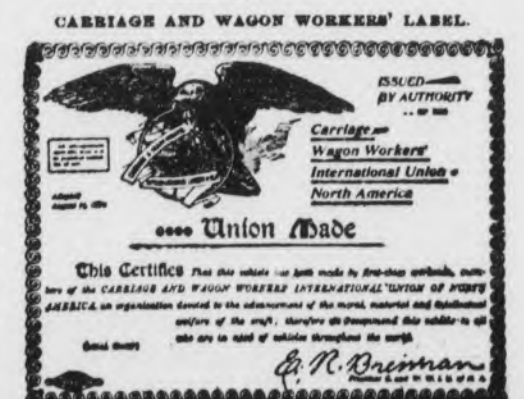
EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.



For Our German Readers.

Hohe Verbands-Beiträge—dauernde gewerkschaftliche Erfolge.

Während der Gewerkekrise, die seit 1893 in den Ver. Staaten herrscht, verloren die Gewerkschaften eine große Anzahl ihrer Mitglieder. Dies geschah besonders in den Verbänden, welche in Folge der Kurzfristigkeit ihrer Mitglieder in den Zeiten verhältnismäßiger Lebhaftigkeit im Gewerbe versagten, Mittel anzusammeln, um in Zeiten schlechten Geschäftsganges ihre Mitglieder unterstützen zu können. Aber auch viele der Mitglieder, welche nicht arbeitslos waren, gestatteten es sich, ihre Beiträge schuldig zu bleiben, bis sie schließlich die Mitgliedschaft verloren. Es ist dies nur die Folge von Unwissenheit und des falschen Glaubens, als würden die arbeitslosen Pioniere, welche an Beiträgen bezahlt werden müssen, für die Arbeiter und deren Familien nutzbringender sein, wenn sie der Verbandskasse nicht zugeführt werden.

Das Gegentheil ist richtig. Es giebt schwerlich ein Gewerbe in irgend einem Ort des Landes, in dem nicht während der Krisis Lohnkürzungen vorkamen, wenn die Arbeiter ihre Organisation vernachlässigten. Eine Umfrage an die Beamten der Verbände hat dies bestätigt. Nach den eingegangenen zuverlässigen Antworten ist aber auch auf der anderen Seite erwiesen, daß in den Geschäftsmittelpunkten, in denen die Arbeiter die Organisation erhielten, nicht nur Lohnkürzungen - Versuche zurückgewiesen werden konnten, sondern auch trotz der Krisis Verbesserungen in den Arbeitsbedingungen und höhere Löhne erzielt wurden.

Viele Arbeiter glauben, besonders klug zu handeln, wenn sie die Verbands-Beiträge sparen, ohne zu bedenken, daß durch die Erhöhung des Lohnes oder Beseitigung von Mißständen im Betriebe die Beitragsleistung tausendmal ausgeglichen wird. Jetzt da die Gewerbestockung vorüber, beginnen die Arbeiter des Landes sich wieder in größerer Zahl zu organisieren, um aus dem besseren Geschäftsgang Vortheile zu ziehen. Während aber die Verbände, deren Mitglieder auch während der Krisis treu zur Sache hielten, ohne Weiteres die günstigere Periode ausnützen können, müssen die Arbeiter, die ihre Organisationen aufgaben, die werthvollste Zeit mit dem Aufbau und dem Ausbau ihrer Verbände verlieren. Außerdem aber pflegt die Auflösung einer Organisation das Vertrauen zu derselben zu erschüttern und den Glauben an die Macht, sich selbst zu verteidigen zu können, zu schwächen.

Bei dem sich bemerkbar machenden Bestreben, die Organisationen wieder neu zu beleben und zu befestigen, sollten aber die Erfahrungen, die in den letzten Jahren gemacht wurden, verworfen werden. Die Arbeiter-Verbände sollen nicht Schiffe auf dem Meere des gewerblichen Lebens sein, die weiter getrieben werden durch schöne Versprechungen in den Zeiten, in denen das Gewerbe blüht, sondern sie sollen so fest sein, daß sie befähigt werden, den Wetterstürmen und Stürmen, die eine Folge der verkehrten wirtschaftlichen Einrichtung sind, zu trotzen. Sie sollen durch die drausenden Wellen sicher dahingehen, die Rechte der Arbeiter verteidigen, dem sich Mühenen Erleichterung seiner Lage und dem Arbeiter Freiheit bringen.

Die Erfahrung lehrt, daß nur solche Verbände, die auf der Basis hoher Beiträge aufgebaut sind, ernsthaft Kämpfe zu überstehen vermögen und den Arbeitern Schutz gewähren. Es ist allerdings wahr, daß Verbände, welche diesem Grundsatz entsprechend aufgebaut sind, kein schnelles Wachstum aufzuweisen haben, doch wird man bei ihnen auch den Krebsgang und das langsame Dahinsinken nicht finden, wie es Organisationen aufweisen, die niedrige Beiträge erheben. Wenn Arbeiter aus Unwissenheit, oder aus irgend einer andern Ursache sich weigern, einen angemessenen Beitrag für den Verband zu leisten, so kann dieser keinen Einfluß gewinnen und in wirksamer Weise keinen Kampf füh-

ren. Es giebt keine märchenhafte oder geheimnißvolle Gegenden, aus denen den Verbänden Mittel zufließen, sondern es giebt nur einen Weg, auf welchem die Verbände sich ein Vermögen beschaffen können, um zu jeder Zeit ein Bollwerk zum Schutze der Mitglieder zu bilden, und dieser Weg ist die Zahlung eines angemessenen Beitrages.

Es ist eine bemerkenswerthe Thatsache, daß die Arbeiter, welche die geringsten Verbandsbeiträge zahlen, am lautesten sind, mit ihrem Verlangen nach finanzieller Unterstützung, wenn sie gezwungen werden, in einen Kampf einzutreten, und dann am ersten geneigt sind, die Verbände der Werthlosigkeit zu ziehen, wenn ihnen auf ihr Aufen nicht die gewünschten Geldsummen zufließen. Die wirksamste Hilfe ist die gegenseitige Hilfe, und diese ist nur möglich, wenn Jeder ein angemessenes Theil dazu beitragen will, die Mittel aufzubringen, mit denen die Interessen Aller und eines Jeden vertreten und verteidigt werden können. Durch jahrelange Beobachtung in dem Kampfe um die Rechte der Arbeiterschaft hat sich ergeben, daß es ein großer Fehler ist, für die Organisation geringe Beiträge zu bezahlen.

Ein weiterer Fehler ist, wenn bei dem Gründen von Verbänden die Zahlung höherer Beiträge auf die Zukunft verschoben wird. Oft hört man die Meinung, daß der Verband noch klein sei und darum niedrigere Beiträge erheben müsse. Wenn erst die Mitgliederzahl größer sei, dann würden auch die Beiträge erhöht werden. Es ist aber eine Thatsache, daß in Verbänden, die mit niedrigen Beiträgen begonnen haben, es sehr schwer ist, die Beiträge zu erhöhen, wenn die Mitgliederzahl größer geworden ist. Dagegen findet man, daß in Verbänden, die verhältnismäßig hohe Beiträge erheben, die Mitglieder die hieraus entspringenden Vortheile erkennen und leichter zustimmen, wenn eine Beitragserhöhung nothwendig wird, nicht allein, weil sie hoffen, sondern weil sie davon überzeugt sind, daß ihnen hieraus Vortheil erwächst.

Bei Verbänden mit geringen Beiträgen findet sich oft in kurzer Zeit eine große Mitgliederzahl zusammen. Zu leicht nur pflegen diese dann die eigene Kraft zu überschätzen und die Macht der Gegner zu unterschätzen. Wenn der Kampf begonnen, dann ist es zu spät, den begangenen Fehler gut zu machen. Die Organisation unterliegt und wird vielleicht zur Auflösung gezwungen und die Arbeiter werden in ihrer Lebenshaltung tiefer gedrückt, als sie früher standen. Ihr Vertrauen schwindet und oft erscheint es unmöglich, eine neue Organisation zu schaffen. Die Verbände sollen nicht auf den Sand geringer Beiträge, sondern auf den Diamantfelsen angemessener Beitragsleistung gebaut werden. Dann wird das Schwanken in dem Bestande der Mitglieder aufhören, die Verbände werden an Macht und Größe zunehmen, das Selbstvertrauen wird wachsen und der Tag der Freiheit näher rücken.

Die Aufgaben der Gewerkschaften in der Zukunft.

Wenn, wie bereits gezeigt worden ist, die Gewerkschaften schon jetzt den historischen Beruf haben, sich theoretisch und praktisch zu den Cadres der—was auch immer Rauderer oder sonstiger Einmüchel davon zweifelnd denken mag—unvermeidlichen kommenden sozialen Revolution nothgedrungen entwickeln müssen, so ist damit deren naturgemäße, auf die Logik der Thatsachen basirte Aufgabe noch keineswegs erschöpft.

Ist einmal der Zusammenbruch der heutigen Gesellschaft, hinsichtlich welchem ja für jeden Kenner längst nur noch eine Frage der Zeit in Betracht gezogen werden kann, eingetreten, so versteht es sich doch von selbst, daß da Faktoren sein müssen, welche sich dazu eignen, auf der Stelle ein neues soziales Leben zu ermöglichen und zu fördern.

Die alten, verknöcherten, sozusagen mumienhaften Herkommen, Revolutionäre sind allerdings mit dem diesbezüglichen Auskunftsmitel schnell bei der Hand. Sie erwarten einfach vom „neuen“ Staat, vom

„freien“ Staat, vom „Zukunfts“-Staat, vom „Volks“-Staat, u. s. w., u. s. w., aber immerhin von irgend einem mythischen oder mistischen Collective. Angehener die allgemeine Gerechtigkeits-Zurechtlenkung der menschlichen Gesellschaft.

Etlche Duzend, hundert oder tausend Spezial- oder General-Pflichtstoffe sollen und werden nach Ansicht dieser Leute die ganze Geschichte gesetzgeberisch, resolutionenhaft oder sonstwie schablonens in Gang bringen, etwa so, wie man eine Spinnfabrik in Betrieb setzt.

Sintemal und allbiweil die Menschen keine Spindeln sind, dürfte sich diese Art des Aufbaues neuer sozialer Verhältnisse als sehr illusionär erweisen.

Der Jakobinismus, welcher sich vor mehr als hundert Jahren herausnahm, ein ähnliches Problem zu lösen, war vielleicht die radikalste Ausgeburt der Staaterei; seine Absicht betrefte allgemeiner Glückseligmacherei war auch ganz entschieden da; und an Energie hinsichtlich der Durchführung der beabsichtigten Strebenziele hat es ihm wahrscheinlich nicht gefehlt, wie die rechts und links heruntergehauenen Köpfe am besten beweisen.

Trotz alledem mußte der Jakobinismus nur in einem jammervollen Fiasko enden. Um so merkwürdiger und bedauernswerther ist es daher, wenn heutzutage noch innerhalb der proletarischen, auf eine lokale Umwälzung abzielenden Bewegung sich Schwärmer herumtreiben, für welche, wie es scheint, jede Geschichtslehre nur dazu vorhanden ist, um mißverstanden zu werden und die deshalb in einer völligen Mißkennung der augenblicklichen Situation nebst deren Zukunfts-Consequenzen förmlich verrannt sind und sich in Folge dessen in der Rolle zukünftiger Imitations-Jakobiner und Universal-Volkenschieber und Erben-Kurbeler gefallen.

Käme dazu, daß die Liquidation der bankrott gewordenen Gesellschaft nochmals durch irgend welche Staatsberger und Centralmachts-Michel besorgt würde, so müßten sich günstigen Falles auf der Stelle Verhältnisse zeigen, die mindestens ebenso aristokratisch, bureaukratisch, disciplinärer und freiheitswidriger, mithin der allgemeinen Glückseligkeit zuwiderlaufender Natur wären, wie jene Organisations-Auswüchse, an welchen schon heute alle Arbeiter-Parteien, Sekten und Kirchen krankten.

Demgemäß wird und muß die fragliche Transaktion auf eine ganz andere Weise bewerkstelligt werden. Und es kann das nicht allein geschehen, sondern die Lage der Dinge wird sogar förmlich zu den ebenso selbstständigen als nothwendigen und einfachen Betätigungen der verschiedenen Volks-Theile (wohl gemerkt: nicht Volks-Repräsentanten!) herausfordern.

Nicht von oben herab, sondern von unten herauf wird operirt werden müssen; nicht von einem Centrum aus strahlenförmig, sondern den verschiedenartigen Zwecken entsprechend, unregelmäßig, nekartig, wird die nöthige Berufs- und überhaupt Beschäftigungskreise-Gruppierung statzufinden haben, wenn schließlich ein allseitig befriedigendes Resultat erzielt werden soll.

Aus alledem ergibt sich als auf der Hand liegend, daß die Gewerkschaften und andere Körperschaften es sein werden, welche einfach aber gründlich sich des neuen Lebens in der Gesellschaft anzunehmen haben—ganz nach Bedurfnis und Nothwendigkeit. — Buffalo Arbeiter-Zeitung.

Warum Organisation?

Eine Organisation ist eine Vereinigung von Personen die gleiche Interessen und ein gleiches Ziel verfolgen. Wir sehen denn auch, daß sich die millionenreichen Bergwerks- und Grubenbesitzer, die Fabrikanten, Baumeister u. s. w. vereinigen, um ihre Geldsäcke zu schützen und zu vermehren. Die Unternehmer-Organisationen, die Vereinigungen der Besitzenden haben also den Zweck, auf die vorhandenen Reichthümer neu zu häufen, um zu den Millionen wiederum Millionen zu erbeuten. Je mehr der

Kapitalist hat, je mehr will er haben, und so vereinigt er sich mit seinesgleichen, um die Arbeiter und Consumenten gründlicher und erfolgreicher ausbeuten zu können. Der kleine Unternehmer deutet im Kleinen aus, der große im Großen; unter allen Umständen ist der Unternehmer Ausbeuter, es ist sein Grundprinzip, selbst der Staat als Unternehmer kann davon nicht ausgenommen werden. Jeder mäht die Lasten, Steuern u. s. w. auf die unterste Schichte der Menschheit, auf die Arbeiter ab. Die Unternehmer, der Grundbesitzer, der Monopolist und wie sie alle heißen mögen, trachten den Arbeiter nach Möglichkeit zu schröpfen, und daß sie dies gründlich verstehen, ist durchaus nicht zu bezweifeln.

Der Arbeiter, der von dem Ertrage seiner Hände Arbeit lebt, wird von allen Seiten bedrückt, es wird immer mehr Arbeit von ihm verlangt, die Lebensbedürfnisse werden immer theurer, während der Lohn derselbe bleibt, wenn er nicht herabgedrückt wird. Durch die unmenschliche Antreiberei, ferner durch die Theilung der Arbeit wird die Arbeitskraft des Arbeiters so ausgenützt, daß eine unglaubliche Arbeitsleistung erzielt wird, was zur Folge hat, daß Krisen eintreten, während welchen nichts zu thun ist, der Arbeiter also auch noch den kargen Verdienst verliert.

In allen Gewerben können wir diese Vorgänge beobachten, wir machen die Erfahrung, daß die Arbeits-Saison immer kürzer, die Zeit, wo nichts zu thun ist, immer länger wird. Das Elend unter der arbeitenden Bevölkerung wird immer ärger, unerträglicher, und es ist daher gar nicht schwer, zu begreifen, daß dagegen etwas gethan werden muß. Wer wird sich der Arbeiter annehmen? Etwa die Reichen, die großen und kleinen Ausbeuter, die nur darauf bedacht sind, aus den Knochen der Proletarier Profit herauszuschlagen? Die werden es wohl fein bleiben lassen, uns zu helfen, denn das wäre gegen ihre eigensten Interessen. Die Arbeiter müssen sich also selbst helfen.

Dem einzelnen Arbeiter ist es aber unmöglich, eine Verbesserung seiner Lage durchzusetzen, weil sich der Unternehmer auf die Zufriedenheit der übrigen Arbeiter berufen kann. Es müssen daher Alle unzufrieden werden, und dies ist ja auch im Allgemeinen schon der Fall. Nur kommt diese Unzufriedenheit noch nicht zum Ausdruck, sei es aus Unverständnis, Furcht oder dergleichen Ursachen. Das steht fest, daß auch die indifferentesten Arbeiter den Wunsch hegen, es möge ihnen möglichst gut gehen. Es ist somit eine Gleichartigkeit der Wünsche, der Interessen vorhanden, und diese können naturgemäß nur dadurch verwirklicht werden, wenn alle Arbeiter einem Ziele, der Organisation, zustreben. — Phila. Tageblatt.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 18, 1897.

Werther Redakteur!

Wieder ist eine Frau aus der Mitte unserer Mitglieder aus dem Leben geschieden, es ist dieses der vierte Fall zwischen den wenigen Gliedern seit dem 12ten Oktober.

Diesen Bruder, Vitatis Bathe, trifft dieser Fall sehr schwer. Es entstand Anfangs September in seiner Wohnung ein Feuer und wurde er hierbei so schwer verbrannt, daß er per Ambulanz nach dem Hospital gebracht werden mußte. Wochenlang hat er dort gelegen und mußte für Verpflegung \$5 per Woche bezahlen. Seine Frau suchte sich Verdienst und hat hart gearbeitet, um das Allernothwendigste zum Lebensunterhalt anzuschaffen. Vor ein paar Wochen zurück lebte Bathe, nothdürftig geheilt, zu seiner Frau heim, um etwas weniger Ausgaben zu haben. Weil er seine Hände, welche am schlimmsten verbrannt sind, noch lange nicht wird gebrauchen können, so suchte seine Frau durch ihren Verdienst ihm seine Lage so angenehm wie möglich zu machen. Da plötzlich erkrankte die rüstige Frau, wahrscheinlich durch Ueberanstrengung, ein paar Tage darauf starb sie und läßt den tiefbetrübten Gatten in seiner traurigen Lage zurück.

Mit brüderlichem Gruß,
John A. Suda, Finanz-Sekretär.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—
(in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—P. H. Hand, 1914 5th ave.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
C. W. Page, 1136 Folson st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st. Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44 1/2 Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boedeker, 730 1/2 Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—J. Wilcox, 5 Otterson st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord
370. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—I. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Brebber, 69 Isabel st.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1522 California st.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O.
635. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. Drain.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Jas. Nolan, 202 Lafayette st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tompkins, Box 759.
97. NEW BRITAIN—E. Larson, 52 Kelsey st.
789. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillen, 19 Henry st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandford, Box 680.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1335 Corcoran
st. N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W.
Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
682. BLOOMINGTON—M. Kehr, 817 W. Jefferson
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 2007 38th Place.
41. CHAMPAIGN—P. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,
H. McCormack, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 568 Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
38. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Roudg, 5343 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1383 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
321. (Swiss) Gust. Hansen, 288 Austin ave.
235. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
109. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
42. ENGLEWOOD—A. Westrom, 6151 Aberdeen st.
390. GALENURD—C. A. Weistring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSHAW—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 116th
st., Sta. T. Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—H. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st.
183. PHORIA—R. G. Keefer, 113 4th st.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Ruscher, 633 S. Eighth st.
159. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 1024 Crosby st.
160. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Treknenschuh, 732 18th st.
198. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Ed-
wards ave., Sta. S. Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. Blankenship, 522 S. 9th st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 43 Home ave.
652. ELWOOD—O. W. Coxen.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
158. FORT WAYNE—R. Suhmann, 447 E. Wayne
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,
D. L. Stoddard, 210 W. Raymond st.
80. " (Ger.) Paul Rahm, 1128 Laurel.
281. " H. R. Travis, 1624 Brookside av.
715. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Sherman st.
385. MARION—J. M. Simons, 606 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Man-
hattan st.
592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 523.

48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
538. VINCENNES—F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av
534. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—E. D. Cole, 310 Shawnee ave.,
Armourdale.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Clandy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glattig, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampen, 215 W. 12th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
688. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 3818 Constance st.
140. L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsichore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4396 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1394 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 108 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBORO—John B. Nutt, 77 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st.
275. NEWTON—C. Conners, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's
Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis ave.
67. ROXBURY—H. F. Campbell, 783 E. 4th st.,
S. Boston.

96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P,
Mittineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 470 Park ave.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser, Lock Box 65.
173. MUSKIE—Henry Adams.
103. MUSKOGEE—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
70. SAGINAW—F. Lehman, 401 N. 9th st.
34. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—John Turner.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—A. Johnson, 3525 10th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.
160. " J. E. Morgan, 405 Cypress st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
St. Louis—Secretary of District Council,
M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. T. Parrshall, 1836 Temple ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolla, 4036 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. Rombaugh.
266. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923
28. MISSOULA—W. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
138. BAYONNE—(Jewish) J. Sliotsky, 556 Ave. C.
499. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53rd st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.
107. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave.
So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—P. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monti-
cello Ave.
482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handori, North st.
and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long
Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—J. Teod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secre. y of District Council,
John Stirling, 44 New St.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
148. Wm. Boenig, 424 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Meibauer, 298 W. Kinny st.
849. ORANGE—J. J. Kenneally, W. Orange.
325. PATTERSON—P. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 809 Highland ave.
66. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 205 Market st.

399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lurger, 94 Wester-
velt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721
Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
639. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
R. P. Mossein, 413 11th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575 1/2 Leonard st.
147. M. Pierson, Hemlock and Etna st.
175. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
238. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
201. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Almers, 261 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
402. Geo. Langdon, 42 Carmine Place.
99. COHOKS—A. Van Arnum, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 9th ave. and
11th st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 209 Madison ave.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Daddon, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings on
Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. Aimmerford, Independ-
ence ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W.
Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—L. Schweitzer, 161 Ful-
ton ave.
MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—J. S. Haslet, 225 N. High st.
463. " J. Beardsley, Catharine st.,
Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
307. NEWTON, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. H. Hewitt, 688 E. 140th st.
56. (Floor Layers) Jos. Crane, 312 W. 121st st.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1300 Vyse ave.
64. J. O. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeck, 259 W. 128 st.
375. (Ger.) F. Gillard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaeager, 883 Brook ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. G. Kierstedt, 35 Thorne st. I. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehnell, 619 E. 9th st., rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John Brown, 2217 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak,
357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONTARIO—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
183. PRESKILL—E. J. Briggs, 115 Broad st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
263. Poughkeepsie—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clin-
ton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 328 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New
Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st.,
New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Court Alley.
26. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
128. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of Dist-
rict Council, F. E. Quirk, 257 Marion st.,
Wakefield, New York City.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middleton rd
179. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
583. WILLIAMSBURG—John Edgley, 5th st.,
bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 209 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
132. BARBERTON—J. W. King.
17. BELLAIR—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
D. P. Rowland, 2300 Symmes st.
2. J. E. Overbeck, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 909 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) E. H. Evans, N. W. Cor. Court and
Baymiller.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st., Station A.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrlich, 16 Parker ave.
49. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 634 Kimble st.

104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Geo. Drummer, 212 Montgomery
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeier, 422 Jethro.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
399. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—J. B. Severs, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. B. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Nor-
wood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
281. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—C. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.
10th Ward.

OREGON.

529. ASTORIA—J. N. Jorgensen, 345 4th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
257. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
155. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Mapleave
216. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New
Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W.
Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADFORD—A. H. Ellison.
738. CAPHONDALE—F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Ho. n. 914 Butler st.
291. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCloskey, Box 527.
275. JHANNETTE—Geo. Markle.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Hol-
land ave.
213. McKeesport—H. B. Pitzer, 303 Pennsy av.
201. MAHANAY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Ma-
henoay ave.
236. NEW CASTLE—M. E. Small, 153 Chestnut st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Galbraith.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
339. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2404 E. Dauphin st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg-
heny.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2238 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, 3212 Juliet st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. J. Evans, 739 Lee court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—R. H. McClerry, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
551. TURTLE CREEK—Wm. Marker.
93. WILKES-BARRE—D. A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J. Bouvuloir, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
265. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ct.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E.
Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—R. M. Spink.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave
152. MEMPHIS—(

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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

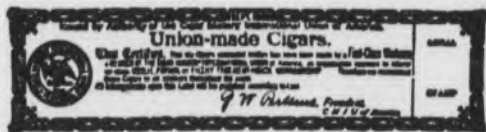


UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographia. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.

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CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.



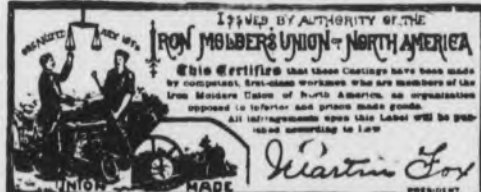
LOCAL STAMP.

UNION MADE HATS.



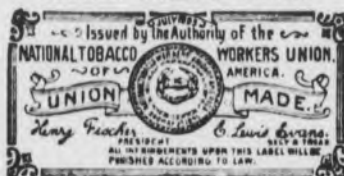
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

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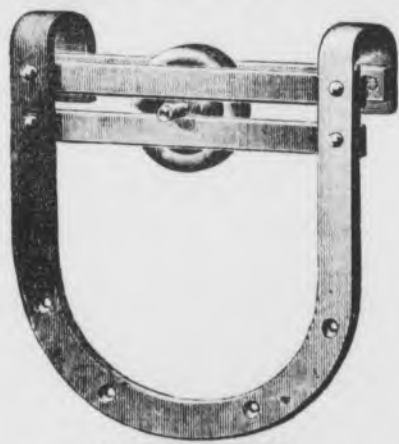
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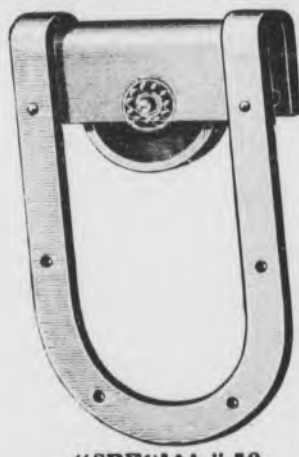
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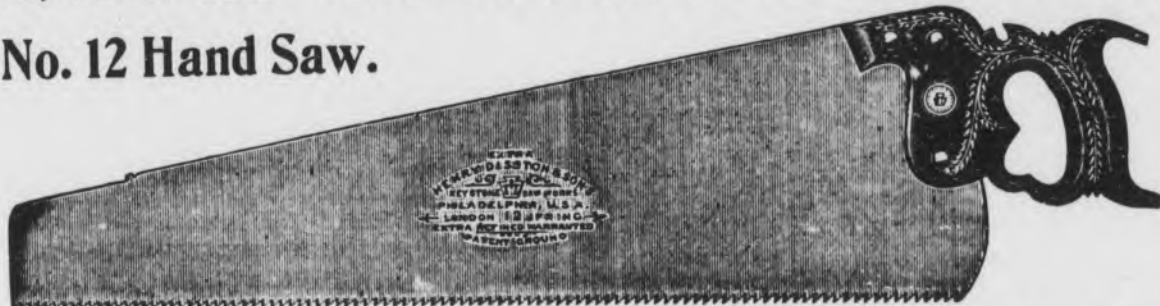
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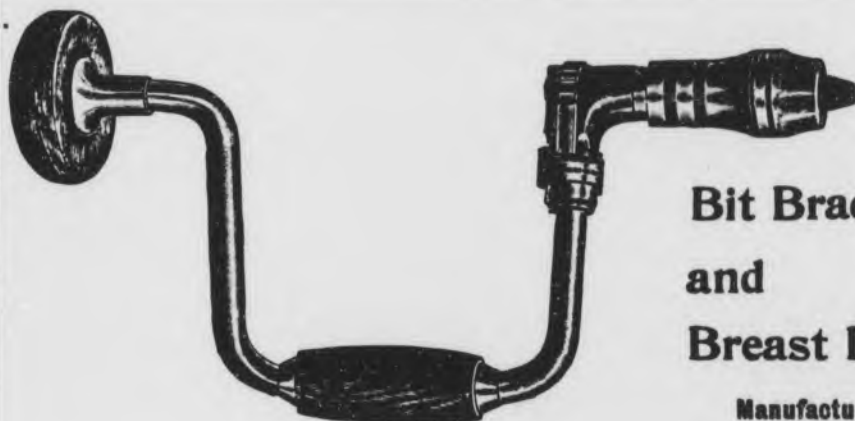
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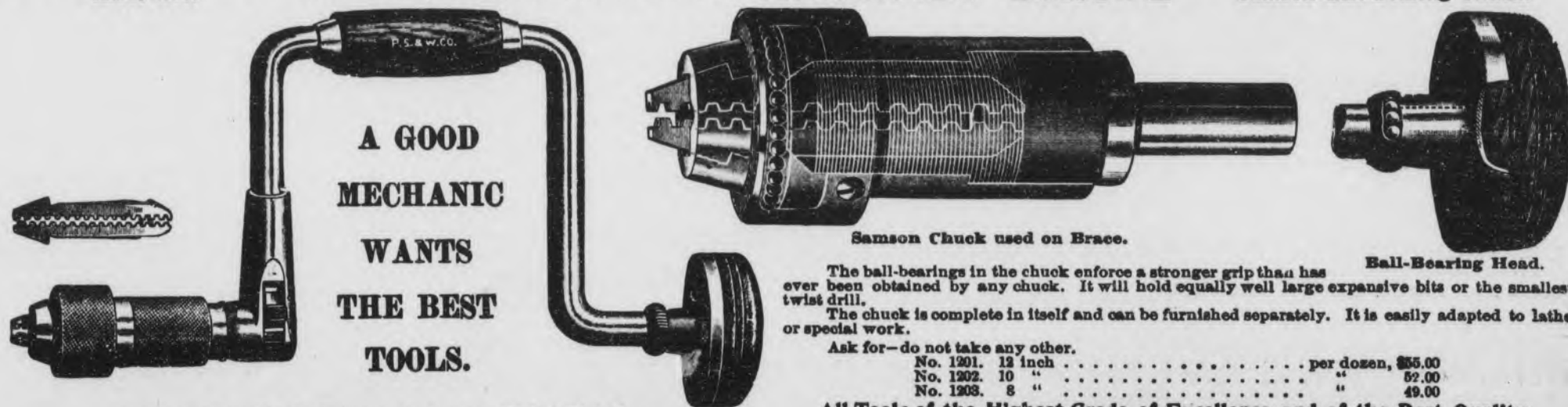
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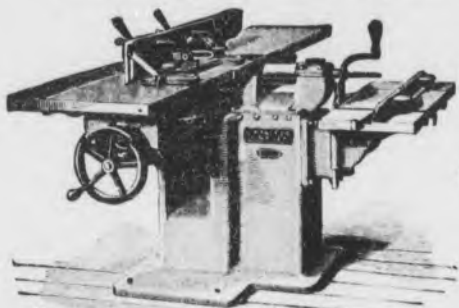
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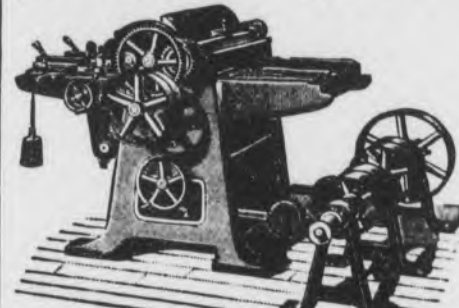
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Chapter VI. To Frame a Pentagonal Roof.
Chapter VII. Hexagonal Pyramidal Roofs.
Chapter VIII. Conical Roofs.
Chapter IX. To Frame a Conical Roof Inter-
sected by a Pitched Roof.
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Chapter XI. Framing an Octagonal Roof of
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 2.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

To Our Readers.

This month we publish an eight-page paper, that we may be in position to have the March number out early next month, and to hereafter continue the rule of early publication each month. For over a year this office has been so beset with appeal cases and routine work we could not give THE CARPENTER our old-time attention.

Send Letters to Your Congressmen To Vote For This Eight Hour Bill.

On January 27, of this year, Hon. John W. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives, introduced an Eight Hour Bill in the Fifty-fifth Congress at Washington, D. C. The bill was prepared jointly by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the best legal counsel in Washington. It is calculated to cover the radical defects of the present federal eight hour law and will positively secure a rigid enforcement of the eight hour day on all public work done by or for the U. S. Government.

The provisions of this bill in Sections 2 and 3 require that every contract for work made by the U. S. Government shall contain definite stipulations to establish the eight hour day on all contracts, subcontracts or for work done directly by the U. S. Government. There is a fine placed on all contractors, subcontractors and government officers who violate this new law when passed. It should have the sturdy support of all our members to secure its enactment.

On February 4th, the bill was reported favorably to the House, and now is the time at once for our local Unions of Carpenters and all labor organizations and central labor bodies to send letters to the Congressmen of their respective districts and urge the passage of House bill 7,389 in favor of the eight hour day. Our members individually, each and every one, should also write letters to their Congressman and ask him to work and vote for House bill 7,389. Here is the bill in full:

THE EIGHT HOUR BILL.

That the time of service of all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon any public works of or work done for the United States, or any territory, or the District of Columbia, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day; and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the

United States or of any territory, or the District of Columbia, or any person acting for or on behalf of the United States, or any territory, or the District, or any contractor or subcontractor for any part of any public works of or work done for the United States, or any territory, or the District, or any person whose duty it shall be to employ or to direct and control the services of such laborers, workmen or mechanics, or who has in fact the direction or control of the services of such laborers, workmen or mechanics, to require or permit them, or any of them to labor more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency caused by fire, flood or danger to life or property.

Sec. 2. That each and every contract to which the United States, any territory or the District of Columbia is a party, and every contract made for or on behalf of the United States or any territory or said District, which contract may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics, shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor or any subcontractor doing or contracting to do any part of the work contemplated by the contract, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day; and each and every such contract shall stipulate a penalty for each violation of the stipulation directed by this act of ten dollars for each laborer, workman or mechanic for each and every calendar day in which he shall labor more than eight hours; and the inspector or other officer or person whose duty it shall be to see that the provisions of any such contract are complied with, shall report to the proper officer of the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia all violations of stipulation in this act provided for in each and every such contract, and the amount of the penalties stipulated in any such contract shall be withheld by the officer or person whose duty it shall be to pay the moneys due under such contract, whether the violations for which said penalties were imposed were by the contractor, his agents or employees, or any subcontractor, his agents or employees. No person on behalf of the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia, shall rebate or remit any penalty imposed under any stipulation herein provided for, unless upon a finding which he shall make up and certify that such penalty was imposed by reason of an error of fact.

SEC. 3. That any officer of the United States or any territory of the District of Columbia, or any person acting for or on behalf of the United States or any territory or the District of Columbia, who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine or imprisonment or both, at the discretion of the court, the fine not to exceed five hundred dollars nor the imprisonment one year.

SEC. 4. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, in so far as they are inconsistent, be and the same are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act shall apply to any existing contract or to soldiers and sailors enlisted, respectively, in the army or navy of the United States or to seamen on seagoing vessels.

Make Sure Your Financial Secretaries Comply with Section 89.

A WARNING TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS WHICH SHOULD BE HEEDED.

A very important decision was rendered last month in the January session of the Appellate term of the Supreme Court of the state of New York. Judges Joseph F. Daly, David McAdam and Henry Bischoff were on the bench.

It was in the case of Mrs. Susan Schaefer, widow of the late Joseph Schaefer vs. Carpenters' Union 64, of New York city. The deceased, Joseph Schaefer, was a member of Union 64, but at the time of his death he was actually over three months in arrears and out of benefit. But it appears the then Secretary of Union 64, J. Lounsbury, had failed to send a written notice of arrears to Mr. Schaefer, as required by Section 89 of the constitution. He had simply given deceased a verbal notice in a jocular manner. The decision reads:

"Waiving any other questions which might arise in the case, the appellant contends that the plaintiff's recovery was to be precluded by virtue of the terms of this by-law, taken with the conceded state of the member's account with the defendant, but, as we construe the contract, as evidenced by the by-laws, the result reached by the Justice is to be sustained.

"It is well settled that the words employed in by-laws, such as those governing the rights of these parties, are to be liberally construed in favor of the beneficiary so far as may be necessary to a determination of what

was understood by the latter to be their meaning, and we are led irresistibly to the conclusion that the notice provided for by this particular by law, as reasonably interpreted, was to precede the imposition of the penalty for suffering the indebtedness to continue.

"To say that the arrearage of three months' dues deprived the member of benefits, at once and at all events, and that the notice had exclusive application to the two months' indebtedness alone, would be in effect to withhold all meaning from the provision calling for the notice, since no penalty attached when the member was two months in arrears and a notice of the fact would have no significance and would be entirely unnecessary, if intended to operate upon that situation alone. The only office of such a notice was, clearly, to apprise the member of some significant fact, and it is solely by viewing the notice as an intended warning that meaning can possibly be given to the by-law in its entirety.

"It was shown, directly, that no written notice of his two months' indebtedness was sent to the plaintiff's husband, and if it be said that an oral notification was permissible as a compliance with the by-law, there was evidence from which the Justice could have found that none such was properly given.

"The defendant attempted to prove by the testimony of the witness Lounsbury, who had acted as its 'financial secretary' during the period in question, that a verbal notice had been given to the deceased by the witness, personally, at the proper time, but the only notice thus shown, at about the time when the deceased was two months in arrears, was contained in the 'financial secretary's' bare statement to him that he had better 'square his account.'

"This certainly was not such a notice of the facts of the indebtedness as the by-laws contemplated, and it would appear, also, from the evidence that the words used by the witness were not well to be taken as an official expression, but were employed in the course of a friendly conversation and by way of advice."

This decision affirms the validity of Sec. 89, and plainly requires the P. S. shall enforce the law and send a written notice invariably to each member two months in arrears. Because this was not done in the Schaefer case, Union 64 will have to stand the expense of this lawsuit and pay the claim itself, amounting to over \$300 in all.

Why and Wherefore.

I know that the earth exists,
It is none of my business why.
I cannot find out
What it's all about—
I would but waste time to try.
My life is a brief, brief thing,
I am here for a little space,
And while I stay
I would like, if I may,
To brighten and better the place.

The trouble, I think, with us all
Is the lack of high conceit;
If each man thought
He was sent to the spot
To make it a bit more sweet.
How soon we could gladden the world,
How easily right all wrong,
If nobody shirked
And each one worked
To help his fellows along.

Cease wondering why you came;
Stop looking for faults and flaws;
Rise up to-day
In your pride and say:
"I am part of the first great cause.
However full the world.
There is room for an earnest man;
It had need of me
Or I would not be—
I am here to strengthen the plan."
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Form.

The Practical Craftsman—III.

BY PEN AND PENCIL.

(Continued from Page 6 of December CARPENTER)

NOW that we have a correct T-square, we are better able to prove the correctness, or truth, of our drawing board than when our efforts were confined to the tests made with the steel square. At the same time, our drawing board will help to test our T-square. With either one correct we can discover the inaccuracy of the other. Our next step, therefore, will be to prove the correctness of the drawing board with the T-square.

Let us first test our drawing board with respect to the parallelism of the sides. Proceed as indicated in Fig. 11. Apply the T-square to one side as shown at A, and along the blade scribe a very fine line, using either a chisel-pointed pencil or a sharp-

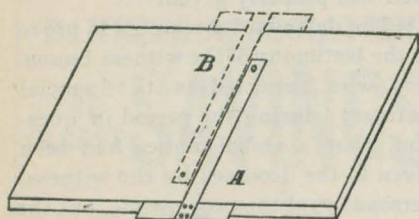


FIG. 11.

pointed penknife as previously explained. Take good care that the pencil is held close to the blade and at the same angle of inclination from beginning to end of line. Instead of scribing directly on the board, it will be better to put in place a sheet of paper, thus saving the surface of the board. After making the line in this manner, reverse the T-square as shown by the dotted lines B, that is apply it to the opposite edge scribing along the same side of the blade. If the two lines thus produced exactly coincide or are exactly parallel throughout their length, it is satisfactory evidence that the two sides of the drawing board are parallel. After the sides have been tested in this manner apply the T-square in the same way to the opposite ends of the board, thus proving the truth of the board from all four sides.

While on this subject of testing the drawing board, let me refer the reader to the kind of test shown in Fig. 12. It is what may be described as proving by means of diagonals and is something very handy for use where the question of the accuracy of the angle of the adjacent end and side is up.

Bring the T-square against the front edge and scribe the line C, D. Then bring the head of the T-square to bear against the end and scribe the line A, B. Use the point of intersection O, as center, and with any convenient radius—the longer the better so far as the character of the proof is concerned, scribe the circle A, D, B, C. Connect the points in the circle cut by the lines A, B, and C, D, by drawing the chords A, D; D, B; B, C,

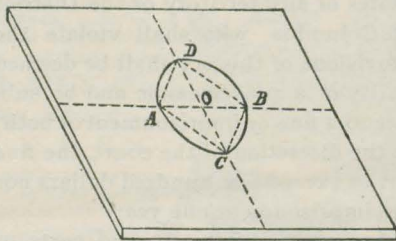


FIG. 12.

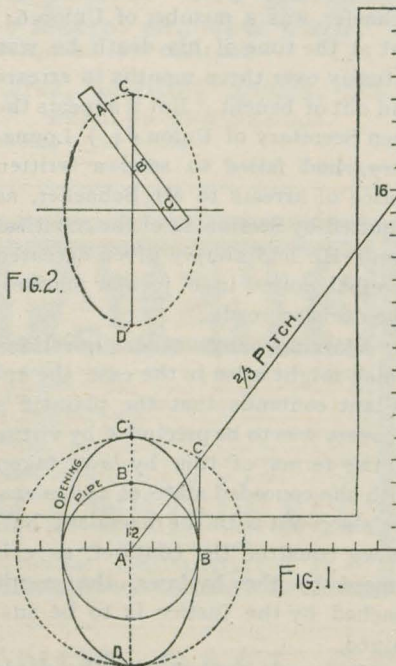
and C, A. Now measure the lengths of these several chords. If they are all the same and the work has been carefully done, it is very satisfactory proof that the corner of the board is an accurate right angle. If, on the other hand, there is a discrepancy, for example in the length of A, D, as compared with D, B, it is proof that the board at the corner tested is out of square. While truing it up, make the test over and over again, until the final measure of accuracy is reached.

Describing a Circle on a Given Pitch.

BY A. W. WOODS.

THE opening for a round pipe in a pitched roof or partition at any angle may be found as shown in Fig. 1.

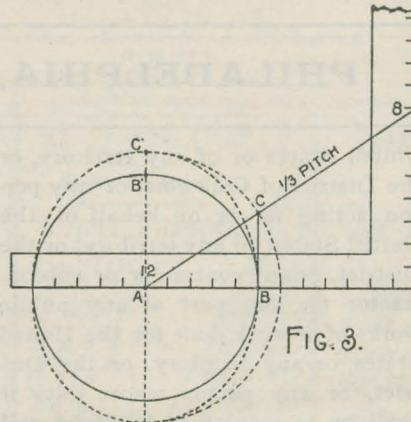
Here we have a 6 inch pipe intersecting a two-third pitch. A line from 12 to 16, on the square represents the pitch.



Now with 12 as centre and with radius equal to one-half of the diameter of the pipe, draw a circle and square up from the tongue to the pitch as shown at B, C. Then A, B,

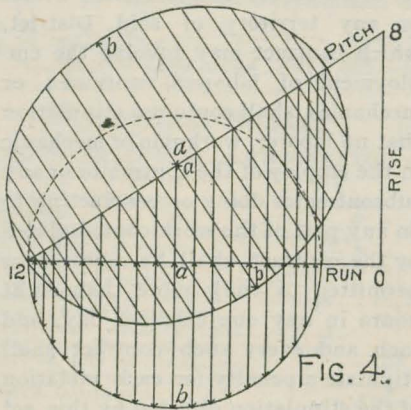
represents one-half of the short diameter and A, C, one-half of the long diameter. Now to make our illustration more clear we will transfer these lengths to a line at right angles with the tongue crossing at 12.

There are several ways of finding the corresponding opening. Probably as good a method as any is that shown in Fig. 2, which is as follows: Take a straightedge and on it space off A, B', C', as shown in Fig. 1.



Now draw a line equal to the long diameter C, D, and bisect it at right angles, and to these lines apply the straightedge as shown in Fig. 2. By always keeping B, C, on the lines and marking at A, will describe the required opening.

The steeper the pitch the longer will be the required opening. In Fig. 3 is shown the same formula, but with the one-third pitch and a 10 inch pipe. Fig. 4 shows another method of obtaining the opening, and is as



follows: Lay off the run, rise and pitch, and with one-half the diameter of the pipe as radius, with the pencil point resting at 12, and centre on the run, draw a semicircle. Divide the diameter into any number of spaces and through these run lines at right angles with the run, from the circle to the pitch. At point of intersection on the pitch draw lines on either side of which at right angles and on this measure equal the length of the corresponding lines of the semicircle as at A, B. Run an off hand curve touching these points will give the required opening.

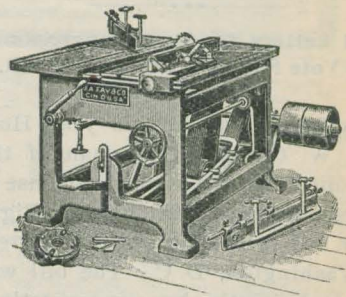
IF YOU are falsely represented in legislative halls, who is to blame? Who delegates men to act for them? Men do not go to legislative halls without being chosen for that office. Who does the voting? Don't pile censure and anathema upon others when you yourself are wholly, solely, absolutely at fault for the mismanagement of your own affairs. Think seriously upon this matter.

No. 5 New Combination Saw and Dado Machine.

SELF-CONTAINED—SAW ARBOR RAISES AND LOWERS.

This machine is one that we have recently designed for use in any shop where light ripping, cutting off, mitering, grooving or dadoing is done, and its construction, its simplicity and the variety of work it will perform, will commend it to every practical machine operator. It is made entirely of metal and the countershaft is contained in the machine, and a binder provided for maintaining a tight belt on the saw arbor in any position.

The frame is made of iron, with plate sides and ends accurately planed at the joints and securely bolted together. The table is of iron planed perfectly true, and is 48 inches x 36 inches. It is made in two sections, being divided at the saw line. The section at the left hand is gibbed to



the frame and slides to and from the saw, being operated by the lever at the operator's hand. This permits the use of heads or special saws for cutting gains or grooves of various widths. A hand wheel and screw below this lever serves as a stop for always bringing the table to a determinate point.

The saw is brought forward and through the work by means of a foot treadle, thus allowing the operator to use both his hands to manage the material, and enabling him to turn out more work than can be done on any other saw table. By using a saw 14 inches in diameter, it will cut off a piece 17 inches wide, 3 3/4 inches thick, or 23 inches wide, 1 inch thick. A saw 16 inches in diameter can be used if required. We send one saw 14 inches diameter each for ripping and cross-cutting.

Three saw gauges are furnished. The ripping gauge may be used for bevel work and is very quickly adjusted. The cut-off gauges may be quickly clamped to the table and by simply loosening two nuts they can be instantly changed from stationary to sliding gauges. They may be set to any angle to 45°. These gauges are reversible, so that the saw will press the material against the fence—if operators desire to use them in that way.

J. A. Fay & Co., 267 to 285 Front street, corner John, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A. Manufacturers of patent planing, matching and surfacing, moulding, tenoning, boring, mortising and sand papering machines; band, scroll, rip, and cut-off saws; band and circular re-sawing machines, wood workers, etc., etc.

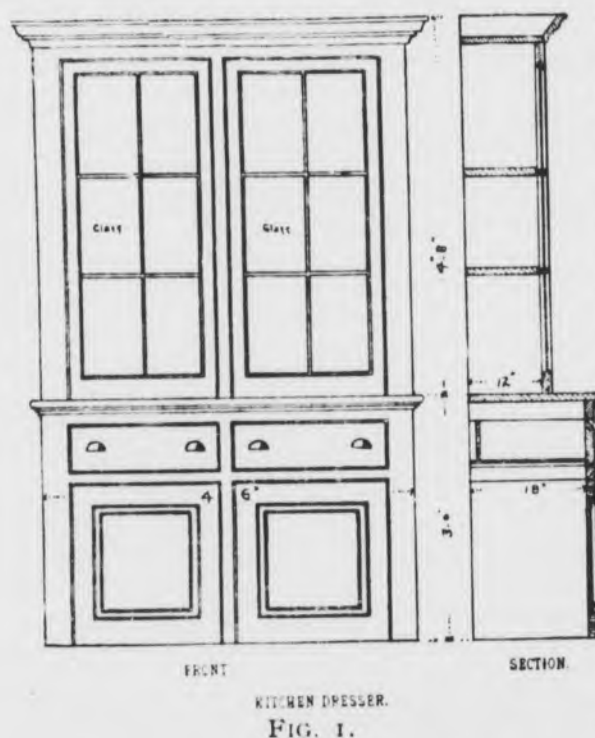
How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright 1897.)

COMING now to the work of measuring up for the fixtures in woodwork which are necessary in every modern house, I inform the reader that the practice of using rods or a steel tape line is the best to follow, or to save time a folding six foot rule with six-inch joints may be advantageously applied.

Commencing with kitchen fixtures we find the most important is a "dresser," illustrated at Fig. 1, the width given being 4 feet 6 inches, and the height 7 feet 8 inches or 3 feet to the top of the countershelf, and 4 feet 8 inches for the china closet. This dresser as will be seen by the mouldings being returned on

KITCHEN DRESSER.
FIG. 1.

the ends, is an isolated fixture so that the height and width will be the only dimensions required, but the depths must be given and a section of the drawers, shelves, etc., laid out on a piece of paper, so that the woodworker may get out his stuff to suit. The ends of this form of closet are generally $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and if it does not reach to the ceiling it must be supplied with a top as represented. The entire construction of the dresser is found by a comparison of the front and section shown in the engraving, and if any of the readers of the CARPENTER should decide to build a similar dresser. I will now give the sizes of the constructive parts. The stiles for the door and sash door frames are 4 inches wide, likewise the head, the inside muntins and rails 2 inches wide. The drawers are 7 inches deep. The "pot closet" doors, which are those at the bottom, have stiles and rails $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The sash door stiles and top rail are each 2 inches wide and the sash bars $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. All the front stuff is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and the whole job may be pine or white wood, as desired. If the dresser is to be made to fit in a recess, the exact width of the recess must be found, and no sides will be required; if to fit in a right or left-hand corner only one end will be required so that these facts must be noted on the face

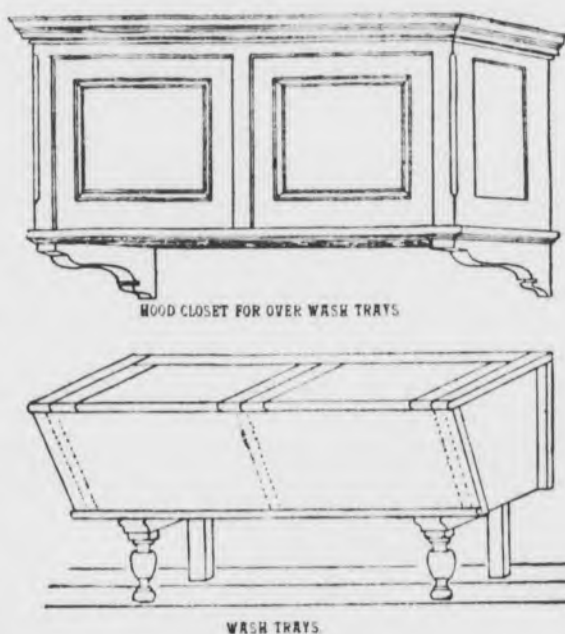


FIG. 2.

of sketch. There will in no case be a back needed, as the shelves, top and sides are simply scribed to fit close against the plaster.

The next important detail in a kitchen is that shown at the bottom of Fig. 2, namely, the "Wash Trays" or *tubs* as they are commonly called. Those represented in the engraving are of wood, and generally measure five feet inside. There are sometimes two trays and sometimes three, and if there be a recess or space allotted for the trays, then they must be made to fit this space. Wooden wash trays are now, however, almost obsolete as they have been replaced by those of soapstone, slate or porcelain of the same form as that seen in the engraving placed on galvanized iron standards, but they still retain the wooden lids or covers with the frame to which they are hinged. If it is the wish of the reader, however, to make his own trays of wood they may be built of 2 inch or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches pine with the ends and centrepiece dadoed into the sides and bottom. The joints being smeared with white

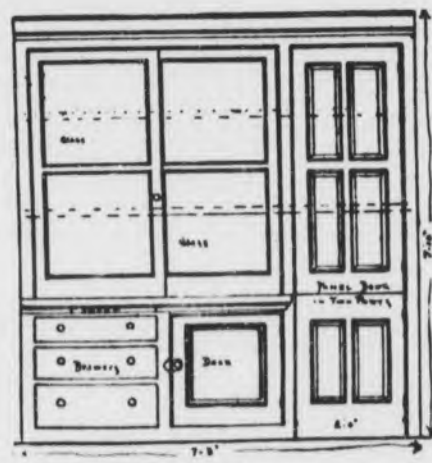


FIG. 3.

lead and well spiked together so as to be watertight. The closet which is shown in this engraving above the trays is termed a "Hood" closet and is generally fastened to the ceiling or placed on brackets as seen. It is usually 24 inches or 30 inches high and 24 inches deep, and equal to the trays in length, and is most convenient in the kitchen. It should be measured up with the trays and built as represented.

The pantry closet, which I present

at Fig. 3, is supposed to occupy one entire side of a pantry adjoining the kitchen, so that the only important measurements needed are the length and the height. Its depth is 24 inches, and it is divided so as to be of the greatest utility to the housewife. On the right is placed a closet for a barrel of flour arranged with an upper and lower door, thus permitting the cook to attain access to the flour barrel by simply opening the upper one. The shelves, denoted by dotted lines, may either be carried from wall to wall or stopped at the barrel closet by a $\frac{3}{4}$ inch partition, or the upper shelf may be carried across

and the middle one stopped at the partition. The closet part is, on the bottom below the countershelf, half closet and half drawers. The three drawers, of different depths, are to the left and above these the china closet with sash doors which slide horizontally.

Regarding the method of measuring up the details of this closet, the width of the barrel closet, 2 feet is first determined and then the pot closet and drawer widths laid out and next the heights must be laid out. The front may either be one entire frame or the end of the partition at the barrel closet may have its front edge beaded and the china closet may be set back to 12 inches deep and a countershelf given over the drawers.

At Fig. 4, the reader will see an extremely useful dresser for a small house, which may either be placed in a kitchen, pantry or passage. It measures 6 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 8 inches high and is divided up so as to give a great deal of closet room. With the addition of the marble shelf and wash basin which is set in a recess to the left, it is of great utility but an expensive fixture on account of the marble basin and plumbing. It can be adopted into city houses to the best advantage.

Fig. 5 gives the elevation with the vertical and horizontal sections of a sideboard or dining-room dresser. Its width is about 4 feet 6 inches and its height may be about according to the measurements given on the elevation in the engraving. Its depth is 2 feet and it is equipped with a closet for linen and drawers for knives, forks, etc., also shelves for chinaware. This is a comparatively cheap dresser to make. The ends may be either plain or panelled, as desired, and the same rule applies to this fixture as to those in the foregoing description.

(To be continued.)

TRADE UNIONISM is the assertion, with emphasis, that it takes two to make a bargain. Whenever the time shall come that labor ceases to unify and harmonize its interests, there will be only one party to the bargain, and labor will not be in it.

It is not strength of character to do either right or wrong, simply because it is the pleasanter act to perform. To do right is sometimes of a painful character, while a wrongful act, to a conscientious man, will make frequent return to plague the author of its perpetration.

WHENEVER a trade unionist spends a cent for the purchase of scab-made goods of any class, he contributes to the sustenance of the scabs who made them, and belies his pretensions and professions of honesty. There is little sense or reason in fighting an enemy to your progress and welfare, while at the same time you are furnishing him with ammunition to hold out against you. Keep honest, Union made productions always in view.

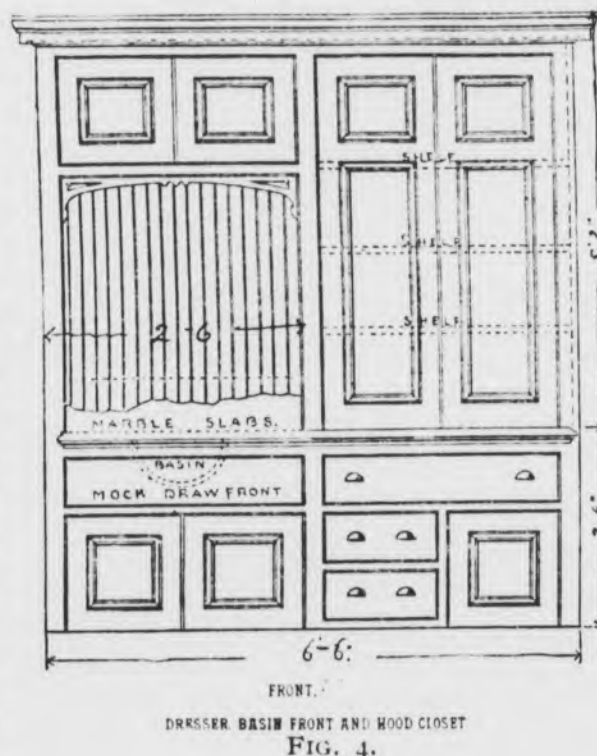
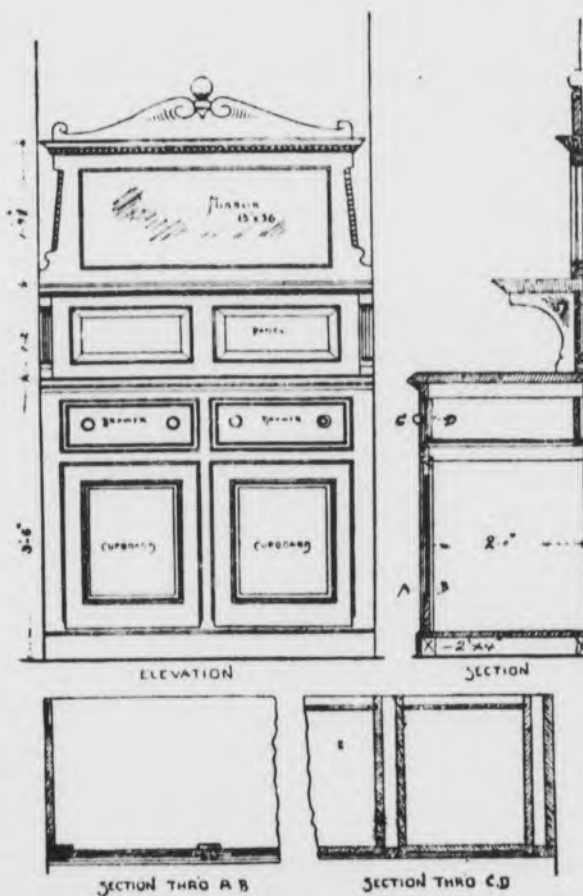
DRESSER, BASIN FRONT AND WOOD CLOSET
FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

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PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY, 1898.

Unions Not Sending Lists of Officers.

Under Sec. 152 (b) of Constitution it is the definite duty of the Recording Secretary of each Local Union to send a list of the names and addresses of all new officers to the G. S.-T.; also all changes. It is very important to this office and to the Unions that we have a correct list of local officers.

Last election of local officers took place in December; two months have now passed and still up to date, 71 Unions have not sent in their list of officers. There is no excuse for such negligence.

A special postal form for the purpose of making this return was sent every Union, and it is the duty of the R. S. to send in a list of the officers, whether they are new officers or re-elected. See that this is attended to at once. Here are the delinquent Unions.

- 6 Amsterdam, N. Y.
- 27 Toronto, Can.
- 41 Champaign, Ill.
- 48 Terre Haute, Ind.
- 53 Orange, Tex.
- 54 Chicago, Ill.
- 68 Hempstead, N. Y.
- 69 Columbia, S. C.
- 78 Troy, N. Y.
- 82 Haverhill, Mass.
- 86 Phoenix, Ariz.
- 100 Muskegon, Mich.
- 103 Louisville, Ky.
- 118 Manchester, N. H.
- 119 Newark, N. J.
- 121 Bridgeton, N. J.
- 123 Rome, N. Y.
- 130 Madison, Wis.
- 136 Augusta, Ga.
- 145 Grand Marais, Mich.
- 157 Mamaronock, N. Y.
- 159 Rockford, Ill.
- 164 Pittsburg, Pa.
- 170 Bridgeport, O.
- 180 Oshkosh, Wis.
- 182 Oneida, N. Y.
- 186 Steubenville, O.
- 189 Quincy, Ill.
- 190 Washington, D. C.
- 199 S. Chicago, Ill.
- 214 Louisville, Ky.
- 215 Lafayette, Ind.
- 221 Marblehead, Mass.
- 222 Westfield, Mass.
- 229 Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 232 Milburn, N. J.
- 235 Riverside, Cal.
- 242 Chicago, Ill.
- 243 Tiffin, O.
- 249 New Orleans, La.
- 265 Hackensack, N. J.
- 284 Springfield, O.
- 288 Homestead, Pa.
- 305 Millville, N. J.
- 370 Lenox, Mass.
- 376 Montreal, Can.
- 384 Asheville, N. C.
- 401 Franklin, Pa.
- 406 Bethlehem, Pa.
- 407 Lewiston, Me.
- 409 New Bedford, Mass.
- 424 Hingham, "
- 429 Montclair, N. J.
- 440 Buffalo, N. Y.
- 444 Pittsfield, Mass.
- 448 Waukegan, Ill.
- 481 Cincinnati, O.
- 483 San Francisco, Cal.
- 487 Altoona, Pa.
- 497 New York, N. Y.
- 509 "
- 556 Birmingham, Ala.
- 593 Williamsbridge, N. Y.
- 612 Union Hill, N. J.
- 617 Vancouver, B. C.
- 628 Cincinnati, O.
- 633 Leadville, Col.
- 647 Englewood, N. J.
- 667 Cincinnati, O.
- 692 "
- 705 Norwood, O.
- 783 Lafayette, Ind.

Let the members of the above Unions see that their Recording Secretary attend to this, or we will publish the delinquent secretaries again next month.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

JANUARY 3 1898.—G. E. B. assembled at General Office 8 A.M. All present.

Appeal in disapproved claim, H. S. Perry, Union 52, Charleston, S. C. Upon thorough review of the evidence G. E. B. sustains appeal and orders claim paid.

Protest, Union 1, Chicago, vs. decision of G. E. B. in case of Bro. Roberts and others at last meeting of Board. G. E. B. decides that as Chicago D. C. has already accepted said decision, protest of Union 1 is not valid.

Inquiry, Union 1, Chicago, why G. E. B. ruled as they did in the Barlow, Adams, Speck and Kieler cases January 6, 1897. G. E. B. reply that the question of the legality of the Chicago D. C. trade rules was not called in question in this connection. Said cases hinged upon payment of a certain amount of strike pay, and in said instance the D. C. was sustained. The constitutionality of certain parts of an agreement, similar to that lately in force in Chicago, was first called in question in the case of Union 427, Omaha, Neb., which had made agreement with the Bosses' Association of that city, and certain sections of said agreement were declared illegal July 12, 1897.

JANUARY 4.—Appeal, Wm. Mead, Union 10, Chicago, against findings of Trial Committee of Chicago D. C. in case of Mead vs. Union 10. This relates to charges preferred by Bro. Mead against tellers who counted ballots in election of F. S. held in Union 10, June 9, 1897. Also appeal of Bro. Mead against D. C. re case of Bros. Hall and Deuel vs. Union 10 in passing certain resolutions declaring election of all officers at said election null and void. Held by G. E. B. that as Bro. Mead was a candidate and took part in a second election at time aforesaid, he is therefore estopped from reinstatement or relief, even though the first election be proven irregular.

As to resolutions passed by Union 10, June 23, 1897, G. E. B. decide it is regular for a Union to investigate alleged fraud in an election at any time during the term for which such election was held. But members once elected, and the election not being challenged within the usual time for a reconsideration, removal can only occur (on charges of fraud) after charges are duly filed and proven.

Appeal, O. B. Vaughn, Union 1, Chicago, vs. Chicago D. C. and Union 1, in exonerating Bro. McCormack from charges brought by Bro. Vaughn. After consideration, G. E. B. sustains action of D. C. in this case.

Appeal, O. B. Vaughn against Chicago D. C. in case of McCormack vs. Vaughn. G. E. B. concur in findings of Chicago D. C. and Union 1, with the exception of the fine imposed, which is hereby reduced to \$10.

Disapproved disability claim, G. Schlecht, Union 15, N. Y. G. E. B. do not altogether concur in decision of G. S.-T., but advise payment of claim be withheld subject to investigation by Bro. Kent.

Protest, Union 468, New York, and New York D. C. against action of G. E. B. in making an agreement with the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Int. Union, without first submitting same to the Locals for vote. G. E. B. hold they are fully empowered to make such agreements by the authority vested in them by the Constitution. See Secs. 36 and 37. Also by adoption of report of the Committee on Organization at Cleveland Convention. See page 48 of printed proceedings. Said report recommended G. E. B. should continue to make agreements with kindred organizations.

Communication, Milwaukee, D. C. suggesting adoption of a U. B. label to put on fixtures, etc., made by members of this Order. G. E. B. advise the Milwaukee D. C. adopt a local label.

JANUARY 5TH.—Communication, Union 75, Kansas City, Mo., wanting a countersign in ritual. Placed on file for reference to next Convention.

Disapproved claim, Henry Hansen, Union 166, Rock Island, Ill. Upon additional evidence being presented by the G. S.-T. establishing the justice and legality of said claim, decision of G. S.-T. is reversed, and claim ordered paid.

Appeals, Bros. H. Bergman and C. Drechsel, Union 1, Chicago, against D. C. of said city, in fining them for violation of trade rules. G. E. B. decide that as the D. C. has failed to furnish any testimony showing these fines were justly levied, although requested to do so, Union 1 is hereby ordered to remit them, and place Bros. Bergman and Drechsel again in good standing on books of Union 1, upon payment by them of their back dues.

Appeal, Bro. Kistenberger, Union 12, Brooklyn, against New York D. C. in fining him \$5 for violation of trade rules, and \$5 for contempt in not appearing at meeting of trial committee. Defendant claims he did not receive notice in time. On evidence before them, G. E. B. decide to sustain the New York D. C. in fining Bro. Kistenberger for violation of trade rules, but G. E. B. are of opinion the \$5 fine imposed for contempt should be remitted. They therefore so order, thus making the fine against Bro. Kisten-

berger the same as was imposed upon those how were working with him at the time of trial.

Appeal, Henry Roeben, Union 309, New York, against D. C. of said city, in fining him for working for single time on Memorial Day. Defendant denies the charge, and as the New York D. C. fails to submit any proofs of his guilt, Union 309 is hereby instructed to remit the fine of \$10 imposed upon Bro. Roeben, and place him in good standing, upon payment of the necessary dues.

Appeal, E. T. Burnett, Yonkers, N. Y., against Westchester D. C. in fining him guilty of violation of trade rules. Defendant acknowledges the violation charged, but denies the jurisdiction of the Council, claiming he had submitted his resignation to the Union previous to the offense. Upon consideration, G. E. B. sustains action of Westchester, D. C. Local Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he is submitting same for the purpose of being left free to violate trade rules. See Sec. 118 requires a two-thirds vote to accept a resignation.

Appeal, Union 32, Brooklyn, N. Y., against action of the Kings Co. D. C. in sustaining the appeal of R. Herbst of Union 32 against act of suspension imposed on him by said Local. After thorough review of all the evidence, G. E. B. sustain the action of the D. C. in this case.

Protest, Union 58, Chicago, against decision of G. E. B. on legality of Chicago trade rules. G. E. B. reply by calling attention of Union 58 to answer of the Board January 3rd, to protest of Union 1 of Chicago.

Appeal, F. Wernicka, Union 419, Chicago, against D. C. of said city, in fining him for working while a strike was in progress against Board of Education of Chicago, for whom defendant was working. Bro. Wernicka pleads he was not aware the strike was directed against the repair work being done by Board of Education. Evidence reviewed, and decision of Chicago D. C. concurred in.

Appeal, Union 419, Chicago, against Chicago D. C. in dismissing appeal of Union 419 against Union 13 in admitting P. Kirsch to membership in Union 13 while he was a suspended member of Union 419. Also, against action of D. C. in dismissing charges against Bro. Kirsch for appropriating \$6 belonging to Union 419. G. E. B. decide Union 13 violated the Constitution in accepting P. Kirsch as a member of the U. B. until he had met the demands of Union 419. He must, therefore, pay up all arrears in Union 419, and square himself with that body, or be dropped from the roll of membership in Union 13. P. Kirsch must have made misstatements in his application for membership in Union 13, as he was admitted to membership in that Union Feb. 25, 1897, subsequent to its organization as a Local of the U. B.

Appeal, H. Saeger, Union 464, New York, against New York D. C. in fining him \$10 for violation of trade rules. Guided by the evidence before them the G. E. B. hereby sustain the decision of the New York D. C.

Communication, Union 375, New York, asking reopening of the case of Wardemann vs. Union 375, passed upon by G. E. B. at last meeting. New evidence submitted, which in opinion of G. E. B. throws no new light on the case. Previous decision reaffirmed.

Appeal of Hugh Lawson, Union 273, Yonkers, N. Y., against Westchester D. C. in declaring Bro. Murray elected Business Agent in that District. On review of the testimony before them G. E. B. decide to not sustain appeal of H. Lawson.

JANUARY 6TH.—Appeals, Unions 51, 309, 375, 497 and 513, New York, against the action of N. Y. D. C. in paying for coach and a day's pay to two business agents to attend funeral of Bro. Doyle's wife. Bro. Doyle has been an active officer of the D. C. for years. G. E. B. hereby dismisses the appeals of above Unions and decides the action of D. C. in spending a reasonable amount in attesting their sympathy for the bereavement sustained by Bro. Doyle was quite proper.

Appeal, A. R. Wyatt, Union 306, N. J., against action of said Union. From evidence before them G. E. B. decide it is apparent this case has not been passed upon by the Newark D. C. A. R. Wyatt, instead of simply giving notice of appeal to said D. C. should have filed a verbatim copy of the appeal he filed with Union 306. Should A. R. Wyatt do so, the D. C. is instructed to pass upon the merits of such appeal, in conformity with Sec. 81 of Constitution.

Disproved disability claim S. M. Teeters, Union 257, St. Louis. From evidence before them, the G. E. B. hereby concurs in the decision of the G. S.-T. for reasons already given by him.

Consideration of bills of Sidney J. Cowen, attorney, for services in defending the U. B. in the suits of Schafer and Robinson vs. the U. B. The G. E. B. hereby decline to allow the bill in the Schafer claim, but instructs the G. S.-T. to pay the bill in the Robertson claim. The G. E. B. takes occasion in connection with these cases to decide that the apparent discourtesy of Union 64, shown in dealing with the attorney, and negligence in not properly caring for the interests of the U. B. in these cases is inexcusable and merits censure.

Appeal, Union 328, E. Liverpool, O., in the disapproved death claim of W. Q. Diedrick. Evidence examined, and G. E. B. decide to lay over appeal for further information.

Appeal Union 30, Milwaukee, Wis., against D. C. of said city. Papers examined, and G. E. B. concur in that part of decision finding Bro. Radtke guilty and ordering him to pay to the men working for him on Pabst Building an additional 2½ cents per hour for the time in question. G. E. B. decide further there should be some additional punishment on Bro. Radtke and he should at least be compelled to pay, as a fine, a like sum per hour as paid by the men who were fined for working for him on the building in question.

Appeal, Union 115, Bridgeport, Conn., against disapproval of G. H. Prindle disability claim. Guided by evidence before them, G. E. B. hereby concur in the decision of the G. S.-T.

Appeal, Robert Lattman, Union 1, Chicago, vs. Chicago D. C., in fining him for violation of trade rules while working for School Board of Chicago. Laid over until appellant files copy of appeal, as per Sec. 80.

JANUARY 7TH.—Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. consumed entire day.

JANUARY 8TH.—Application, Union 189, Quincy, Ill., for permission to strike with financial aid. G. E. B. must decline to grant permission to Union 189 to strike as early in the season as March 1st. Union urged to continue its work of agitation and organization. And should conditions be favorable later on in the season, G. E. B. will be pleased to again consider said application.

Application New York D. C. for appropriation of \$1,000 to still further carry on the movement against unfair trim. It was shown by said D. C. the previous appropriations made by G. E. B. had resulted in greatly strengthening the U. B. in New York and in organizing outside towns. On motion, the G. E. B. appropriated \$200 more to assist this New York movement.

Audit of books, accounts and vouchers of General Office continued and completed. From it following summary is drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, October 1, 1897 . . . \$18,516 37
Receipts, Oct., Nov. and Dec. 18,402 22
Total \$36,918 59
Expenses for same period 18,620 89
Balance on hand, January 1, 1898 . . . \$18,297 70

Application, Cincinnati D. C. for permission to strike with financial aid. Laid over until D. C. forwards schedule of inquiries filled out, showing conditions in Cincinnati.

Application, Newark, N. J., D. C. for \$100 to assist them in organizing towns surrounding Newark. G. E. B. instruct G. S.-T. to send an organizer to Newark to assist in more thoroughly organizing the District.

Application, Pittsburg D. C. for \$1,000 to assist in enforcing trade rules, and breaking up piece-work in said District. G. E. B. appropriate sum of \$300 to be expended for that purpose, under direction of G. S.-T.

Application, Union 108, Lynn, Mass., for appropriation of \$200 to assist in enforcing trade rules. G. E. B. appropriate \$100 for this purpose, to be expended under direction of G. S.-T.

Application, Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., for dispensation to set aside ecs. 89 and 90 also for appropriation of \$200 to assist in getting men into the Union. G. E. B. declines to grant this request for the present.

G. E. B. endorse position of G. S.-T. re pay rolls of Brooklyn D. C., showing expenditures of the moneys appropriated to assist in fight against unfair trim.

It was agreed when Board adjourn, they do so to meet again at Gen. Office, April 4, 1898. Adjourned 5 P. M.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGUIRE,
General Sec.-Treas.

Claims Approved in January, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM T.
4026.	C. Williamson	10	\$200 00
4027.	Mrs. A. Jensen	10	50 00
4028.	Jas. Fuller	15	200 00
4029.	H. Nickel	29	200 00
4030.	J. Chalmel	33	200 00
4031.	F. Earl	51	200 00
4032.	Mrs. A. Vogler	51	50 00
4033.	R. D. Brown	52	200 00
4034.	P. T. Keating	63	200 00
4035.	Mrs. J. B. Herr	73	50 00
4036.	Wm. H. Lock	83	200 00
4037.	W. J. Boyd	104	200 00
4038.	Mrs. L. Hollingworth	112	50 00
4039.	Mrs. M. Dupuis	117	50 00
4040.	Mrs. C. Humphreys	125	50 00
4041.	Mrs. C. Linquist	181	50 00
4042.	M. B. Freer	251	200 00
4043.	H. Bahlburg	304	200 00
4044.	Mrs. N. Pontious	365	25 00
4045.	Mrs. M. Bathe	419	50 00
4046.	G. Hoehl	497	200 00
Total			\$2,825 00

Notice to Secretaries.

Letters to the G. S. T. from secretaries of locals should be written on the regular official letter heads, which are furnished from the General Office in any quantity a Union may desire. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

Why Should the Toilers Organize?

REV. W. R. TAYLOR, of Rochester, N. Y., has been delivering in his church a series of admirable sermons in favor of the trade union movement. In a sermon last month he said in part:

"Why should the manual toilers find it necessary or advisable to go off by themselves in a class movement? Has not the battle for personal freedom and equality before the law been fought and won?"

"It has. But there is this great difficulty—the tendency of labor to become a mere commodity to be bought and sold at market rates, such rates to be fixed as the rates for other commodities are, by the law of supply and demand.

"As Prof. Ely says, 'While labor is a commodity, it is an expenditure of human force which involves the welfare of a personality. It is a commodity which is inseparably bound up with the laborer, and in this it differs from other commodities. The one who offers other commodities for sale reserves his own person.'

"In many ways, too, the seller of labor is at a disadvantage as compared with the seller of other commodities. For example, when there is an overproduction of other commodities, and the price falls below a fairly remunerative point, the production can be checked until the price rises again; but the supply of human life is subject to no such restriction. When the home market does not supply an outlet for other commodities, distant markets can be sought; but for the most part, the man who has nothing but his labor to sell, must sell it near home or not at all. Other commodities can be withheld from market for a better price at a fractional loss, or perhaps even at a gain, but what the laborer withholds of his commodity is a total loss, and he must sell within a certain time, and at a certain price, or perish, or become a pauper.

"These and numerous other considerations which might be mentioned tend to put the seller of labor to a larger degree than the seller of any other commodity in the power of the purchaser, and the commodity which he is selling is a part of his own life and personality.

"The conditions of human life are such that the vast majority of the race must earn their living by selling the labor of their hands. We may talk as we please about there being room at the top, and about the idleness, the thriftlessness, the intemperance and hot-headedness of the working classes being the chief causes of their miseries, and there is too much truth in it all.

"But that does not alter the fact

that labor always tends to become a mere commodity and nothing more; that the sellers of the commodity are at a disadvantage as compared with the sellers of other commodities and before the purchasers of it; that the welfare of human personalities is bound up in the terms of the sale; and that those who are affected so profoundly by these facts constitute and will continue to constitute the vast majority of mankind.

"Now the labor movement, in its essence, is a movement to resist this tendency of labor to become a mere commodity and to secure the recognition of human rights and personal values in the working world." It is a movement to limit and control, in the interest of the personal welfare of the workers and their families, the application of the law of supply and demand to labor.

"The methods by which the movement is sought to be furthered are numerous and varied. First of all, there is organization, upon which the effectiveness of nearly all other expedients depends. Then there is education, and agitation and legislation, the moulding of public opinion, the creation of public sentiment, the establishment of various agencies for mutual aid and strengthening arbitration, and lastly, strikes, boycotts and the unlawful use of force and violence.

"The specific objects sought are such as 'a living wage, upon less than which a man cannot live and be a man, and upon which the existence of home, its wifehood, motherhood, and childhood depend; a fairer share of leisure and privilege involving limitation of the hours of labor and extension of the opportunities for relief from the monotony of subdivided toil; protection for the life, limb and health of the workingman, woman and child; a tenable social status, with the possibility of peace, progress and human brotherhood; and the legal recognition of the right to combine, and the freedom of speech and action in the promotion of these ends, limited only by the protection of personal liberty and public safety.'

"This I believe to be a true and fairly comprehensive statement of what the labor movement is, in both its general and its more specific aspects. If it is, then several important conclusions follow.

"In the first place, the labor movement is not to be judged of as a succession of disconnected, unrelated manifestations, or outbursts, more or less violent, occurring at irregular intervals, now here and now there. It is not to be judged of by what any one man may have observed in his own life time, much less by any experience which he may have had with his own employees. The movement has a continuous and well-authenticated history in European and American civilization of at least six hundred years. No intelligent estimate of it can be framed outside of the light which that history throws.

"In the second place, the labor movement is not to be regarded merely as a manifestation of personal or class animosity. There is, as we all know, a good deal of this ugly feeling. It cannot be too deeply

deplored, or too sternly rebuked. In the absence of specific wrong doing ill feeling toward the rich simply because they are rich is both absurd and wicked.

"If this were the living root of the labor movement the movement would find no defenders among honest people. As a movement it would have died before it was born.

"But, as we have seen, in the tendency of labor to sink to the level of a mere commodity, to be bought and sold at market rates, without regard to the welfare of the workers as human beings, the labor movement finds its all-sufficient justification. Here is a real menace to human rights against which it is not only the privilege but the duty of those concerned to defend themselves by every lawful and peaceable means in their power.

"In the third place, the labor movement is not essentially and necessarily socialistic, much less anarchistic or predatory. Some labor organizations are very radical and inflammatory, and revolutionary. A larger and perhaps just now an increasing number have programmes moderately socialistic in character, which they desire to see wrought out by peaceful and honorable evolution.

"But these things are manifestly not of the essence of the labor movement, as the great objects of the movement could be attained without their aid. And, as a matter of fact, the great majority of our working people are honest, conservative and peaceable. Only once in the history of England, Prof. Thorold Rogers tells us, did peasants and artisans attempt to effect a revolution by force. And the strikes in our own country, deplorable as many of them have been, are as nothing compared with the vast peace and patience which have characterized our industrial life.

"The labor movement, as such, is, therefore, not something to be feared, and as far as possible repressed. It is, just so long as it is properly directed, a humane movement, a Christian movement. It is in perfect alignment with the whole process of human evolution, which has for its aim the complete development of every individual. There is promise and hope in it for us politically. As citizens of a democracy, in which every man's vote is as good as every other man's, we ought all to be glad of a movement which has for its object the elevation of the multitudes of manual toilers, and the raising of their standard of living and of intelligence. And it will be not less beneficial to trade and industry. For political economy has taught us that high wages do not by any means always imply low profits and experience long ago showed, and continues to show every day, that efficient labor at a high price is cheaper than inefficient at a low price.

I am in favor of all wise and just efforts, including labor organizations, for the protection and elevation of the great multitude of our working people, and I believe that in view of what history, economics, humanity and the Gospel have to teach us, the only attitude for those who are not manual toilers to assume toward the labor movement is that of honest, open, thoughtful friendship.

Henry George.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE PAID BY ONE WHO KNEW THE GREAT TEACHER LONG AND WELL.

In a personal letter written from Gold Hill, N. M., to a friend in New York, George A. Schilling, one of the old timers of the American labor movement, says of the late Henry George:

I have just learned of the death of Henry George. His life ended like a grand evening sunset, filling the whole firmament with its light and glory. He died like all men living for a great cause should die—in the harness. He died as he had lived, struggling for that higher and purer democracy that must some day be realized if liberty, equality and security is to be the final destiny of our race. He did more to elevate political economy and popularize its discussion than all the professors now living.

His life and his work will be more appreciated as the years come and go, when the light of that higher social life which flashed from his brains and the sentiments of justice which filled his soul will become the property of mankind and finally be the foundation stone of our social and economic edifice. It is not the number of years but the years well lived that enrich the lives of men. Measured by this standard, no tears of sorrow need be shed by his followers.

If tears there be, let them be tears of exultation and thanksgiving to the Author of the Universe for having given to mankind one so devoted to its higher social weal.

Mr. George's life again proves that God does not choose his nobility from the palaces of the rich and titled, where luxury and ease paralyze the intellect and debase the passions and sentiments of its occupants, but rather from the humbler walks, where struggle and effort for existence develop the highest and best in man.

Like Greeley, Lincoln and others, who have enriched our nation's life, he, too, was born to labor.

Unfettered by creeds and dogmas he sailed out on that broader ocean of religious life, sounded its mighty depths and proclaimed the primal truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He did more for true religion, more for man, served God better, than 100,000 ministers who worship by observing mere forms and husks and are blind to the great soul of things. No one can read his writings without having a loftier conception of his relations to his fellow beings or without feeling that he should do something to advance our social life, something to make this world better than it is.

I am glad that Mr. George fell in the midst of a great battle, where the fire was hottest, as the leader of an advancing army whose onswelling tide will yet overcome the injustice and corruption of this age. I believe with the poet who says:

I had rather perish in the shock
Than molder piecemeal on the rock.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

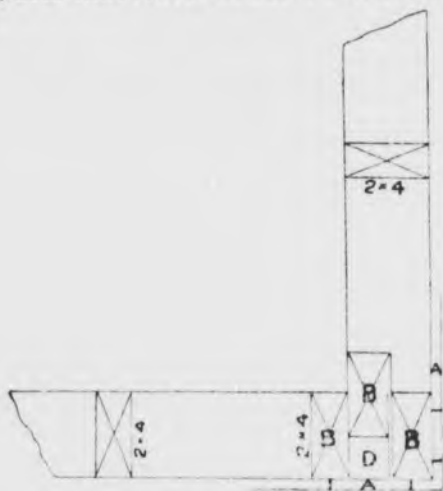
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Framing Corner Posts.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

In reference to F. C.'s idea of corner posts for frame buildings I submit a sketch, showing one of the ways we put them together in the West, and is what is termed a solid corner. Inside and out you will see by sketch that B B B, are 2 x 4 studs. D, hollow spaces that leaves inside 2 inches each



way for lath and plaster, and forms a solid corner. And where we have to run them up 22 feet I think we have a better chance of getting them plumb than if we followed F. C.'s plan. Again in joisting, where joist runs through, just notch in 2 inches and take out width of joist and you have a solid bearing for joist and good spiking. In regard to A A, it can either be sheeting or corner boards, we usually sheet up all around.

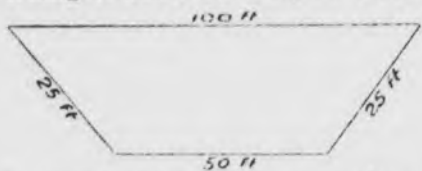
Union 374.

M. LITTLE.

A Problem in Area.

From I. A., Louisville, Ky.

During noon time a few days ago, several of us were discussing measurements of surfaces. The roof of the building in which we were working is very much broken up by hips and valleys, and is covered with slate, and the work was done by the square. When it came to a settlement there was a dispute about measurements, and accordingly a public measurer was sent to go over the work. We had noticed how he took his measurements and the diagrams that were made, and this led to the conversation concerning rules for figuring the areas of triangles and other shapes. Several



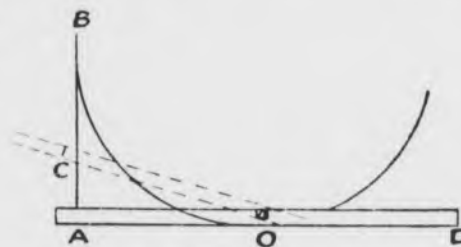
diagrams had been drawn on pieces of boards and we were really becoming quite interested in the subject, when a new man that the boss had lately taken on spoke up and said he could give us a shape to figure which would stump us all. Thereupon he drew

what I have indicated in the enclosed sketch. He said he was willing to bet a good dinner for the crowd that there was not a man among us who could figure the area of this form. I have tried it and I give it up. There is a trick about it somewhere. I wonder if any of the readers of THE CARPENTER will be able to help me out.

A Rule For Making Kerfs.

From F. R., Dayton, O.

My rule for making saw kerfs, which I send in answer to the question from M. B., recently published in THE CARPENTER, will be gained from the following: Suppose the circle is 3 inches larger on the outside than on the inside; then take out as many kerfs from the inside of the board or



molding to be bent as will consume 3 inches. The piece being placed in position and bent, the kerfs will exactly close.

Another way is to saw one kerf near the center of the piece to be bent, then place it on the plan of the frame, as indicated in the enclosed sketch and bend it until the kerf closes. The distance A, C, on the line A, B, will be the space between the kerfs necessary to complete the bending.

In kerfing the carpenter should be careful to use the same saw throughout, and to cut exactly the same depth every time.

The Pitch of Roofs.

BY KING POST.

As a journeyman carpenter I have worked in several States, and have been surprised at the lack of uniformity in terms used to describe the pitch of roofs.

If one looks up the term "pitch" as applied to roofs, in any of the leading dictionaries, he will learn that the

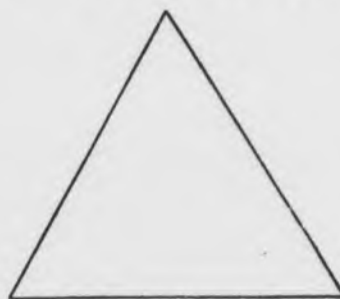


FIG. 1.—EQUILATERAL OR GOTHIC PITCH.

pitch of a roof is expressed in angular measurement in parts of the span. It is also designated by the proportion which the rafters bear to the span.

In what is known as common pitch the rafter is three-quarters of the length of the span; in what is known as Gothic pitch the rafter is the full length of the span (Fig. 1) and that in Elizabethan pitch the rafter is longer than the span (Fig. 2). For the use of mechanics more precise terms are required.

Still other definitions, however, are found in the dictionaries. From this source we learn that the Grecian pitch produces a roof, the angle of which is from 12° to 16°, with the horizontal (Fig. 3) and that the Roman pitch results in a roof, the angle of which is from 23° to 24° (Fig. 4). These words also, it will be seen, are general in



FIG. 2.—ELIZABETHAN OR KNIFE-EDGE PITCH.

character rather than specific in the sense in which mechanics and engineers require them.

The term "pitch" may be defined in a general way as the slope of the roof. A moment's consideration will show that the slope is dependent upon both

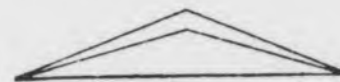


FIG. 3.—GRECIAN PITCH.

span and rise or height. A very common plan of expressing pitch among those who are concerned in the building trades, therefore, is by the height in parts of the span. Thus it is quite usual to hear a carpenter say that a certain roof is half pitch or third pitch. If, for example, the span is 30 feet and the height in the center is 10 feet, the pitch by this method is called third pitch.



FIG. 4.—ROMAN PITCH.

Another plan, but one that is not in such general use is based upon the length of the rafters in parts of the span. Thus if the span is 30 feet and the length of the rafter is 20 feet, the pitch of the roof would be called two-thirds pitch. From this it is evident that when we talk about the pitch of a roof, using the terms half pitch or third pitch as the case may be, it is necessary to a proper understanding of what we mean to have the basis of the expression well defined.

Experiments with the Ellipse.

From B. S. P., Newark, O.

The object of this letter is to describe an experiment which I tried a short time since for demonstrating the nature of the ellipse. The materials at hand were of the commonest character and in my sketch I have attempted to illustrate them just as they were used. A board of some considerable width (in fact it was an old batten door) was laid from the top of a box down to the floor first at an angle of something less than 45° and afterward changed to both a flatter

and a steeper position. I cut a slot through the middle of the board some four or five inches long, making the slot wide enough to allow a small gas pipe to pass through. I bored a hole through a block of wood that was a little longer than half the width of the board and passed it over the gas pipe. Near the other end of the block I bored another hole, putting into it what I called my pencil extension. To the bottom of the extension piece I fastened a pencil. Finally I put all the elements together in the form shown in my rough sketch.



The block was so arranged that it would move vertically on the gas pipe as well as revolve around it. The pencil with its extension would reach to the lower portion of the board, and would also scribe upon the upper part of board the different positions being accommodated by the vertical movement of the block on the gas pipe.

The special point that I had in mind was to illustrate the varying proportions of the ellipse. When the board was laid absolutely flat, as I showed my shop mates, and the pencil revolved around the gas pipe centre, a circle was produced. When the board was slightly elevated, an ellipse was drawn that was what some persons designate as a fat ellipse—that is, there was only a slight difference between its two diameters. When the board was slanted still more—and our experiments covered a good many different positions—we produced an ellipse that was very much elongated, the length being several times the width.

I was astonished at the interest that my shopmates manifested in this rough experiment, and I am induced to send it to THE CARPENTER by the thought that others will be similarly interested.

The Potter Mortising Chisel

Among the patents issued by the United States Patent Office this year, none is of more practical utility to wood workers than that issued to WILLIAM POTTER, of 150 Nassau street, New York city.

It has always been a cause of great inconvenience to wood workers, when in making a mortise requiring especially great care to have the chips pack so tightly into the mortise that something has to give way, and that something being usually the wood, rendering the mortise and the work bestowed upon it a total loss. Again, as is often the case, the chisel will bend by the same reason.

The object of the Potter chisel is to obviate this difficulty of the chips packing into the mortise and the consequent results, and we can say that in this regard it is eminently successful. At every blow of the chisel the chips pass up through a groove in the chisel, each succeeding chip forcing the other upward and so out. The flanges on the side walls of the chip receiving channel prevent the chips from falling back into the mortise, so that when the last blow is struck the mortise is complete and requires no digging out, which makes the chisel not only a wood and chisel saver but also a labor saver. Then again, the chisel does away with the expensive chain mortise machine, and, being self-coring, the necessity of boring in hard woods. The chisel is of such commercial value that the patentee has patented his invention in Canada and the principal European countries.

For Our German Readers.

Gewinn des Eigentümers des Grund und Bodens.

Ueber den Gewinn, den die Eigentümer des Grund und Bodens und der Wohnstätten aus der Nothlage ihrer besitzlosen und daher von ihnen abhängigen Mitmenschen herauspressen, äußert sich Karl Marx im dritten Bande des „Kapital“ folgendermaßen:

„Es zeichnet sich diese Rente aus, erstens durch den überwiegenden Einfluß, den hier die Lage ausübt, zweitens durch die Hangreife der gänzlichen Passivität des Eigentümers, dessen Aktivität bloß darin besteht, den Fortschritt der gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung auszuhebeln, zu dem er nichts beiträgt, und bei dem er nichts riskiert, wie doch der industrielle Kapitalist thut, und endlich durch das Vorwiegen des Monopolistenpreises in vielen Fällen speziell der schamlosesten Ausbeutung des Elends (denn das Elend ist für die Hausrente eine ergiebigere Quelle als die Bergwerke von Potosi je für Spanien waren), und die ungeheure Macht, die das Grundeigentum giebt, wenn es mit dem industriellen Kapital in derselben Hand vereinigt, dieses befähigt, die Arbeiter um den Arbeitslohn praktisch von der Erde als ihrem Wohnort auszuschließen. Ein Theil der Gesellschaft verlangt hier von dem anderen einen Tribut für das Recht, die Erde bewohnen zu dürfen, wie überhaupt im Grundeigentum das Recht der Eigentümer eingeschlossen ist, den Erdboden, die Eingeweide der Erde, die Luft und damit die Erhaltung und die Entwicklung des Lebens zu exploiren.“

Vom Streik.

Zimmer haben wir es für selbstverständlich gehalten, daß die wirkliche Arbeiterzeitung jede aus dem Proletariat herauswachsende Bewegung und Aktion nach Kräften unterstützt, selbst dann, wenn sich theoretisch viel dagegen einwenden läßt. Die Entwicklung der Lohnarbeiterklasse von einer dumpf ihr Elend tragenden Volksmasse bis zu einer bewußt auftretenden, solidarisch kämpfenden Genossenschaft, läßt sich nicht in einen schmalen Weg hineinpressen und wenn dieser Weg auch noch so schön mit theoretischen Begründungen eingezäunt ist.

Das Einzige, was die Arbeiterpresse dazu thun kann, besteht darin, erstens ein möglichst anschauliches Bild der ganzen Bewegung in ihren einzelnen Theilen zu liefern, und zweitens die durcheinandergehenden, sich gegenseitig kreuzenden, oft einander ausschließenden Ideen, Meinungen und Bestrebungen zu sichten, und auf ihren Werth für die Gesamtbewegung zu prüfen.

Diesen Standpunkt halten wir ganz besonders angebracht in der Frage, ob Streiks „berechtigt“ sind, oder—wie das oft betont wird—ob sich dieselben bereits „überlebt“ haben. Ist diese Fragestellung überhaupt an sich nicht schon eine falsche? Unserer Auffassung nach ja, denn die Arbeitseinstellungen sind viel weniger die Folgen agitatorischer Kombinationen, vielmehr sehen wir in ihnen ganz natürliche Explosionen, die sich mit einer gewissen Regelmäßigkeit Luft schaffen müssen. Jeder große Streik läßt uns eine Elementarkraft spüren, die sich—wie das zahlreiche Beispiele beweisen—schon oft gegen den Willen von Organisationsleitern und „Führern“ Bahn gebrochen hat.

In einer Arbeitseinstellung gelangen die proletarischen Instinkte zum Ausdruck, die den Lohnarbeiter auf eine „bessere Welt“, die jenseits der heutigen Ausbeuter-Ordnung liegt, hinweisen. Die direkte Gegenüberstellung der proletarischen und der kapitalistischen Interessen führt den Darbenden, der sich sofort von Feinden umgeben sieht, sobald er sich gegen den Uebermuth seiner Bedrücker zur Wehre setzt (zu diesen Feinden gehört so ziemlich Alles, was sich um die Aufrechterhaltung der bestehenden Zustände verdient macht: Staat, Behörden, Militär, und nicht in letzter Linie die dem Geldsack unterthänige „große Presse“) zum Nachden-

ken über die totale Verleththeit unserer sozialen Einrichtungen, die es mit sich bringen, daß die Hervorbringer der Reichtümer mit den nichtstehenden Besitzern schwere Kämpfe bestehen müssen, um sich wenigstens das Allernothwendigste zum Leben zu erringen.

Und noch eine wichtige Einsicht eröffnen dem denkenden Arbeiter die Lohnkämpfe: nämlich die Einsicht, daß es innerhalb der gegenwärtigen Gesellschafts-Organisation immer mehr für ihn zu einer Unmöglichkeit wird, sich eine menschenwürdige gesellschaftliche Position zu schaffen. Die in diesen Kämpfen, in der brutalsten Weise sich geltend machende Uebermacht des Besitzes, des Geldes, führt ihn zu der Erkenntniß, daß diese Uebermacht nur zu Beseitigung ist durch eine radikale Umwälzung der heute geltenden Zustände überhaupt.—Vorboten.

Arbeitslos!

Welch' hartes Wort! Wer von uns hat es nicht schon empfunden. Der tägliche Kampf um die Existenz wird immer ernster. Der Mastbürger und die kapitalistische Presse verstummen. Sie können nicht mehr sagen: „Das Paß ist zu faul zum arbeiten, es ist genug Arbeit vorhanden, das sind bloß die Aufwiegler, die verdammten Sozialisten, Anarchisten u. s. w.“

Sie können nicht mehr widerlegen, daß in unserem gelobten Lande zur Zeit 4,000,000 Arbeitslose herumwandern, abgesehen von den Andern, die trotz Arbeit zum Hungern verdammt sind. Wieder andere Hunderttausende sind der Misere bereits erlegen und die sogenannten Korrektionshäuser (Strafanstalten) haben sie in ihre liebende Fittiche genommen. Eine andere Gattung Tausender, die sich durch Stehlen vor dem gänzlichen Zugrundegehen zu helfen versuchten, schwammen in Staatszuchthäusern und wie viele Familien wurden auseinandergerissen und deren Kinder sog. Wohlthätigkeitsgesellschaften übergeben.

Oder ist es nicht die Arbeitslosigkeit am Meisten, die das Fundament der ganzen Gesellschaft untergräbt? Wie viele Arbeiter könnten heute noch in friedlicher Ehe leben, wäre es bloß mit der Arbeit besser bestellt. Oder ist es nicht wahr, daß die Arbeitslosigkeit der schlimmste Faktor ist, für ein kurzfristiges Weib, ihren Mann bis zum Neufest zu treiben? Sein steter Gedanke beschäftigt sich damit: Was wird aus meinen Kindern werden? Alles, was zärtliche Liebe geschaffen, wird mit dem grausigen Wort *arbeitslos* zerstört.

Eine Gesellschaft, die soviel Elend unter den Menschen erzeugt hat, eine Institution, die den ganzen Reichtum des Landes etliche hundert Börsengauern, Landspesulanten und Industrie Hyänen in den Schooß geschüttet hat, eine solche Einrichtung, die das Proletariat immer tiefer in's Unglück stürzt, steht im greifsten Widerspruch mit den Naturgesetzen und kann nicht von Bestand sein.

Die Frage ist bloß: Wie lange noch wird der Unverstand und der Stumpfsinn die Massen beherrschen, bis sie mit Uebermuth die Schulbigen dorthin spediren, wo die Ausbeute aufhört. Ein Rückwärts giebt es nicht mehr, alle Reformprojekte sind höchstens dazu angethan, das entscheidende Stündlein noch mehr hinauszuschieben. Die Expropriation wird dereinst vorgenommen, und durch die Enttäuschungen, welche die Menschheit seit Jahrtausenden durchgemacht hat, wird man endlich die so heiß ersehnte Freiheit sich nicht so leicht wieder reißen lassen. Die Erde kann in ein Paradies verwandelt werden, in dem die Gesammtheit—in Hülle und Fülle, durch die gemachten Erfindungen, mit leichter Arbeit—eine Familie bildend, eines Jeden Dasein zu einem Leben der Freude und des Genusses gestaltet werden kann.

Möchten doch die folgenden Strophen des Freiheitsdichters John Henry Mackay bald in Erfüllung gehen:

Rehre wieder über die Berge, Mutter der Freiheit, Revolution!
Heißt nicht Gerechtigkeit deine Schwester?

Heißt nicht Recht, dein misachteter Sohn?
Rehre wieder über die Höhen!

Lange stand'st du, das Antlitz gewendet,
Sah'st nicht, wie deine Menschen geschändet,
Hast deine eig'ne Schmach nicht geseh'n.

Ja, du kommst! Und wir grüßen dich tausendmal,
Mutter! Und bröhnend und brausend

Rollt unser Ruf zu des Erdballs Grenzen!
Aus den Kerkern, wo wir geschmachtet,
Ueber die Kuchlosen, die uns verachtet,
Seh'n wir die Flammen der Freiheit schon glänzen.

Rollt unser Ruf zu des Erdballs Grenzen!
Aus den Kerkern, wo wir geschmachtet,
Ueber die Kuchlosen, die uns verachtet,
Seh'n wir die Flammen der Freiheit schon glänzen.

Ja, du vernahmst uns'rer Sehnsucht Rufen!
Nieder der Zeiten gewaltigen Stufen
Steigt du gewaltigen Schrittes schon,
Rehrst du wieder über die Berge,
Bist der Gerechtigkeit rächender Scherge,
Mutter der Freiheit, Revolution!

—The Painter.

Vom Kampf um's Dasein.

Die meisten bürgerlichen Koryphäen auf dem Gebiete der Gesellschaftsphilosophie erzählen uns, daß Noth und Sorge die besten Triebfedern menschlicher Betriebsamkeit seien und daß aller Fortschritt aufhören müßte, wenn die Menschen nicht stets durch die Frage: Was werden wir essen, was werden wir trinken, womit werden wir uns bekleiden, vorwärts gespornt würden. Nach ihnen ist der Kampf um's Dasein der beste Regulator in der menschlichen Gesellschaft, wobei die Fähigsten stets vorne ankommen, die Minderfähigen hinten an und die Unfähigen ganz und gar vom Erdboden verschwinden müssen.

Diese karnibalistische Auffassung, welche von den gelehrten Leuten mit der Ueberschrift: „Darwin'sche Theorie“ versehen worden, ist auf ganz falschen Voraussetzungen aufgebaut. Nicht allein, daß dem Menschen, als einem mit Vernunft begabten Wesen, ganz andere Kampfmittel im Wettkampfe des Lebens zu Gebote stehen, als seinen tierischen Vettern—in der Natur selbst, im Thierreich z. B. ist es selten, oder niemals Regel, daß Angehörige der nämlichen Art mit einander im Kampfe liegen; die Individuen der gleichen Art leben friedlich und der Hauptsache nach kampflös untereinander, ihre Waffen sind nach außen gekehrt, gegen anders geartete Feinde. List und Stärke wendet der Löwe nicht gegen seine Mitlöwen an, sondern gegen Fische, Büffel, und die letzteren wenden ihre Wachsamkeit und Leichtfüßigkeit nicht dazu an, um sich vor ihresgleichen zu schützen, sondern auch nur gegen Löwen, Panther und andere.

Man erzählt, daß die Wölfe bei alzu großem Nahrungsmangel sich gegenseitig anfallen und einander auffressen, doch weiß man nichts Bestimmtes darüber. Die menschliche Rasse allein hat das Privilegium unter sich und gegen seinesgleichen einen fortwährenden Vernichtungskrieg aufzuführen. Diese Erscheinung resultirt aber nicht aus einer Naturnothwendigkeit, wie das obige Beispiel aus der Thierwelt zeigt, sondern geradezu aus der Abwendung des Menschen von der Natur.

Es soll zugegeben werden, daß diese Abwendung des Menschen von der Natur zu seiner hohen Entwicklung geführt hat—zugleich aber muß betont werden, daß die heutige, bis zur Herrschaft über die Naturkräfte gebildete Kultur jene gegenseitige Vernichtung, Verräuthung und Ausbeutung unnötig gemacht hat; die Menschen könnten heute, wenn sie den Kampf gegen einander aufgeben und mit einander und für einander zusammenstehen würden—der Natur ihren Ueberfluß und Ruße für Alle abgewinnen können. Dieser von den Sozialisten erstrebte Zustand würde die Rückkehr zur Natur vollziehen und der materiellen Noth, dem Kampf um's Dasein ein Ende bereiten.

Aber, sagen die Zweifler, wenn dieser Kampf um's Dasein den Menschen zu seiner heutigen Kultur erhoben, was wird denn hinfort den Menschen zu fernem Streben

im Dienst des Fortschritts anspornen, wenn die Noth ihn nicht mehr antreibt?—Bäder Zeitung.

Die gewerkschaftliche Organisation ist in Dänemark in den letzten zwei Jahren mächtig gewachsen. Von 23 Verbänden mit 426 lokalen Sektionen und 45 unabhängigen Ortsvereinen mit im ganzen 27,841 Mitgliedern im Jahre 1894 ist sie auf 40 Verbände mit 802 Sektionen und 53 unabhängigen Ortsvereinen mit insgesamt 63,377 Mitgliedern im Jahre 1896 gestiegen.

Was wir, die Gewerkschaftler aller Nationen wollen, ist vernünftig und natürlich. Unsere Forderungen zielen darin, Allen die Errungenschaften der Kultur zu Theil werden zu lassen. Wir wollen für alle Menschen die materielle Grundlage des Menschenglücks sichern, wollen für Alle gute, behagliche Wohnungen, Ruße zur Ausbildung des Geistes, Befreiung von anstrengender Frohnarbeit, wollen, daß Alle, bei leichter Arbeit von ein paar Stunden täglich, alle Lebensgenüsse befriedigen können. Arbeiter warum zögert Ihr, für diese Forderungen einzutreten?

Wenn heute eine Maschine erfunden würde, welche die menschliche Arbeitskraft überflüssig machte, so würde dadurch das Loos der Menschheit keineswegs ein leichteres. Ein Concern von Millionären würde die Erfindung aufkaufen und monopolisiren; die Menschen könnten verhungern, wenn sie es nicht vorziehen würden, das Concern zum Teufel zu jagen und die Maschine der Allgemeinheit dienstbar zu machen, was übrigens auch schon heute nothwendig wäre.—Fadel.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION NO. 93, WILKESBARRE, PA.

January 27, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in the exercise of his will to remove from this world and the busy cares of life, brother PERCY PRUEFFER, he has taken from us a loyal companion, he has bereft the family of a dutiful son and a loving brother.

Resolved, That in the death of brother PERCY PRUEFFER this Union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity, an active member of this Union whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity. A friend and companion who was dear to us all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Union be extended to the family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother.

R. T. STOUT, }
GEO. SAYRE, } Committee.
C. P. OWENS, }

FLUSHING, BOROUGH OF QUEENS,
GREATER NEW YORK, January 21, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Father has called to Himself the wife of our esteemed brother, MICHAEL BARRY, by death; be it

Resolved, That we, as brother members of Local Union 714, of Flushing, extend to him our heartfelt sympathies in his bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this be published in our official organ and a full copy be spread on the minutes.

P. J. O'CONNOR, }
F. S. FIELD, } Committee.
T. F. MAHER, }

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst the wife of our president and brother, MRS. ADA F. HANNA, to the great sisterhood upon high.

Resolved, That we deplore our brother's loss of his hel-mate and friend; that he has the consolation that she has gained by her constancy a home in the great beyond. And we, the members of Local Union 100 tender our brother our heartfelt sympathy in his affliction.

Be it also Resolved, That a copy of this be tendered our brother and be placed on our minutes, and a copy be printed in THE CARPENTER.

WM. H. AUSTIN, }
ED. WENDLING, } Committee.
JOSEPH HEATON, }

F. D. RIXSE, Rec. Sec.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—
(in January, April, July and October.)

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92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

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86. PHOENIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

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36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
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22. N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 414 Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730 1/2 Natoma st.
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35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

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376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
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343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Brebber, 69 Isabel st.

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97. NEW BRITAIN—R. Larson, 52 Kelsey st.
739. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
216. STAMFORD—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillen, 19 Henry st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, Box 680.

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13. T. J. Lelivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 568 Vernon Park Place.
51. (B. hem) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 98 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5343 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 208 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
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380. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
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80. MORELAND H. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st.
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195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
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90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
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788. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
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592. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 522.

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785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

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140. L. Dickinson, 2126 Persichore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

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44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

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177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
223. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
25. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 470 Park ave.

MICHIGAN.

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173. MUNISING—Henry Adams.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—F. Lehman, 401 N. 9th st.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—John Turner.

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361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—A. Johnson, 3525 10th ave. So.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. E. Chaffin, 1921 Highland av.
160. " J. E. Morgan, 405 Cypress st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. T. Parshall, 1836 Temple ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4038 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

83. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. Rombaugh.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
23. MISSOULA—W. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
138. BAYONNE—(Jewish) J. Slootsky, 556 Ave. C.
486. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53rd st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave. So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—P. Steigleier, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monticello Ave.
482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
John Stirling, 44 New St.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
148. Wm. Boenig, 424 S. 7th st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Meibauer, 298 W. Kinny st.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kennecally, W. Orange.
325. PATERSON—P. Van Houten, 718 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Tcke, 809 Highland ave.
45. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 206 Market st.

399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunge, 94 Westervell ave. N. Plainfield.
81. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
R. P. Mossein, 413 11th st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575 1/2 Leonard st.
147. M. Pierson, Hemlock and Etna st.
175. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 204 52d st.
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W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. H. J. Duffy, 616 Best st.
302. Geo. Langdon, 42 Carmine Place.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—E. M. Snyder, 209 Madison ave.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings on Hudson.
608. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 125 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. Aimmerford, Independence ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—L. Schweitzer, 161 Fulton ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—J. S. Haslet, 235 N. High st.
493. " J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
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51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 140th st.
56. (Floor Layers) Jos. Crane, 312 W. 121st st.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Hyde ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeck, 269 W. 128 st.
375. (Ger.) F. Gilard, 348 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d st.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 245 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 164th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 228 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaegeer, 883 Brook ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. C. Kiersted, 35 Thorne st., I. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehnell, 619 E. 9th st., rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John Brown, 2217 8th ave.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
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182. ONEIDA—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PREKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 115 Broad st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. Poughkeepsie—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of District Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Court Alley.
28. " E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. " A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, F. M. Quipp, 257 Marion st., Wakefield, New York City.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middleton rd.
123. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 200 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
132. BARBERTON—J. W. King.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 166 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry.
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2. J. E. Overbeck, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) E. H. Evans, N. W. Cor. Court and Baymiller.
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667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
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11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 85 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 64 Kimble st.

104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
846. " (Ger.) Geo. Drummer, 212 Montgomery.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 422 Jethro.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—J. B. Seever, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. B. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. Tiffin—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. H. Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—J. N. Jorgensen, 345 4th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Mapleave.
246. BRAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADFORD—A. H. Ellison.
738. CARBONDALE—F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
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204. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
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402. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCloskey, Box 627.
253. JEANNETTE—Geo. Markle.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
213. MCKEESPORT—H. B. Pitzer, 303 Pennsy av.
201. MAHANOV CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—M. E. Small, 153 Chestnut st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Galbraith.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangier, 2536 Collins st.
235. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2404 E. Dauphin st.
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142. H. G. Schomaker, 128 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2203 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, 3212 Juliet st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
336. READING—T. Kissingner, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. J. Evans, 739 Lee court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
288. SHARON—R. H. McCleary, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
551. TURTLE CREEK—Wm. Marker.
93. WILKES-BARRE—D. A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

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178. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 13 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ct.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Fraray, 84 Orchard st.

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69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—R. M. Spink.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) E. L. Lewis, 5 Province st.
394. " J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.

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This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

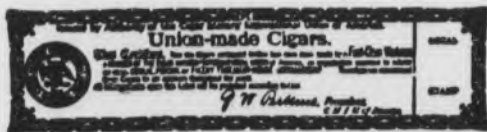


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UNION MADE HATS.



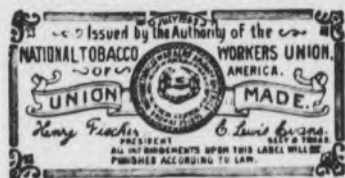
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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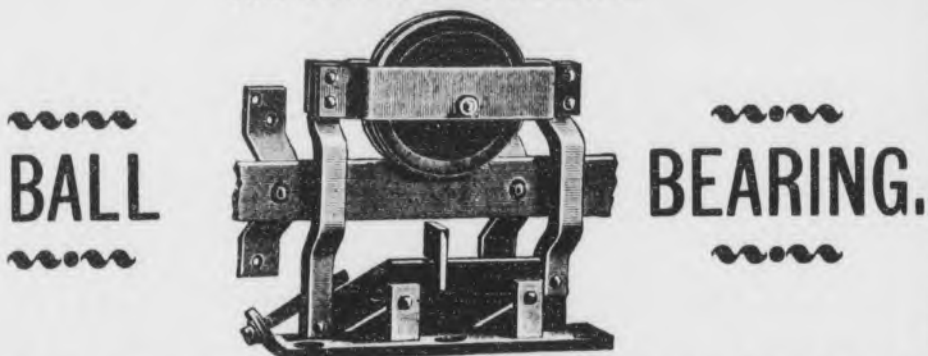
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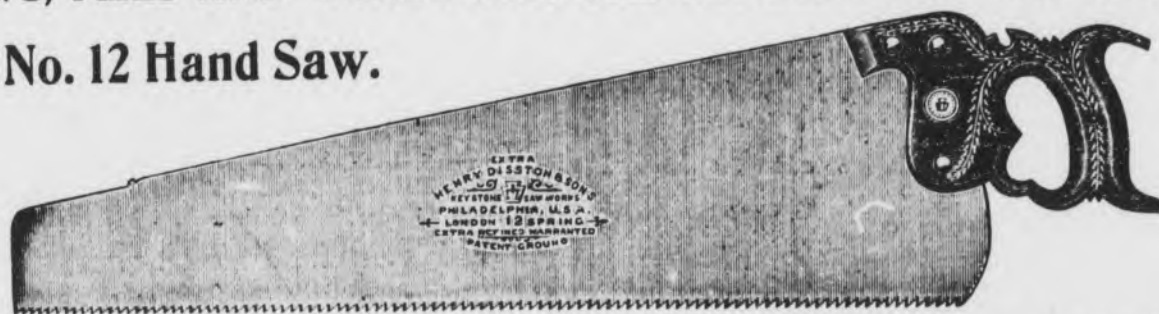
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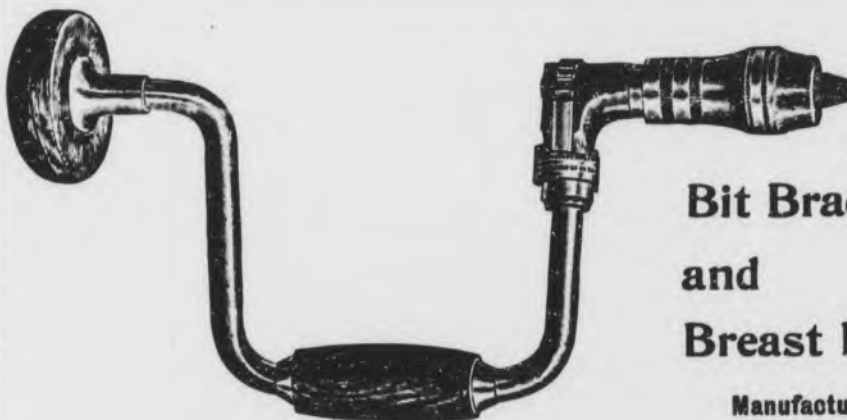
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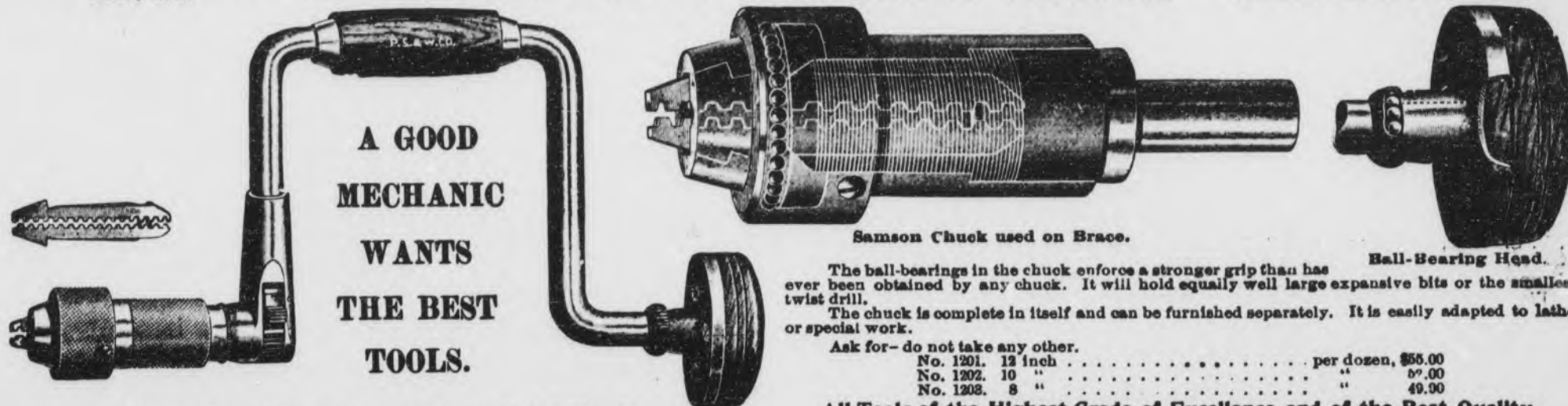
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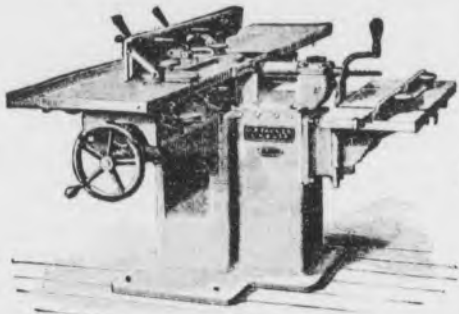
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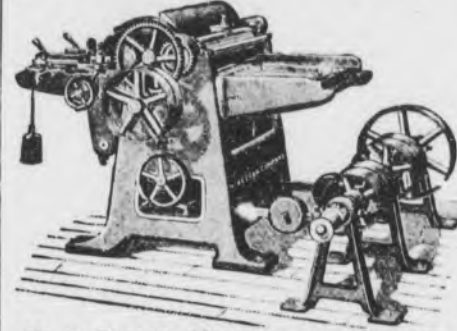
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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
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Carpenters' Movements for Better Conditions This Spring.

April 4th.

E. LIVERPOOL, O.—An advance of 25 cents per day, from \$2.25 as a minimum to \$2.50; nine hours a day with eight hours Saturdays.

CARPENTERS in Waukegan, Ill.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Elwood, Ind.; Amsterdam, N. Y., and Portchester, N. Y., will demand the nine-hour day instead of the present ten hours and enforce a standard scale of wages.

May 2nd.

THE carpenters in Staten Island, N. Y.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Racine, Wis.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, O., and possibly in Boston, Mass., and Cincinnati, O., will move for the eight-hour day and a Union scale of wages.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Union 169, will push for an advance from 31 1/4 cents, the present rate, to 35 cents per hour, and enforce eight hours.

UTICA, N. Y., and Newburgh, N. Y., both will demand a minimum scale of 25 cents per hour.

CLEVELAND, O., will enforce trade rules and refuse to work with non-union men.

OUR Unions in Asbury Park, N. J.; Carbondale, Pa.; Hazleton, Pa.; Quincy, Ill., will establish a standard rate of wages and enforce Union rules.

GALESBURG, Ill.—25 cents per hour as minimum and to work with none but Union men.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich.—Nine hours a day and a scale of wages. Union 46 is only recently organized and doing grandly.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Eight hours a day and a minimum rate. We have three Carpenters' Unions—one American, one German and one French—and are pretty well organized.

Miscellaneous.

HEMPSTEAD, Long Island, N. Y.—Nine hours a day, \$2.50 and Union rules on July 1st.

THIS month the Carpenters' and Building Trades Unions of Denver, Col., have been out on all the jobs of Fleming Bros., to enforce the eight-hour day and Union rules and they have been very successful.

SEATTLE, Wash.—On March 15th, Carpenters' Union 131 secured a scale of wages of \$2.70 and eight hours a day, and the rule to work with none but Union men. For several years back wages and trade rules went all to smash in the trade, but now we won. Lots of idle carpenters here.

COLUMBUS, O.—Union 61 and the Building Trades Council have succeeded in establishing the rule that only Union men will be employed hereafter on school work.

LYNN, Mass.—This month Union 108 got the contractors of Swampscott, Mass., to agree to the eight-hour day for carpenters.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Union carpenters had a row this month with the Peck Lumber and Manufacturing Company for violation of Union rules and we came out on top. Result: Non-union men flocking in to join us.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Union 453 has made it the rule for this season no member shall work for less than twenty-eight cents an hour, and we are enforcing it.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carpenters are holding interesting Union meetings and stirring up the craft for a Union scale of prices this season.

IN the Cripple Creek, Colo., district, eight hours a day at \$3.50 will be the Union rule this season for carpenters, and strict enforcement of the card system.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Contractors have been notified after June 1st, carpenters' wages will be \$2.50 per day for nine hours—an advance of 25 cents per day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—We made it hot for Conrad Kellermann, the carpenter contractor on the new City Hall, and now he has to keep his promise to hire Union men exclusively.

The Eight-Hour Day Solid for the Carpenters of Memphis, Tenn.

Last spring, on May 3d, the Union carpenters of Memphis, both white and colored men, went on strike for the eight-hour day and held out staunchly for two months. At first a few contractors yielded to the inevitable, but the majority opposed the idea. Finally the strike was

closed down. But the Union men withheld working for the opposition bosses and as a result on January 1st last, all the bosses agreed to grant the eight-hour day to the trade. During this strike the sum of \$700 was donated from this office to aid the men holding out.

A Travesty on Justice.

Sheriff Martin and his deputies acquitted! Why not? We never had any doubt such would be the result. There was too much at stake to have it otherwise. When the mine barons of Luzerne, the Coxes and the Pardees, called on Martin to do their bidding they had to see him and his henchmen safely through.

Never was there fouler murder, more deliberate, more wanton than that at Lattimer last September 10th. Yet the inhuman perpetrators of it walk the streets of Hazleton to-day, defiantly armed with rifles without let or hindrance of the law. Deep in their own hearts, hardened as they are, they feel the iniquity of their own crimes.

Out of this the American people must learn the enemy they will have to face ere long is not our foreign foes from abroad, but the mercenary enemies we have at home—the menial Hessians of organized wealth and corporate power.

Shall We Have War?

War! War! War! Our ears are filled with it; our eyes are stuffed with it, we think, dream and talk of it by day and by night. The wrongs of the Nation must be avenged, the insult to our flag must be wiped out in blood.

But the wrongs of the workers, who will avenge them, the insult to their manhood deprived of the right to toil, pray who will arouse the land in their cause? They need but little consideration anyhow. When war does come they are only fit to be the food for cannon, and when it is over they can pay for all the damage and destruction. This is all they are good for to day.

But transformed and awakened by the quickening touch of Unionism, by the magic power of collective effort in their own behalf, they can make successful war on every form of injustice and wrong, they can rehabilitate themselves in all their rights, obtain freer access to employment with better recompense and establish industrial peace and the fraternity of Mankind.



UNION 112, Butte, Mont., and all our Montana Unions, charge one dollar a month dues.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are constantly flowing into this office, with letters of commendation in praise of our paper.

ANY Carpenters' Union of the U. B. desiring printed matter to pass around among non-union men, can get it free by writing this office.

WHEN a Local Union misses receiving THE CARPENTER, please notify the G. S. T. at once. The papers are sent regularly each month to the F. S. of your Union.

THE New Haven, Conn., Lodge, of the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners, united in a body last month with Union 799, of that city, and thus became a part of the U. B. The new Union is now known as Union 79. Thus the work of unification in the craft goes steadily on.

THE A. F. of L. recommends all Trade Unions to hold open or public meetings once a month in their regular meeting rooms, to which non-members should be invited, and at which readings, lectures and discussions should be had relative to the necessity of organization and the wisdom of the introduction of the eight-hour workday.

BEAUMONT, Tex.—We had a public meeting last month and the County Judge spoke in favor of Trade Unions.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Union 236 is gaining steadily in members and influencing the contractors to fair conditions.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis.—Union 454 had a good public meeting last month, and a stirring delegation came over from Union 361, Duluth, Minn., and gave us some encouraging speeches.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—No building boom here, no matter what the papers say. Carpenters are down to hoe cake wages in this place. We have had to organize and now have over 60 members and only a month old.

A New Theme.

Let others sing the outworn thoughts of old,
That o'er and o'er for centuries have been told,
And make a trade to grind them out for gold,
While, 'neath the ban
Of gross injustice, tyranny and wrong,
The People, who have borne and suffered long,
Wait for some tongue to voice in burning song
The rights of man.

Let others pule of art; and, on their knees,
Before old forms and dust of dead decrees,
Search round for trash to foist on times like
these:

When man has won,
A height above those ages far and dim,
Where he can see, o'er the horizon's rim,
A golden light, proclaiming unto him
The coming sun.

But be these not my theme. There hangs for me
A harp within the future. Breezes free
Blow, and there comes a wild, sweet melody
Adown the wind.

The promise of that future I will sing,
That it, from present want and suffering,
May rise with balm and healing on its wing
For all mankind.

I see no good in singing what will not
Do good to men. Beauty and truth are brought
From the same source—the impulse of our
thought

To rise, not fall.
The souls of men yearn upward to the light,
After far voices calling through the night,
Up to the beautiful, the true, the right,
The good, the ALL.

I sing the coming race, the time to be,
When earth is happy and when men are free,
When Liberty born of fraternity—
That later birth
Of freedom—among men its lot shall cast
And shine above the wrecks that strewed the past;
And universal brotherhood at last
Shall bless the earth.

J. A. EDGERTON.

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—VIII.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

IT frequently happens that the workman is called upon to make scrolls or spirals with unequal terminals, such as shown at Fig. 83, and in this chapter I will endeavor to give such instructions regarding these figures as will enable any well-informed mechanic to construct a sufficient variety

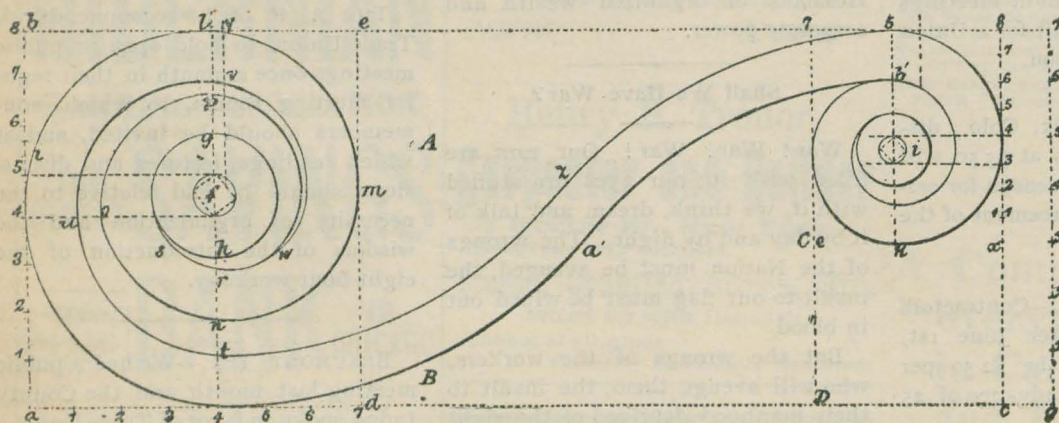


FIG. 83.

of them to meet almost any requirement. The methods of forming these figures are numerous, and all of them are useful to architect, builder, carpenter and joiner, and to many other tradesmen besides. In designing scrolls for stairs or other purposes, or volutes for capitals and general ornamentation, all methods are based on the principle of the spiral. A spiral is described by supposing a fixed point, and another point revolving round the same continuously. Fig. 84 illustrates a very common spiral; in this a is the eye, and through the centre a line, b, c , is drawn, which forms the centre line of all the convo-

lutions. With the diameter of the eye a , as a radius from the point d , describe the semi-circle e, f ; from the point a , with a, f , as radius, describe the semi-circle f, g . From the point d , with d, g , describe the semi-circle g, h ; and from the point a , with a, h , the semi-circle h, c . The points a and d are thus used alternately as centres, as was previously described in Fig. 66, where the diagram is not so intricate as the one before us. The radius

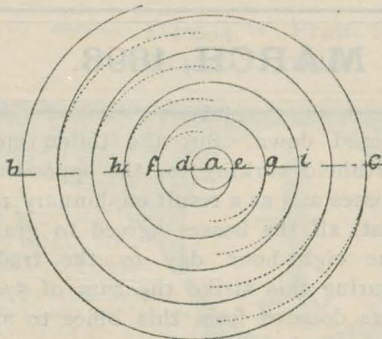


FIG. 84.

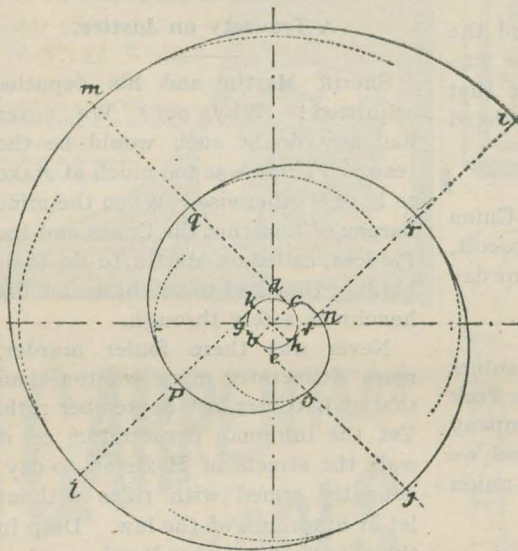


FIG. 85.

always used is the distance from the centre to the point of termination on the line b, c , of the semi-circle last described. The spiral in Fig. 85 is produced as follows: Let a be the eye of

the quadrants in the points b, h, c and k , and join them as in the diagram. From the points b, h, c and k , draw lines, b, j ; h, i ; c, m , and k, l , at right angles to the lines b, c ; h, k , producing those lines as in Fig. 85. Then, from the point f , as centre, with distance f, c , describe the arc cutting the line h, i in n . From the point c , with c, n , describe the arc, n, o , cutting the line b, j . From the point g with g, o , describe the arc, o, p , cutting the line h, p, l . From the point d , with the distance, d, p , the arc, p, q , cutting the line d, m . From the point f with f, q , the arc, q, r , cutting the line h, i . From the point e as centre, with e, r , as radius, describe the arc, r, j , and from g with g, j , the arc j, l , cutting the line k, l ; from the point d , with d, l , the arc l, m , cutting the line d, m , and from the point f with f, m , the arc m, i , cutting the line h, i . The "archimedian" spiral, which possesses a number of valuable proper-

g, h , cutting them in the points d, f , and g, k , is the next point in the spiral, the next division, k, i , is then divided into eight equal parts, and from i as a centre the first of these is set off to the point m , the second part to n , and so on, thus finding a certain number of points through which the curve is drawn by hand, or by the use of "curved sett." The more numerous the lines, as e, f ; b, a ; j, g , etc., the better, for a greater number of points will be obtained; and the more correctly will the curve of the spiral be obtained.

To describe the spiral scroll suitable for a termination of a handrail around a "curial step" of a stair, similar to that shown in Fig. 88, proceed as follows: Draw the line a, b, c , and set a, b , the width of handrail from a to b and c . Divide a, b , into three equal parts, one more than the number of revolutions in the scroll. Take half of one of these

parts, and set it off from the point c , and complete the two squares; the points 1, 2, 3 and 4 are the centres of the quadrants. From point 1 with 1 b , cut a line, 1 d , drawn at right angles to a, c , in the point d , by describing the arc a, d . From point 2 draw, parallel to a, c , a line 2 e , and from 2 as a centre, with 2 d , as radius, describe the arc d, e . Draw 3 f , parallel to 1 d , and from 3 with 3 e , describe the arc e, f . From f 4

with 4 f , describe the arc 5 b . Scrolls may be drawn by dividing the proposed distance between each revolution, into as many equal parts as there are revolutions in the scroll, and at the centre constructing a polygon with as many sides as there are divisions or parts, each side being equal to one of the parts.

To describe the scroll in Fig. 89: let a, b , be the distance between one of the revolutions, and suppose that there are to be four turns in the scroll, let a, b , be divided into four equal parts, and make $b, 4$, on the line a, a , equal to a, b . From the point 4 set off one of the divisions on a, b , to 1, and from 1 and 4 draw lines, joined by 2, 3, completing the square;

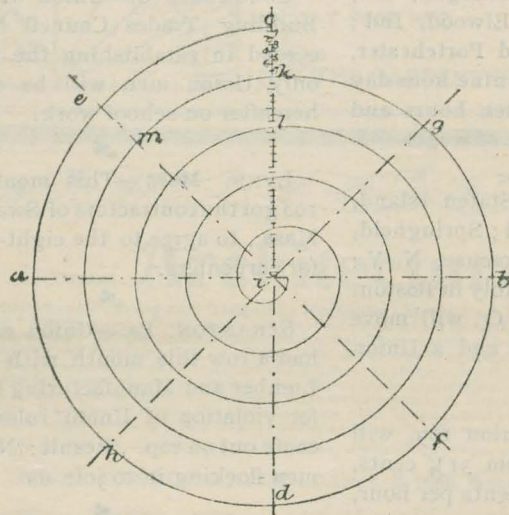


FIG. 87.

ties, is shown at Fig. 87. It is made as follows: Draw any number of lines making equal angles with each other, and all intersecting in a common point as i . Suppose there are to be five turns in the spiral, divide half the height of the spiral, as i, c , into five equal parts, and divide each part into the same number of equal parts as there are equal angles formed by the lines e, f ; a, b ; h, g ; d, c , in the example before us, these are eight; then from the point i as a centre,

the spiral. It is divided as shown on a larger scale, as in Fig. 86. Draw c, d ; g, f , at right angles, intersecting in the centre a , of the eye, and divide

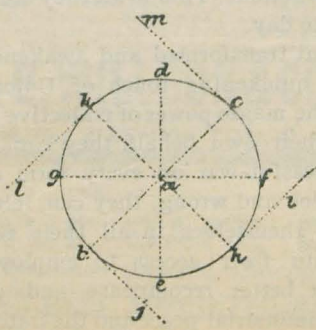


FIG. 86.

with the radius $i, 1$ as the first part in c, k , set off the distance to the first line c, e, f , cutting it in the point c . Next from i with $i, 2$ (round point in c, k), set off the distance, cutting a, b , in a . Next from $i, 3$, as before with $i, 3$ (third part in c, k), set off the distance, cutting the line h, g , in h ; in like manner set off the distances $i, 4$ (fourth part in c, k), $i, 5$, $i, 6$, $i, 7$, to the lines d, c ; j, e ;

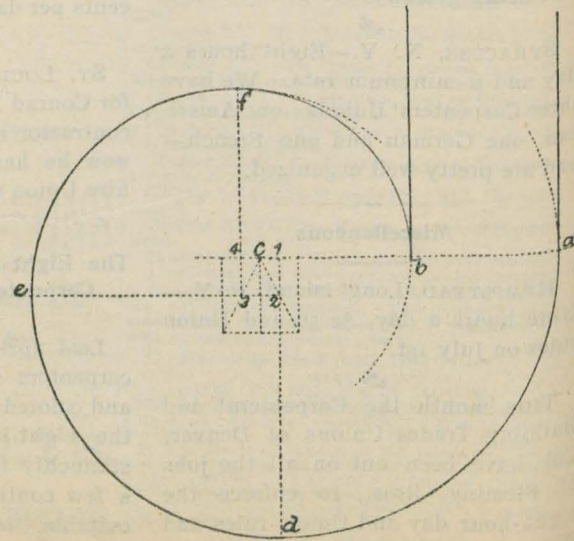


FIG. 88.

then from point 1, with 1 *a*, describe the arc *a, c*, cutting the line 1 *c*; from the point 2, with 2 *c*, describe the arc *c, d*, cutting 2, 3, in *d*; from the point 3, with 3 *d*, describe the arc *d, e*, cutting 3, 4; and from the point 4, with 4 *e*, make the arc *e, b*. Fig. 90, shows the centre of a scroll in which there are six curves, the distance between two points, as *a, b*, being divided into six equal parts, *b, i*, being equal to *a, b*, from 1 a hexagon is described, giving the points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as the centres of the arcs; the arcs being terminated at points on the lines found by producing the sides of the hexagon; as 1, 6 to *c*; 2, 3 to *d*; 4, 3, to *e*, and 6, 5, to *f*.

Referring back to Fig. 83, we obtain the curves for it as follows: Draw the lines *a, b*; *b, c*, at right angles, *a, b*, being the depth, and *b, c*, the length of the scroll. Divide the height *a, b*, into eight equal parts, as in the diagram, and make *a, d*, equal

the centre of the eye *i*, which in diameter is equal to one of the parts on the line *c, 8*. The eye *f* of the larger scroll is divided as in Fig. 91, and on this the various centres are marked, from which the curves of the large scroll are described. The parts 4, 4, from 4, on line *a, d*, to line *a, b*, Fig. 83, being described from the centre 1, Fig. 91. The part from 4 to *l*, from centre 2, the part from *l* to *m*, from centre 3, from *m* to *n*, centre 4, from *n* to *o*, from centre 5, from *o* to *p*, from centre 6, from *p* to *q* from centre 7, from *q* to *r*, from centre 8, 2 to 5 from centre 1. Set off from point 4 on line *a, d*, Fig. 83, to point *t*, and from centre 1, Fig. 91, with distance 1 to *t*, describe the arc *t, u*; from the centre 2, the arc *u, v*; from the centre 3, the arc *v, w*. The centre of the eye *i*, of the small scroll in Fig. 83,

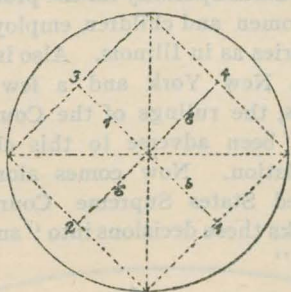


FIG. 91.

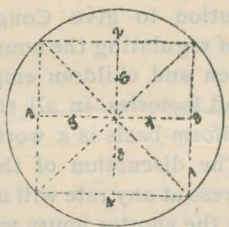


FIG. 92.

to seven of these parts. From the point 4 in *a, d*, draw a line 4 *f*, perpendicular to *a, d*, and divide the distance between 4, and 5, on the line *a, b*, into two equal parts, and through it draw a line, cutting the line *f*, 6, in the centre of the eye, which is in diameter equal to one part as *a, b*, as 4, 5. The eye is surrounded by a circle, *g, h*, the space behind which, and the eye *f*, is usually ornamented with leaves after the Corinthian style of architecture; the part at A, being

is shown at Fig. 92, enlarged. The positions being reversed, as the scroll runs the opposite way from that in Fig. 91. From the fourth centre in the eye of scroll Fig. 83, draw parallel to *c, b*, the line *y, x*, Fig. 83, and make the distance from top of scroll *y* to *x* (for want of space I do not show *x*, but it is in the line *v, y*, Fig. 83, produced) equal to two parts on the line *a, b*. From the point *x*, as a centre, with the radius *x, t*, describe the curve *t, z*, and from the same centre the curve 4 *a*. With the same radii join the tops 5 and *b*, of the small scroll, and the arcs described from the point *x*, of the large scroll, with arcs *z, 5, a', b'*. The centres of these arcs will be found in a line drawn

through the point 5 on the line 8, 7, *b*, parallel to *a, b*.

COUNTRY or rural mechanics who have no organization are about the most helpless creatures outside of barbarism. Darkness is the progenitor of ignorance. Nothing can grow without light—not even a weed. The efforts of those in the sunshine of civilization should be exerted in dispelling the shadows which overcloud the helpless and unenlightened of their fellows. Education will awaken new inspiration and enable many to make their way to the goal of a new-found ambition. Organize, certainly; but educate, if you would surely win.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

What Books to Read.

In reply to C. W., Kansas City, Mo., I may say, that this very self same question has been asked me a number of times in various forms, and I have, I think, answered it in nearly every case, satisfactorily. Of course much depends on what the young man, for whom the books are intended, already knows; but, presuming he has learned the regular routine of shop-work, without the aid of books, and has some knowledge of geometry learned at school, I would suggest the following:

1. "The Steel Square and Its Uses" . . . \$1.00
2. "How to Frame a House" . . . 1.00
3. "Saw Filing,"—either Hodgson's or Holly's . . . 1.00
4. "Tuthill's Architectural Drawing," . . 2.50
5. "Camp's Manual of Drawing"50
6. "Drawing Instruments—How to Use Them"25
7. "Practical Carpentry"1.00
8. "Stair Building Made Easy" 1.00
9. "Roof Framing," By O. B. Maginnis. 1.00
10. "Easy Lessons in Architecture"50
- Total \$9.75

These ten books, properly studied, will give any progressive young fellow enough knowledge to build up a good reputation as a wide-awake practical workman, and will enable him to lift himself to the head of the profession—for it is a profession, just as much as law and medicine, is the noble art of carpentry and joinery—for in these books lie the whole principles of constructive architecture. They may be added to—must be—from time to time, as experience warrants and advancement demands. Perhaps in these days of hardwood finishings a copy of "The Hardwood Finisher"—price, \$1.00—would be a very wise addition, but this is not absolutely necessary.

Trusting this will satisfy your correspondent from Kansas City, I am,
T. H. F.

In reply to C. W., Kansas City, what books to buy for his son that has just completed his apprenticeship, I will say, for a great deal of practical information purchase a few of Fred. T. Hodgson's books.

But the greatest amount of information in the most condensed form that I have ever seen is "Wood's Square Root Delineator." A dollar or two couldn't be spent any better than taking some good journal on carpentry.

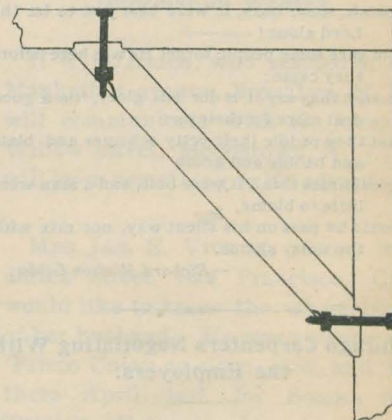
A cheap, practical book on drawing and another on architecture would be a good investment.

D. L. STODDARD.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Framing Corner Braces.

From B. J., Wheeling, W. Va.

I suppose that the mortise and tenon long used in framing work was invented by some genius in carpentry who was bright enough to perceive its advantages for holding timbers together. Some other genius added the pin which still further ties the parts together. In bridge work and in various other kinds of heavy framing, different forms of castings are now employed, thus causing the timbers to be cut square at the ends, and omitting the usual mortise and tenon. I suppose the use of castings of this kind, with their accompanying bolts, is quite as legitimate at this age of the world as was the mortise



and tenon when nothing better was to be had. Working along these lines, I am in the habit of employing a modification of the mortise and tenon in framing corner braces. How I proceed is indicated in the enclosed sketch. The braces are gained into the posts and plates, or beams, as the case may be, from a half inch to an inch, according to the dimensions of the timbers. Then a bolt is run through, as clearly shown in the sketch. I take good care to have large heads to the bolts and also to put washers under the nuts. There is a saving in time and a better job in every respect is made.

J. A. Fay & Egan Co.'s Branch House in Chicago.

South Canal street, Chicago, boasts of some of the finest machinery stores in the world. The track of the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. running directly in the rear of the buildings making it a particularly favorable location on account of being able to receive goods directly from the cars to the stores.

Probably the largest of these stores is that of J. A. Fay & Egan Co., located at Nos. 22 24 and 26, they being there for the convenience of customers located in Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Colorado, Iowa and Nevada. A full line of both J. A. Fay & Co. and Egan Company machinery is carried there, so that parties residing in this territory should, to save time, write direct to Chicago, the store there being an integral part of J. A. Fay & Egan Co., of Cincinnati, there located to facilitate the transaction of their business in that section.

The new poster issued by this firm from its chief office in Cincinnati, O., is well worth sending for. Write the firm for a copy.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1898.



Reforms and Reformers.

O, how shall I help to right the world that is going wrong,
And what can I do to hurry the promised time of peace?
The day of work is short, and the night of sleep is long;
And whether to pray or preach, or whether to sing a song,
To plough in my neighbor's field, or to seek the golden fleece.
Or to sit with my hands in my lap and to wish that ills would cease.

I think, sometimes, it were best just to let the Lord alone!
I am sure some people forget He was here before they came;
Though they say it is for His glory, 'tis a good deal more for their own
That they peddle their petty schemes and blate and babble and groan
I sometimes think it were best, and a man were little to blame,
Should he pass on his silent way, nor mix with the noisy shame.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

Chicago Carpenters Negotiating With the Employers.

Joint committees of the Carpenters' District Council and the Contractors and Builders' Association conferred on the 2d inst. as to wages, but reached no result. Chicago carpenters are now of the opinion that they are in a position to secure their demand for higher wages, and the sentiment is growing in favor of accepting nothing less than \$3.25 a day, which is five cents higher than the scale during the World's Fair year. Mass-meetings of the carpenters will be held, and it is asserted that the organization will refuse to endorse any settlement their committee may agree upon if the price is below their demand. The Builders and Contractors' committee held a long secret session after the joint conference had adjourned, at which every phase of the situation was discussed. Carpenters consider the situation exceedingly strong at the present time, because they have entered into agreements with other organizations which give them an added grip. With the material workers they have agreed not to handle any material unless the Union label is stamped on it. The material manufacturers have agreed, it is said, to sell only to members of the Carpenters and Builders' Union, and not to send men outside the factories to do work. This will make one of the closest unions ever organized between the three forces—manufacturer, contractor and laborer.

The employing carpenters recently offered thirty-five cents per hour for eight hours a day, but the men hold firm for \$3 25 a day.

HOUSTON, Tex.—The Cooks' and Waiters' Union is waging a fight against the Chinese coming into their line of business. They claim hundreds of the yellow skins have invaded the regular restaurant business of Texas.

Warnings to Carpenters.

BUTTE, Mont.—Scores of idle men are walking the streets at all times. Carpenters are especially numerous, and not one in five has any work to do. To day there are more men in Butte who are "broke" than in any city of its size in the United States. The articles which have appeared in the newspapers of our city were written by real estate boomers and landlords whose heads contain only two ideas—high rents and low wages.

SPOKANE, Wash.—All reports of a building boom here are fabulous and unwarranted. There is hardly work for third of the carpenters here now. The Klondike rush and the cheap rates from the east are bringing many of them to this state. A number have already stopped here and many more will come. The trade is overcrowded now, and unless vigorous measures are taken it will be much worse before the year is out.

SEATTLE, Wash.—We are just overdone with carpenters working for a "grub stake" at the trade waiting to start for Klondike when they get a chance.

The Utah Eight-Hour Case.

The case recently decided in the United States Supreme Court in favor of the validity of the eight hour law of Utah was first brought in the state courts, and then was appealed on an habeas corpus proceeding, until finally it landed in the United States Supreme Court.

The case is Albert F. Holden, plaintiff in error, against Harvey Hardy, Sheriff of Salt Lake county, Utah. The attorneys represented the defendant.

The statute was approved March 30, 1896. It reads: "An act regulating the hours of employment in underground mines and in smelting and ore reduction works.

"Section 1. The period of employment of working men in all underground mines or workings shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger.

"Sec. 2. The period of employment of workmen in smelters and in all other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals shall be eight hours per day, except in cases of emergency.

"Sec. 3. Any person, body corporate, agent, manager or employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 3 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The plaintiff was convicted of employing a miner named John Anderson as a miner for the period of ten hours per day. He was fined \$100 and costs. Having been committed to the custody of the Sheriff, Holden filled a petition in the Supreme Court of Utah for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied. The suit was then taken by Holden to the Supreme Court.

The Eight-Hour Movement Pushing Ahead in Many Sections.

THE decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the validity of the Utah eight-hour law is significant and encouraging. Though the law applies only to work in the mines and smelters of that state, still that decision will furnish an inciting precedent to other states to enact eight-hour laws, to cover the numerous branches of labor well known to be injurious to the health and life of the toilers.

SEVERAL State Supreme Courts in the last few years have ruled out eight hour laws as unconstitutional in interfering with the right of private contract, even where said laws were made specially for the protection of women and children employed in factories as in Illinois. Also in Colorado, New York and a few other states, the rulings of the Courts too have been adverse to this class of legislation. Now comes along the United States Supreme Court and knocks these decisions into "smitherens."

THE proposed amendment to the Constitution to give Congress the power of regulating the hours of labor of women and children employed in mills and factories in all the states, on a uniform basis is a worthy measure. The discussion of the subject in Congress at any rate will materially advance the shorter hours movement.

THE Ladies' Tailors' Union, of Chicago, are making a firm stand for the eight-hour day and have secured it from a number of firms this month.

PLUMBERS of Pittsburg, Pa., are dealing with their employers to make eight hours the rule and they are going to get it.

OMAHA, Neb., Board of County Commissioners, on February 28th last, inaugurated the eight-hour system on all public work.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Central Labor Union protested to Congressman Odell at Washington against contractors working men on the Memorial Hall at West Point, nine and nine and a half hours a day. The subject was brought before the House Committee on Military Affairs, and two days thereafter the job at West Point was an eight hour job and 15 more men are now at work.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, the city authorities of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Reading so far have decided this month to stringently enforce the recently enacted eight-hour law of the state, affecting mechanics and laborers on all public works for the state or any municipal corporation therein.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—In the police department of this city the rule of eight-hour watches for the patrolmen was adopted this month.

BAY VIEW works of the Illinois Steel Company near Milwaukee, Wis., has arranged the rule of eight-hour "turns" or "shifts" beginning this month.

ALL the newspaper talk and idle gossip of a general eight-hour strike this spring is a rank Munchausen tale. It is the pure invention of sensational writers. The American Federation of Labor will continue to push the movement in a detailed way this year the same as in previous years. Thus we will add to the eight-hour forces without any violent disturbance of industrial conditions.

CONTRARY to all rumor the machinists and printing pressmen are not going to enter into a general eight-hour strike this spring. In time they will do so and are actively preparing by more thorough trade organization.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., City Council is going to enact an eight-hour ordinance covering city employees.

THE question of making a general demand for the eight hour day May 1st next year will be submitted by the annual convention of the International Bricklayers' Union to a general referendum vote of the members.

THE electrical workers of Cleveland, O., have pushed the demand for eight hours to the notice of their employers early this month. Latest advices do not give the result.

PAINTERS of New York city, covering the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Richmond and Queens have demanded eight hours a day for five days, seven hours Saturdays and \$3 50 per day, to go into effect April 4th.

ONE of the greatest achievements in labor circles this year is the agreement between the coal miners and coal operators on April 1st next, to establish the eight hour day without a strike. This is to be done on a national basis and the coal miners are going to celebrate that day forever hereafter as a national holiday to commemorate the event.

HOUSE Bill 7389, now before Congress, is the best eight-hour bill ever framed. It was introduced at the solicitation of the A. F. of L., and will effectually reach all mechanics and laborers employed either directly by Uncle Sam or by contractors or subcontractors.

THE Granite Cutters' National Union have made it a law that on and after the year 1900, eight hours shall constitute a standard day's work in every Union under their jurisdiction, and wages shall in no case be less than \$3 per day.

The Carpenter's Square—IV.

BY PARALLELOGRAM.

(Continued from page 1 January
CARPENTER)

I AM going to call the reader's attention to still another plan of testing the square. As already pointed out in these articles, any plan for accurately constructing a right angle affords a means of testing the square. With an accurate right angle drawn upon a board or otherwise indicated, it is a comparatively simple matter to measure the square by it.

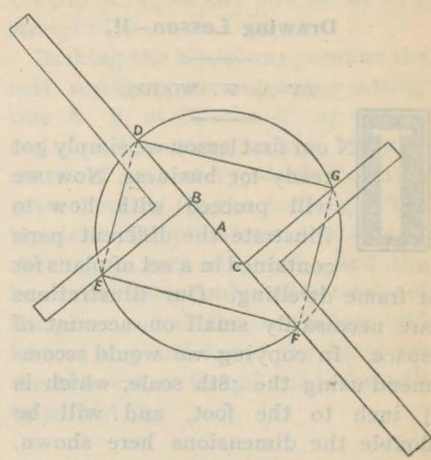
Referring to Fig. 9, establish the center A, at any convenient point. Then with the compasses set to 12 inches and to 16 inches respectively,

penters for squaring the corner of a building is something as follows: From the given corner measure along the line in one direction 6 feet, and in the other direction 8 feet. Then lay a pole across the angle and move one or the other of the lines until the diagonal measurement is exactly 10 feet. Of course this rule is based upon the principle that the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the two sides. Thus the square of 6 is 36, and the square of 8 is 64. The sum of the squares is 100, and the square root of 100 is 10.

Greater accuracy is secured by extending these measurements and taking larger numbers which have the same relationship to each other. Therefore in the diagram here shown, we have taken 12, 16 and 20. It

a right angle, the arms of which are very much longer than the squares with which their tool chests are provided. For example, they may want for a certain purpose a right angle template, the arms of which are 6 to 8 feet in length. In building such a template it is much better to establish the angle by the method here described than to attempt to work by the ordinary tool.

In the other diagram presented herewith, Fig. 10, is shown a handy method for determining the dimensions of the largest rectangle that can be drawn in a given circle. A practical application of the rule is to determine the dimensions of the largest timber other than square that could be cut from a given log. Through the center A, of the circle draw any diameter as D, F. Divide

FIG. 10.—USING THE SQUARE FOR CON-
STRUCTING THE LARGEST REC-
TANGLE IN A GIVEN CIRCLE.

Information Wanted.

If W. B. Alden, who resided at 307 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., will communicate with H. Jones, 6 Willow street, Morristown, N. J., he will learn something to his advantage.

MRS. JAS. E. VICKER, 1810½ Broderick street, San Francisco, Cal., would like to know the whereabouts of her husband. He was a member of 'Frisco Union 22 since 1888, and left there April last for Sonora and Truckee, Cal. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was out of employment. His wife thinks he may possibly be in Montana.

Very Poor Places for Car-
penters to Go.

While carpenter work is improving in a number of places, the change for the better is very slow. The war scare of course has a depressing effect at present on real estate investments. Quite a number of building enterprises in many towns and cities that were in view have been abandoned until the war fever abates. For it is generally acknowledged that real estate ventures are extremely risky in time of war. Were

it not for this everything portended a fairly brisk year for carpenter work and building generally.

While many places are very dull, there are, however, a few places reported this month as being extremely bad for carpenter work, and our brother "chips" are advised to not perambulate near them. These are: Hartford, Conn; the whole Pacific coast, New York City, Washington, Ind; Quincy, Ill.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Port Arthur, Tex.; Plainfield, N. J.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Butte, Mont; Spokane, Wash.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Montclair, N. J.; Fairmount, W. Va.; Hazleton, Pa.; Greensburg, Pa.; Bellaire, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Orange, Tex.

San Francisco Filled With Stranded
Carpenters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Trade is very dull here, and as men are rushing in from the East to go to the Klondike, it makes it very bad. A great many were stranded in getting here, and that will flood the field again and throw the men out who are working. These stranded men of course will work for just what they can get, and that will lower wages.

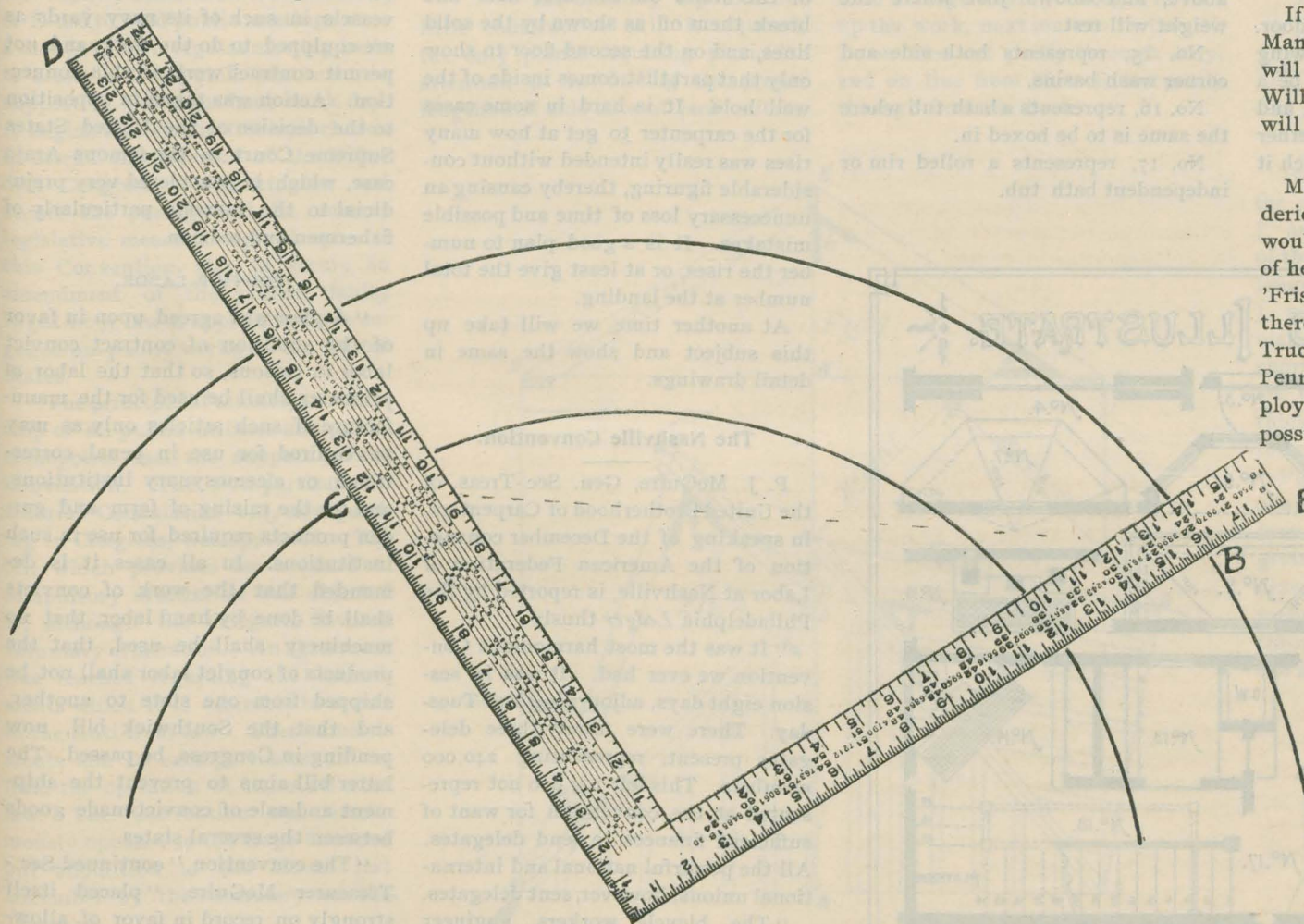


FIG. 8.—TESTING THE SQUARE BY A RIGHT ANGLE OF LONG ARMS.

strike the arcs as shown, producing them until they cover a little more than a quarter circle. Establish the point B, wherever convenient on the outer arc and with the compasses spread to 20 inches, and one point in B, cut the inner arc, thereby establishing the point C. Through A, and B, draw the line A, E, as shown. Through A, and C, draw the line A, D, as shown. Then D, A, E, will be a right angle and the square may be tested by laying it on as shown in the sketch.

The same results will be obtained if instead of using 12 and 16 for radii, as above described, we employ 6 and 8, and instead of using 20 for the distance from B, to C, we use 10. This may suggest to some of my readers that the rule here shown is only an application of that which is very commonly employed among builders in laying out foundations and which is known as the old "rule of 6, 8 and 10." A little examination of the diagram will show that this supposition is entirely correct. The rule as commonly described by car-

works out, however, just the same way. The square of 12 is 144, the square of 16 is 256. The sum of these two squares is 400, and the square root of 400 is 20, which is the length of the hypotenuse. The method, however, that we have taken of drawing a diagram corresponding to these conditions is a little different from that which is usually employed. We have taken two radii—12 and 16 inches respectively—and with them have struck portions of circles from a given center. Then we have measured from a fixed point in the larger of the two circles to a point in the smaller circle, a distance that is equal to the length of the required hypotenuse. Next we have drawn through these points respectively to the center A, producing the lines D, A, and E, A, as above mentioned. It is virtually the builders' rule for squaring a foundation worked backwards. It has certain advantages following upon the use of arcs of circles in place of the measuring pole.

It frequently happens in various kinds of work that carpenters require

this diameter into three equal parts as shown by FC, CD, and BD. Place the square as shown in the diagram with the blade against the diameter F, D, and the heel against the point C. Draw the line C, G, producing it until it cuts the circle at the point G. Reverse the square as shown and with the blade still against the diameter and the heel brought to the point B, draw the line B, E, producing it until it cuts the circumference at E. Connect ED, and FG. Also draw GD, and FE. Then EDGF will be the dimensions of the largest rectangle that can be drawn in the circle, or, as above mentioned, the size of the largest stick of timber, other than square, that can be cut from the log represented by the circle.

THE Egan Company, of Cincinnati, have just brought out a power feed door clamp for dowel doors. Manufacturers of such doors will be interested in it, and can obtain further information regarding it by applying to the makers.

Drawing Lesson—II.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN our first lesson we simply got ready for business. Now we will proceed with how to illustrate the different parts contained in a set of plans for a frame dwelling. Our illustrations are necessarily small on account of space. In copying we would recommend using the 48th scale, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot, and will be double the dimensions here shown. All parts should be drawn to a scale, and particular parts should also have their dimensions given in figures. Architects differ a trifle in illustrating, but the following are those most generally used, and are as follows:

No. 1, represents a window.

No. 2, represents an interior door. The dotted lines indicate the swing of the door. Where there is to be a transom it should be marked T, and the size of the glass given, together with the door dimensions to which it belongs.

No. 10, represents a fireplace with tile hearth and dump grate. Flues are carried up at the sides for the accommodation of adjoining rooms.

No. 11, represents a sink with cistern pump and drain board.

No. 12, represents a single flue, range, boiler and sink.

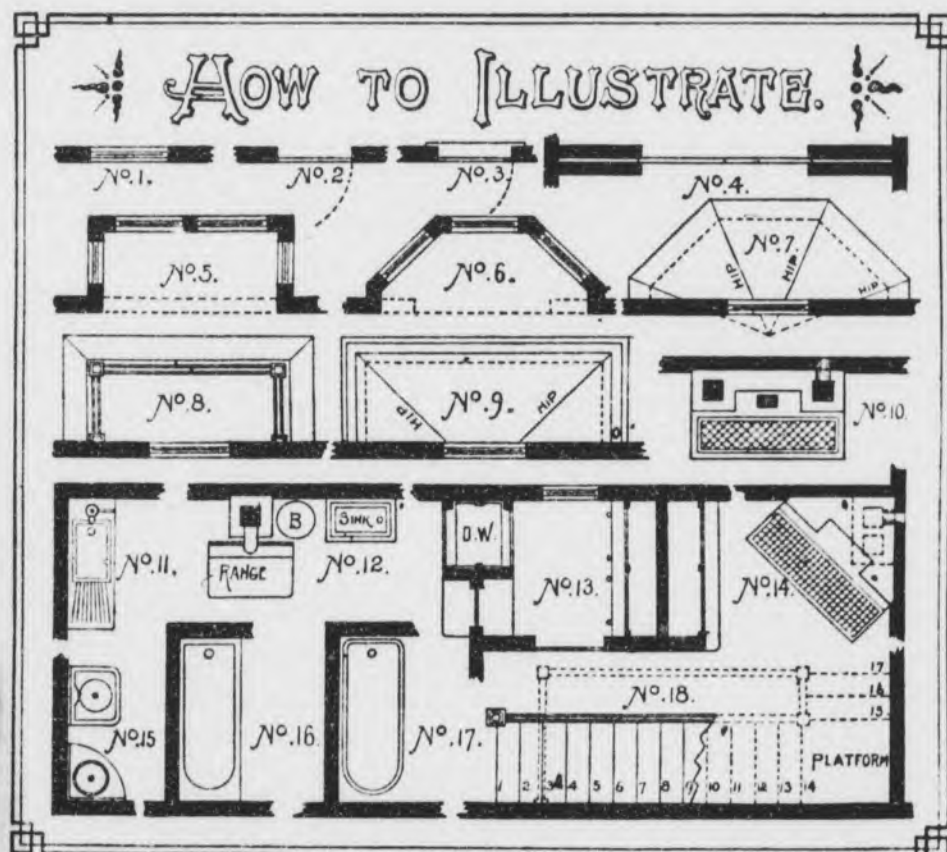
No. 13, represents a pantry with cupboard and drawers on the right, while on the left is shown a dumb waiter with access from two sides, also wicket passage with wide shelf. On the left, supposed to be in the kitchen, is also a cupboard with counter shelf with flour bins under same. (This subject to be followed later on in detail.)

No. 14, represents a corner fireplace. The dotted lines indicate that the brickwork is to square up to two flues above, and shows just where the weight will rest.

No. 15, represents both side and corner wash basins.

No. 16, represents a bath tub where the same is to be boxed in.

No. 17, represents a rolled rim or independent bath tub.



No. 3, represents an exterior door.

No. 4, represents a pair of sliding doors.

No. 5, represents a square corner bay window.

The frames should sit far enough from the corner to receive a full casing on the inside. The dotted lines indicate that there is to be an arch of some kind and should be shown by detail drawings.

No. 6, represents an octagon bay window. The single dotted line indicates that the ceiling of the bay is to be lower than the adjoining and to have brackets at the sides.

No. 7, represents an octagon roof for No. 6, showing where the hips would die out against the side of the building, also where they would center if continued. The dotted line indicates the line of the frame work below.

No. 8, represents a roof with balcony for No. 5, while No. 9, represents a hipped roof for same, with box gutter and location of the conductor.

No. 18 represents a common stair way with platform. While this is not a difficult subject, it is one in which serious mistakes often occur in not allowing the proper amount of space. Stairways affect two floors, and the space required is liable to deceive. The better plan is to lay out the required space for the run, rise and well hole and arrange the hall space accordingly. In the example we will suppose that the rise from floor to floor is exactly 10 feet and we desire something near a 7-inch rise to the tread. Now, by reducing 10 feet to inches we have $120 \div 7 = 17 + 1$.

This shows that there will be seventeen rises and one inch over which must be divided into seventenths and one part given to each rise, making them $7\frac{1}{7}$ inches. Now as there is a platform we will lay that part off first and space or measure off as many treads less one as there are rises in the flight. The platform being at the fourteenth rise, is therefore $14 \times 7\frac{1}{7} = 8 \text{ feet } 2\frac{1}{7} \text{ inches}$ from the first floor.

Now, as there are seventeen rises in all, it will require three more, and two more treads from the platform to reach the landing on second floor, which also determines the width of the well hole. Last but not least is the head room or length of the well hole. Now as the space from floor to floor is 10 feet, we must deduct the thickness of the upper floor, which we will say is 11 inches, will leave the story 9 feet 1 inch in the clear. Now if we bring the well hole back over the third rise we must deduct the three rises, i. e., 1 foot $9\frac{3}{7}$ inches from 9 feet 1 inch = 7 feet $3\frac{1}{7}$ inches head room. It is well to give the framing dimensions a few inches more each way, as the stair builder can easily furr out the space not needed.

It is the custom to show only a part of the stairs on the first floor and break them off as shown by the solid lines, and on the second floor to show only that part that comes inside of the well hole. It is hard in some cases for the carpenter to get at how many rises was really intended without considerable figuring, thereby causing an unnecessary loss of time and possible mistakes. It is a good plan to number the rises, or at least give the total number at the landing.

At another time we will take up this subject and show the same in detail drawings.

The Nashville Convention.

P. J. McGuire, Gen. Sec.-Treas. of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in speaking of the December convention of the American Federation of Labor at Nashville, is reported by the *Philadelphia Ledger* thusly:

"It was the most harmonious Convention we ever had. It was in session eight days, adjourning last Tuesday. There were ninety-three delegates present, representing 240,000 members. This left 194,000 not represented at the convention for want of sufficient finances to send delegates. All the powerful national and international unions, however, sent delegates.

"The bicycle workers, engineer core workers, paper workers, butcher's workmen and the meat cutters formed national unions during the year, while the blacksmiths', plumbers', gas-fitters', steam-fitters', and gold-beaters' national unions attached themselves to the American Federation of Labor. Charters were issued to 18 central local bodies, 189 local unions and 8 national unions, making an increase of 43,000 members in the past fiscal year. The tilelayers formed a national union while the Convention was in session.

"Some idea of the extent and importance of the work transacted may be gleaned from the mere mention of the principal subjects which the Convention passed upon. Among these was the preparation of a bill to inaugurate a system of postal savings banks. Objection was made to the deposit of such postal funds in national banks. The development of the American merchant marine was urged. It was resolved to secure one day of rest in seven for all wage workers and that hearty co-operation be given all associations striving for that end. Action was taken favoring

a shorter work day for printing-press men and their assistants and for compositors in printing establishments. A strong opposition was unanimously manifested to the annexation of Hawaii, on the ground that it would be tantamount to the admission of a slave state, the bulk of the labor population on that island being in a condition of the vilest slavery. The delegates from the Pacific coast were particularly opposed to annexation. The appointment of Ex Judge E. M. Paxson as an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, vice William M. Morrison, was vigorously opposed. Recognition of Cuban belligerency was favored; and the illiberal and unusual use of Court injunctions against laboring men on strike was condemned. It was advocated that the Federal Government build its own naval vessels in such of its navy yards as are equipped to do the work, and not permit contract work in this connection. Action was taken in opposition to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the famous Arajo case, which is considered very prejudicial to the interests particularly of fishermen and seamen.

CONVICT LABOR.

"A plan was agreed upon in favor of the abolition of contract convict labor in prisons, so that the labor of prisoners shall be used for the manufacture of such articles only as may be required for use in penal, correctional or eleemosynary institutions, and for the raising of farm and garden products required for use in such institutions. In all cases it is demanded that the work of convicts shall be done by hand labor, that no machinery shall be used, that the products of convict labor shall not be shipped from one state to another, and that the Southwick bill, now pending in Congress, be passed. The latter bill aims to prevent the shipment and sale of convict-made goods between the several states.

"The convention," continued Sec.-Treasurer McGuire, "placed itself strongly on record in favor of allowing negroes to learn trades, and rebuked the charge of Mr. Booker T. Washington that Trades Unions were opposed to the material advancement of the negro. The movement was endorsed for the holding of a conference in New York city on January 14 next for the purification of primary elections. The passage of the bill impending in Congress for the classification of clerks in post offices of the first and second class was favored. The convention committed itself in support of the independent use of the ballot by Trade Unionists and working men, united regardless of party, to make new laws and have them administered along the line of the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and also to secure an impartial judiciary. Government ownership of the telegraph service and the establishment of government mills for the manufacture of armor plate were advocated. By a vote of more than five to one the convention declared in favor of the restriction of immigration in conformity with the Lodge bill, now pending in the United States Senate.

HENRY D. COOK.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH, 1898.

Eight New Unions Chartered.

Still the work of organizing new Unions goes merrily on. That and the continued steady growth of our membership month after month is decidedly cheering, and shows we are getting on to safer and better ground. The new Unions chartered since January 20th last are:

- No. 79, New Haven, Conn.
- No. 196, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- No. 216, Victoria, Tex.
- No. 217, E. Orange, N. J.
- No. 219, Sedalia, Mo.
- No. 220, Washington, Ind.
- No. 223, Fall River, Mass.
- No. 226, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Editorial Musings.

It is indeed very palpable that the opposition of organized labor to the appointment of Judge Paxson, of Homestead notoriety, has been extremely effective.

OUR San Francisco Unions are successfully fighting the lumping system in carpenter work, or the subcontracting plan of taking work second or third handed. The lumping system is equally as bad as "sweating" in the tailor shops. It is a "sweat game" all through.

CARPENTERS' Union 61, Columbus, O., has taken the initiative for the Ohio centennial celebration to be held in 1903, in pushing to have it in Columbus, O. Our brethren in that city better first consult Philadelphia, Chicago, Nashville, Omaha, and a few other centennial exposition cities and get a few pointers how those cities were overcrowded with labor by such schemes.

THE labor unions of Utah deserve unstinted credit for undertaking to raise over \$3,600 to fight for the validity of the Utah State eight hour law. This burden was carried largely by the Utah Federation of Labor, which raised \$2,500 of the amount, and the American Federation of Labor donated \$500 more. The balance will be raised by the Trades Unions of the country. The Utah Unions in carrying this case clean up to the United States Supreme Court and scoring success simply demonstrated all the more the value of thorough trade unionisms compared with theoretical bombast.



JOHN ROBINSON, Union 281, Indianapolis, Ind., is now building inspector of that city.

W. B. MCFARLANE, Buffalo, N. Y., second vice-president, is a deputy sheriff in that city.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Bro. Geo. F. Hoyt, Financial Secretary of Union 115, has been doing great hustling work among all trades.

BUSINESS Agent Gaillard, of New York City, has been to Yonkers, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., and Staten Island, to help along the movement in those places different evenings.

CALVIN W. WORTHINGTON, formerly of Union 28, Chicago, has been promoted from letter carrier to the position of superintendent of Station G, of the Chicago postoffice.

FRANK DUFFY, Union 468, New York, N. Y., visited Union 210, Stamford, Conn., and a number of other Unions in the vicinity of New York city recently in the evenings after his day's work and with good effect.

J. D. COWPER, Union 43, Hartford, Conn, formerly of Lynn, Mass., is now State Organizer in Connecticut for the American Federation of Labor. He has made a very thorough canvass of the State in the past two months and has strengthened our Unions in Stamford, New Britain, Bridgeport, Norwalk, Norwich, Waterbury and in New Haven. In the latter city he succeeded in getting the New Haven lodge of the United Order to join us in a body.

THE death of EDWARD HARFORD at sea just as he was nearing home, was an intensely sad event in the Trade Union movement. A man of stalwart frame, genial and dignified, he was a commanding type of the rising democracy of Great Britain. Sent here by the Trade Unions of that country to the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, he drew the bonds of fraternity closer by his presence in our land. For fifteen years he served the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants as General Secretary faithfully, and was about to retire in his old age on a pension from them.

BRICKLAYERS and Masons, of Newark, N. J., propose to ask, May 1, for 50 cents an hour, eight hours a day and four hours on Saturdays.

LYNN, Mass.—None but resident carpenters will be employed on the new public library building and eight hours a day will be the rule. This was granted in reply to the request of Union 108.

Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mon.
Belt, Mon.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Bellevue, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
College Point, N. Y.
College Hill, O.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Calro, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleoi, Pa.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Coriscana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, O.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Detroit, Mich.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Elwood, Pa.
Erle, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
German town, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Hanford, Cal.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harriman, Tenn.
Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Billsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Kallispell, Mon.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
La Junta, Col.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
London, Canada.
Lockard, O.
Long Island City, N. Y.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio.
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio.
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Meriden, Conn.
Moline, Ill.
Mobile, Ala.
Moundsville, W. Va.
Muskegon, Mich.
McKeesport, Pa.
Mt. Pleasant, Pa.
Milburn, N. J.
Model City, N. Y.
Montclair, N. J.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport, Ky.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. V.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkersburg, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Porterville, Cal.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John, N. B.
Saxonsville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottsdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abington, Mass.
St. Catharines, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
gharpsburg, Pa.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Anaconda, Mont.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Central Falls, R. I.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Central Falls, R. I.
Duluth, Minn.
Rome, N. Y.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toledo, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Tex.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Winnepeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.
Yoakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Greensburg, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Little Falls, N. Y.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Olneyville, R. I.
Bangor, Me.
Marion, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.
Total, 426 cities.

Unions not Sending Lists of Officers.

Last month we published a list of seventy-two Unions whose secretaries had not sent in their list of local officers. That announcement certainly had good effect, for more than half of the delinquent secretaries forthwith sent in the names and addresses of the officers. Still there are thirty-four Unions have not done so at date of this publication, and here they are:

- 53. Orange, Tex.
- 69. Columbia, S. C.
- 78. Troy, N. Y.
- 100. Muskegon, Mich.
- 118. Manchester, N. H.
- 130. Madison, Wis.
- 136. Augusta, Ga.
- 157. Mamaroneck, N. Y.
- 159. Rockford, Ill.
- 180. Oshkosh, Wis.
- 186. Steubenville, O.
- 189. Quincy, Ill.
- 190. Washington, D. C.
- 215. Lafayette, Ind.
- 222. Westfield, Mass.
- 229. Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 232. Milburn, N. J.
- 265. Hackensack, N. J.
- 284. Springfield, O.
- 288. Homestead, Pa.
- 305. Millville, N. J.
- 376. Montreal, Can.
- 384. Asheville, N. C.
- 401. Franklin, Pa.
- 407. Lewiston, Me.
- 409. New Bedford, Mass.
- 481. Cincinnati, O.
- 617. Vancouver, B. C.
- 633. Leadville, Colo.
- 647. Englewood, N. J.
- 667. Cincinnati, O.
- 692. " "
- 705. Norwood, O.
- 783. Lafayette, Ind.

THE Boss Carpenters' Associations of Chicago and Newark, N. J., both had feasts or banquets on the same date, February 10th, and regaled themselves while their workmen are contending for a fair scale of wages.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601
Larned st., East, Detroit, Mich.Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

FINANCIAL
REPORT

RECEIPTS, JANUARY, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,672 24
Advertisers	75 37
Rent	20 00
Subscribers	3 50
Charts, etc.	5 25
Cash balance, January 1, 1898	18 297 70
Total	\$24,074 06
Total expenses	5,282 20
Cash balance, February 1, 1898	\$18,791 86

RECEIPTS, FEBRUARY, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$5,541 46
St. Louis, returned securities	600 00
Advertisements	153 91
Subscribers	3 00
D. C. supplies	3 10
Cash balance, February 1, 1898	18 791 86
Total	\$25,093 33
Total expenses	5,726 75
Cash balance, March 1, 1898	\$19,366 58

DETAILED EXPENSES—JANUARY, 1898.

Printing 1,000 stamped envelopes	\$1 25
" 1,000 envelopes and furnishing	2 50
" 500 postals	1 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 10 100-page ledgers	7 80
" 5 300 "	7 75
" 5 200 "	5 60
" 5,000 note heads	12 50
" 18,250 copies Jan. CARPENTER	260 00
" extra for cover	110 00
Expressage	65
Postage on January CARPENTER	20 95
Engravings for January CARPENTER	33 20
Special writers for Jan. CARPENTER	38 00
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	25 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	19 01
500 postals	5 00
1,000 2-cent stamped envelopes	21 80
Expressage on supplies, etc.	19 26
20 telegrams	8 66
Office rent for January	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Quarterly rent of post-office box	3 00
Tax to A. F. of L., (December)	50 00
A. M. Swartz, organizing	7 65
S. J. Kent, organizing	14 37
H. Lloyd organizing	10 70
A. Cattermull, organizing	106 95
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	21 00
Advertising commissions	16 00
Rubber seals and daters	8 53
One ton of coal and carrying	6 00

A. W. Woods, charts, etc.	\$ 8 63
Julius Miller, Union 4, law suit	16 20
John R. Holmes, Schontz law suit	9 00
Chas. Sherwood Marchand law suit	10 50
Sidney J. Cowen, attorney	25 00
" " " " " "	77 93
D. C. of New York against unfair trim	200 00
Premium on bond of G. S. T.	300 00
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	75 00
A. M. Flagg, " " " "	78 00
A. Cattermull, " " " "	111 90
S. J. Kent, " " " "	152 80
Jas. F. Grimes " " " "	170 90
Janitor, cleaning office	6 25
Incidentals	2 30
Benefits, Nos. 4026 to 4046	2,825 00
Total	\$5,282 20

DETAILED EXPENSES—FEBRUARY, 1898.

Printing 3-100-page ledger	\$2 34
" 5-200-page "	5 60
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 500 postals	1 25
" 5,000 arrears notices	7 50
" 2,000 noteheads	5 00
" 5,000 appeals	7 50
" 500 postal cards	1 50
" 5,000 letterheads	15 00
" 18,500 copies Feb. CARPENTER	174 25
" extra for cover	111 50
Expressage	65
Postage on February CARPENTER	16 55
Engraving for February CARPENTER	34 85
Special writers for Feb. CARPENTER	25 00
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	25 00
Postage on supplies, etc.	18 40
1,000 Stamped envelopes	21 80
1,000 postals	10 00
Expressage on supplies, etc.	11 17
5 telegrams	1 73
Office rent for February	25 00
Quarterly gas bill	3 10
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Tax to A. F. of L. (January)	50 00
J. D. Cowper, organizing	14 75
C. W. Mordecai, " "	10 00
H. Lloyd, " "	3 00
R. E. Edwards, " "	9 15
A. M. Swartz, " "	16 60
M. Robinson, " "	5 00
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	15 80
A. G. Murray, attorney	25 00
A. W. Woods, charts, etc.	16 50
1,000 clasp envelopes	18 00
Rubber seals	3 00
500 pins for members	100 00
Grate for stove	1 25
Janitor, cleaning office	5 00
Stationary and incidentals	2 10
D. C. of Pittsburgh, organizing	100 00
D. C. of Staten Island, N. Y., eight- hour movement	50 00
Union 108, Lynn, Mass.	100 00
D. C. of New York, against unfair trim	200 00
Benefits, Nos. 4047 to 4080	4,125 00
Total expenses	\$5,726 75

Claims Approved in February, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4047.	Mrs. B. Puschel	1	\$50 00
4048.	Mrs. A. Engstrom	7	50 00
4049.	Mrs. E. Adams	11	50 00
4050.	G. Schlecht (disability)	15	400 00
4051.	Geo. Appel	47	200 00
4052.	Mrs. M. D. Smith	51	50 00
4053.	H. S. Perry	52	200 00
4054.	Mrs. E. A. Erickson	58	50 00
4055.	Mrs. M. E. Hutchinson	62	50 00
4056.	L. Cook	63	200 00
4057.	Mrs. H. Stewart	98	25 00
4058.	L. Faller	125	200 00
4059.	Mrs. M. Williams	125	50 00
4060.	James Austin	141	200 00
4061.	H. Hansen	166	200 00
4062.	Mrs. M. Tobin	176	50 00
4063.	Thos. Olson	181	200 00
4064.	Mrs. A. Johnson	181	50 00
4065.	Geo. Diegle	195	50 00
4066.	John Morton	198	200 00
4067.	J. J. Gilliard	218	100 00
4068.	D. B. Caul	225	200 00
4069.	B. F. Oakley	301	200 00
4070.	Mrs. E. Maurmann	304	25 00
4071.	Franz May	309	200 00
4072.	Mrs. M. Mueller	309	50 00
4073.	G. Zuckschwerdt	309	200 00
4074.	E. Wolf	355	200 00
4075.	Mrs. M. Peterson	375	50 00
4076.	Mrs. M. Dausch	375	50 00
4077.	John Storey	382	200 00
4078.	Mrs. A. Clegg	382	50 00
4079.	Mrs. E. Miskimin	478	50 00
4080.	Mrs. M. E. Johnson	173	25 00
Total			\$4,125 00

MONEYS \$\$\$
RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending January 31, 1898.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$149 20	98—\$22 60	208—\$20 45	429—\$16 00				
2—21 20	99—2 32	205—9 20	430—9 00				
3—8 20	101—5 15	206—5 00	431—3 80				
5—26 60	102—7 70	207—8 50	432—4 90				
6—4 00	103—10 80	208—2 00	433—3 60				
7—40 00	104—5 80	209—18 80	440—10 60				
8—24 40	105—2 80	210—15 60	442—5 20				
9—10 80	107—18 00	211—19 40	444—15 75				
10—157 80	108—36 00	212—11 15	448—3 40				
11—107 95	109—54 70	214—6 60	449—14 00				
12—57 20	110—5 60	215—6 50	451—17 20				
13—25 60	111—10 40	221—10 00	453—27 49				
14—7 00	112—40 60	222—3 20	454—4 20				
15—20 20	113—7 10	224—15 25	457—41 10				
16—30 80	114—10 60	225—7 95	460—3 60				
17—4 80	115—8 20	227—8 80	462—8 80				
18—4 00	117—7 60	228—10 00	464—28 40				
19—17 70	118—2 20	229—5 40	467—4 00				
20—7 80	119—29 30	230—6 70	468—27 00				
21—17 30	120—5 20	232—7 20	471—37 40				
22—87 40	121—9 60	233—7 20	473—37 60				
23—82 00	122—11 00	237—6 60	474—4 40				
24—23 30	123—2 00	238—14 40	476—60 20				
25—16 60	125—45 20	239—9 90	478—20 30				
26—35 30	126—5 60	242—10 00	481—8 40				
27—10 00	128—2 00	243—5 20	482—8 00				
28—8 20	129—7 60	246—4 05	483—63 00				
29—38 20	131—8 40	247—23 85	484—9 50				
30—14 60	132—3 40	250—6 05	486—10 00				
31—3 00	134—7 80	251—8 20	490—10 05				
32—24 70	135—23 45	253—5 60	493—60				
33—110 40	136—5 45	256—3 40	499—3 40				
34—8 50	137—8 20	257—39 60	507—7 60				
35—5 00	138—10 00	258—13 00	509—50 48 55				
36—32 00	139—11 00	260—6 80	513—71 40				
37—5 80	140—5 00	265—7 85	515—13 80				
38—5 60	141—16 85	268—5 60	520—2 00				
39—17 00	142—12 00	273—16 00	521—13 00				
40—9 40	143—2 80	274—14 60	522—14 60				
41—3 00	144—4 40	275—4 60	526—39 80				
42—12 30	145—2 40	277—3 40	534—3 60				
43—98 70	146—8 40	281—44 40	540—5 20				
44—10 00	147—26 40	286—11 00	547—2 40				
45—11 80	149—21 35	287—3 20	556—2 00				
46—8 75	149—6 80	288—7 80	563—74 55				
47—20 80	150—11 75	291—15 00	564—6 20				
48—2 20	151—16 20	300—7 00	578—3 80				
49—5 20	152—4 00	301—19 80	580—7 00				
50—2 00	153—6 60	304—11 20	582—3 20				
51—14 60	154—3 80	306—66 00	584—15 60				
52—14 80	155—7 00	309—194 60	588—14 40				
53—3 20	156—3 16	320—3 80	591—3 40				
54—19 20	157—2 60	323—2 60	592—11 80				
55—6 20	158—2 60	325—6 00	603—5 60				
56—1 00	159—8 00	327—2 60	605—3 60				
57—4 20	160—23 20	328—10 80	606—4 35				
58—144 55	161—2 60	332—7 80	612—2 40				
59—7 00	163—10 80	334—2 60	622—3 60				
60—7 10	165—4 20	336—2 60	628—8 40				
61—1 00	166—5 40	340—2 00	633—3 20				
63—15 60	167—15 60	342—8 10	637—8 80				
64—1 75	168—12 80	343—4 30	638—13 60				
65—9 00	169—21 60	344—5 20	640—7 60				
66—8 60	170—3 80	346—4 00	650—4 80				
67—14 10	171—35 34	349—10 50	652—10 60				
68—3 60	172—35 20	352—8 60	659—10 60				
69—10 60	173—23 80	356—3 20	667—2 60				
70—9 30	174—6 00	359—16 80	674—4 40				
71—4 00	175—13 60	360—8 20	678—10 80				
72—32 20	176—19 80	361—27 80	688—2 00				
73—36 92	177—26 00	369—2 60	687—6 40				
74—5 20	178—3 00	371—2 00	692—3 40				
75—13 00	179—15 80	374—24 00	696—3 80				
76—5 60	181—87 00	376—9 40	698—3 80				
77—4 20	183—6 60	381—20 00	703—4 20				
78—11 00	184—13 20	382—68 40	704—4 90				
80—8 40	185—7 75	384—3 40	707—13 20				
81—4 20	186—2 40	386—3 20	712—2 86				
82—3 00	187—13 80	391—8 20	714—10 70				
83—12 00	188—5 40	393—4 60	715—35 80				
85—2 80	189—19 60	394—11 00	716—36 70				
86—4 20	190—10 30	399—3 00	723—14 00				
87—13 80	191—6 60	400—3 55	726—18 60				
88—14 20	192—6 45	401—19 80	738—6 60				
89—3 20	193—4 40	402—2 20	739—3 60				
90—13 60	194—10 00	406—6 20	746—3 20				
91—9 40	195—4 80	407—12 10	750—13 30				
92—6 80	197—7 20	409—2 20	757—3 80				
93—16 30	198—11 60	416—47 00	783—3 00				
94—3 45	199—11 20	419—22 00	785—2 90				
95—8 30	200—9 90	424—5 00	786—3 00				
96—37 60	201—4 20	427—74 60	799—3 60				
97—10 70	202—20 90	428—7 20	802—3 10				
Total			\$5,672 24				

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS

Copyright 1897.

CONTINUING the consideration of fixtures or joinery for the purpose of domestic utilization, I would draw the attention of the reader to the fact that the dining room will require to be fitted up so as to be convenient for the housewife, and for this purpose I illustrate several designs of dressers which will prove serviceable and are comparatively cheap to construct. Fig. 1, shows one

height, width and depth. Inside the dimensions will need to be very carefully laid out on a rod, so as to get the exact size of the cupboard drawers, etc. The upper sash frame has the bottom ends doweled into the bottom shelf of the china closet and the framing and construction is done as I have before described.

Fig. 2, represents a sideboard of a more expensive character as there are three cupboards and the whole design embodies much more labor.

Coming now to the upstairs work I show at Fig. 3, a very cheap design for a bedroom wardrobe which is simply made up of two sections; one, the bottom, of drawers and one, the top, a clothes closet and hat shelf under

clothes closet intended to be placed in a left hand corner. Here it will be noticed there are six large drawers below the counter shelf in the bottom section and two doors closing against a centre muntin in the upper frame and if desired a $\frac{7}{8}$ board partition may be set behind this muntin, thus dividing the closet into two compartments. This closet may be constructed any width according to desire and will be found of great utility in any bedroom.

At Fig. 5, the carpenter will observe a piece of joinery which is well worthy of expending work on. It is a passage closet usually placed in city houses in the passage between the front and rear bedrooms, and intended

quired in laying out the front frame or frames, so as to get them properly spaced on the rod, therefore, it is wisest to make a little sketch to scale on a piece of board or paper marking the different measurements on the face of each piece with the distances in feet and inches between each in the height and width.

(To be continued.)

QUINCY, ILL.—This season Union 189 will enforce trade rules and will not work with non-union men. Union is growing and quite a number of bosses now find it best to require their men shall join.

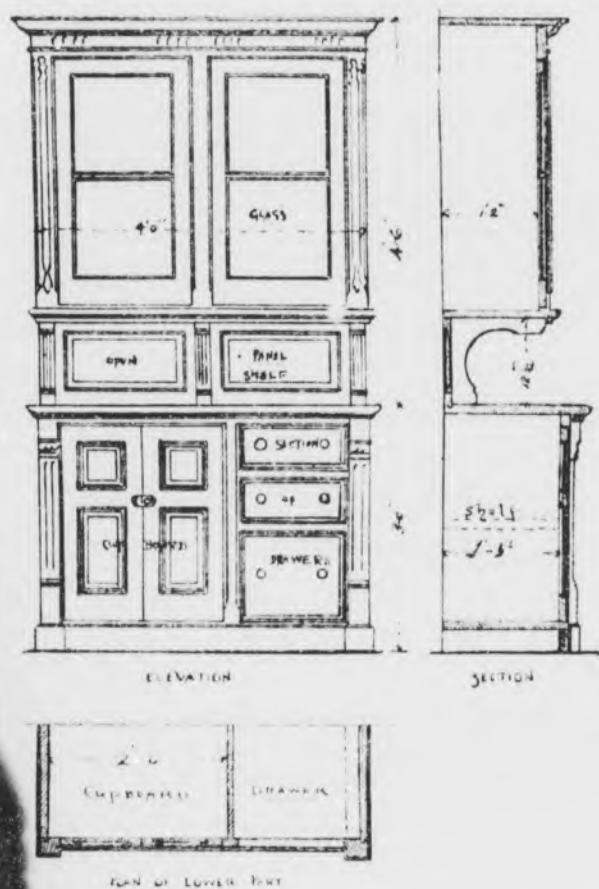


FIG. 1.

measuring 4 feet wide by 7 feet 6 inches high which consists of three sections in height. The bottom portion is a cupboard 2 feet 6 inches wide in the clear of the side and partition and drawers of different depths suitable for various articles, the bottom drawer being useful for table linen and the top for knives, forks, etc. The center shelf forms a very effective sideboard or buffet for the display of glass, etc., and the top with sash doors is reserved for chinaware. As this is an isolated fixture the principal dimensions required will be the outside

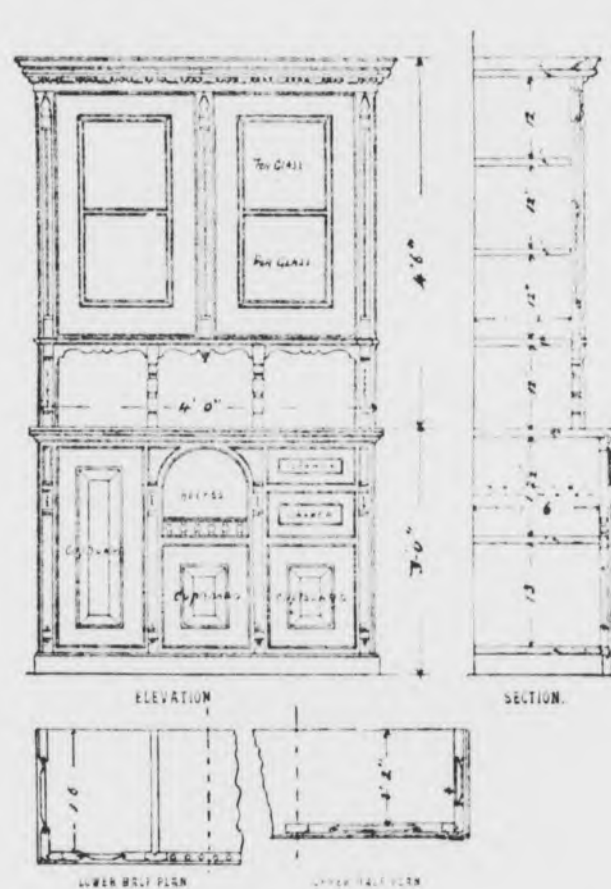


FIG. 2.

which is a clothing strip for hat and coat hooks. For this detail as in the last the principal measurements are the width and height. The height of the drawer frame should be from 18 inches to 24 inches high and the clothes portion about 5 feet 6 inches high. About 16 inches should be allowed for hats from the shelf up. The clothing strip may be from 4 to 6 inches wide beaded on the bottom edge. The left hand door will require an automatic hook to catch it, placed under the shelf at the door stile.

Fig. 4 is a more expensive form of

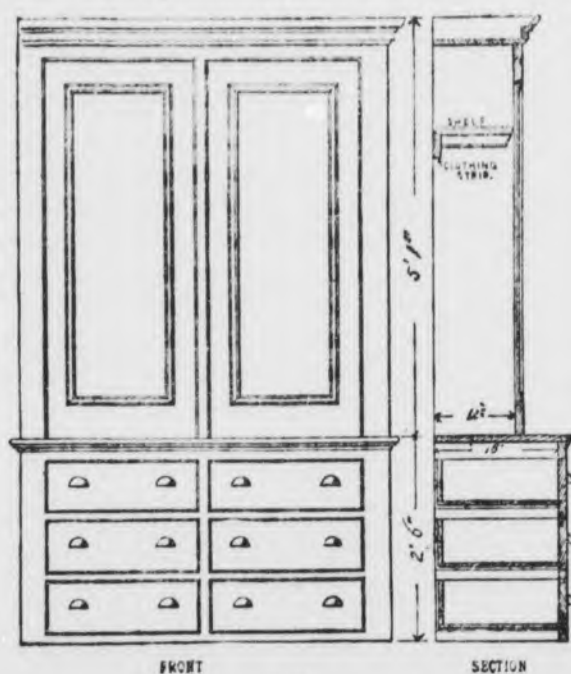


FIG. 3.

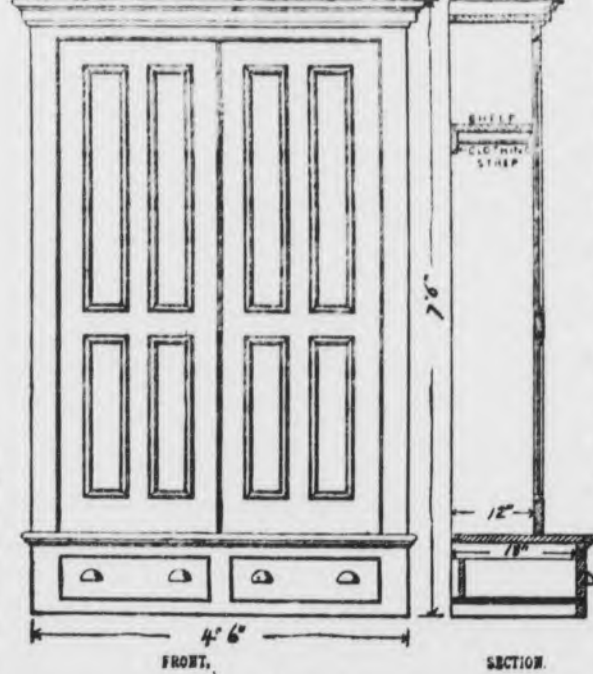


FIG. 4.

principally for the use of ladies. Its width varies according to the width of the space in which it is intended to be placed, which is here represented on the plan as six feet. The lower section contains a center cupboard under the wash basin with drawers to the right and left of same. The upper section has in the center three mirror frames one large one in the centre set against the wall and one on the right and left side, these being splayed so as to give a reflection of the figure, below these a marble base is set to correspond with the shelf that is above the basin. To the right and left of the mirror recess are closets with shelves designed for toilet requisites and above the mirror recess a hood closet is arranged, for permanent storage. The height from marble shelf to bottom of rail at hood closet is 3 feet. The top rail is 6 inches wide with a 3 inch crown mold against ceiling. The outside stiles of the front frames average 3 inches or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide; the door stiles, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the rails, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; brackets, 2 inches thick; molding in doors $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. Great care is re-

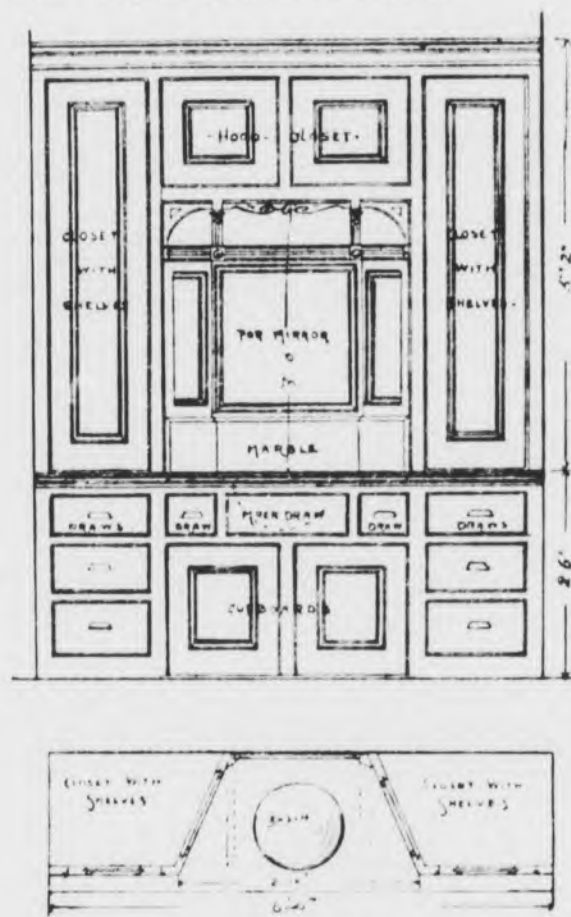


FIG. 5.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

COLUMBUS, O., March 4, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to His infinite wisdom and love to take unto Himself, our beloved Brother MICHAEL KILBY, and

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect and love of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Charter and Banner be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the members of this Local in meeting assembled, do extend to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved family, and also be published in our official organ THE CARPENTER.

PAUL S. NETH, J. M. BELL, W. H. CRANSTON, Committee.

Attest, S. P. EWING, Rec. Sec.

ROXBURY, MASS., February 23, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Allwise Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst Brother GEORGE A. BREMMAN, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 67, have lost an earnest worker in the cause of labor and unionism.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved widow and family in this hour of grief. Be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and also be spread upon the minutes of our Union, and also that they be published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our Charter for thirty days.

H. MINARD TAYLOR, JOHN MCNEIL, WM. D. MCINTOSH, Committee.

Fitting and Hanging Doors.

GET the length you wish the door, and the width of opening at top, centre and bottom.

Mark and cut your door to those measurements, and there will be very little fitting to do.

The most common way to hold the door while planing it is to put a piece between the jambs and jamb the jambs. To avoid that and to have a holder you can use anywhere, take a 2 x 4 about 2 feet long and cut a notch in it and put in a wedge, as illustration Fig. 1.

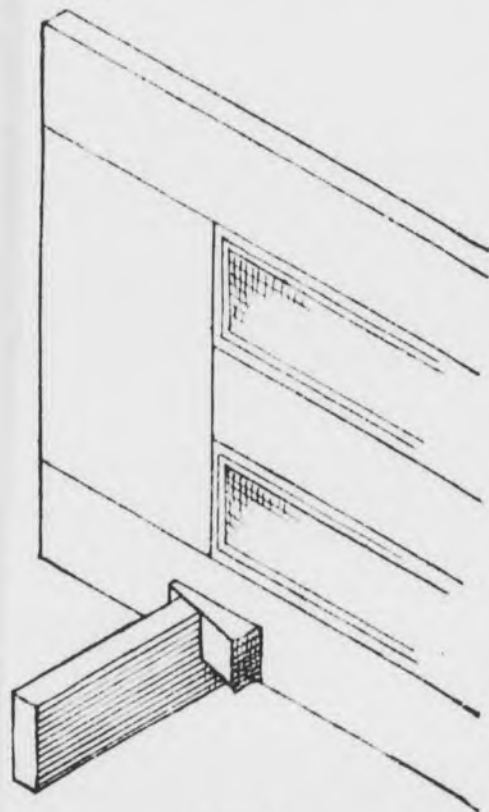


FIG. 1.

Fig. 2 illustrates a better one. Take two 2 x 2 about a foot long, nail a lath about 14 inches long, or a piece of hard wood is much better, across the centre of them nail on the lath two 2 x 2's just far enough apart to admit the door easily. The heft of the door will spring the lath down, and the little blocks will pinch up and hold the door firmly.

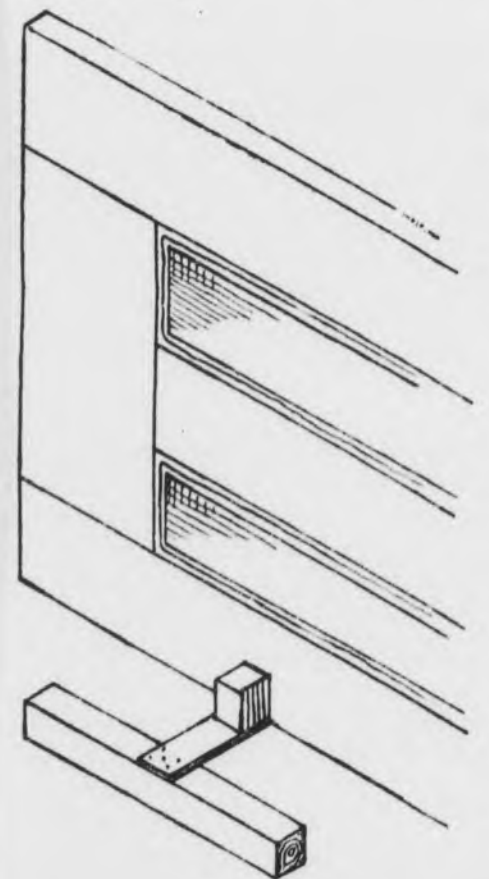


FIG. 2.

Fig. 3 is, perhaps, a more convenient one yet. I think the illustration is so plain I'll not have to explain how it is done. A writer for

the "Carpentry and Building" some years ago said it was extensively used in the South.



FIG. 3.

Now when the door is fit, as Fig. 4, the mechanical way is to mark with a sharp knife for hinges. But if you have not enough confidence in your mechanical ability, better try the more common way and put the hinges on the door, then mark the jamb, hang the top and bottom, and then fit the centre one.

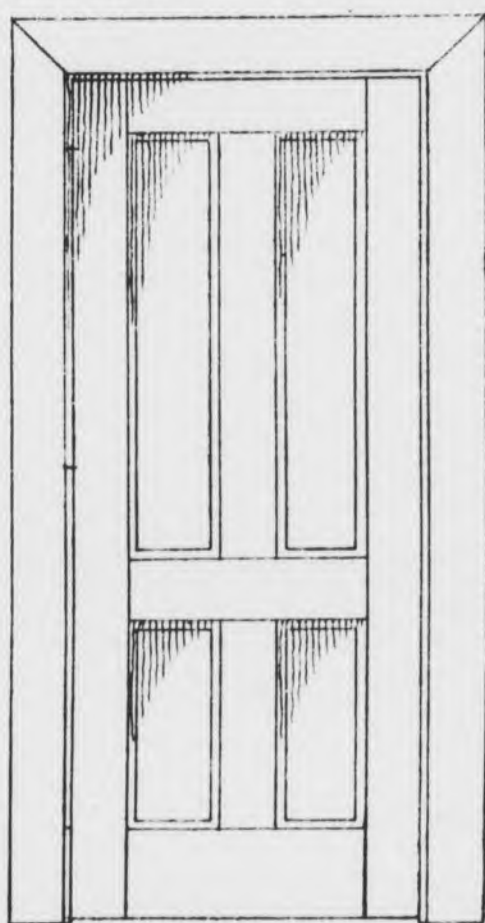


FIG. 4.

Fig. 5 illustrates a cheap and handy gauge. Fig. 6 shows the hinge in place, with one screw in to try it.

Should the door be slightly hinge-bound, you can put in back of the hinge a piece of pasteboard, a handful of shavings, or an old hat.



FIG. 5.

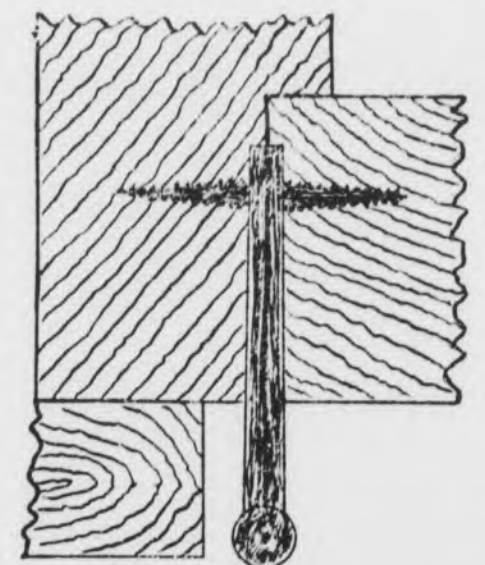


FIG. 6.

But possibly a better way would be to remove the hinge on the door or

jamb and cut out slightly, as the dotted lines indicate in Fig. 7.

As it costs about a quarter to put on a lock when I am hired to do it, while others put one on to every twelve or fifteen minutes, I'll leave that part to them to tell. I'll only say, take a little care in putting on the keeper; get it just the right height, and get it in just enough, too. Don't leave the door to rattle a quarter of an inch, or make the mistake of getting it in so far the door won't catch easily, either.

A word in regard to the tools. There should be a good many of them. They should be good tools, and should be in good order.

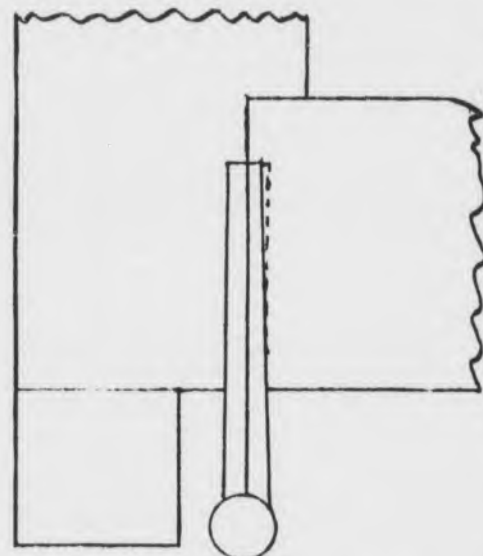


FIG. 7.

There should be sharp chisels, bits that bore well, and saws in good condition. And for fitting doors the main thing is a good plane. Bailey's iron planes are the best I have ever been able to find. Only a few years ago, I understand, a boy in the Decatur Coffin Company invented the spiral screw driver. I only wonder now how carpenters got along before without it.

Fitting and hanging doors is a big subject. I have only touched it briefly, left plenty of room for others, and hope this article will be the means of bringing out much more.

D. L. STODDARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 468 local unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$91,002 have been expended the past two years, and \$444,522 since the year 1883, while \$571,880 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Dollars and Dimes.

"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
That is the song of the times—of the times!
The rich man in mansions that glitter with light,
In his dream sees the gleam of the dollars so
bright;
And in the hovels of poverty still ring the
chimes;
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
The song of the wrong and the right of the
times;
And he that hath many moans ever for more—
For the waves that shall toss the bright gold on
the shore;
And in black pits where poverty cowers from
crimes;
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
"Dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"
And Oh! for the people, and Oh! for the times!
But money is bread, and the starving lips cry,
And the ravens that fed us are dead, and we die
While Love like a rose to the kiss of us climbs
For "dollars and dimes,
Dollars and dimes!"

—Atlanta Constitution.



(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

A Further Discussion of Uniform Features.

OSWEGO, Kans., March 2, 1898.

I believe the discussion going on in the columns of THE CARPENTER, relative to uniform dues, benefits and initiations, will bear much good fruit in time.

I believe the time has come when the U. B. can safely advance a step or two, and we know that if it is to be the power in the land that we are all anxious it shall be, it must make an advance; and as all are requested to state how they stand on the different subjects, I will submit the following:

First, have a uniform "initiation fee" of \$5.00. I put it at that amount as I think it large enough to keep members from dropping out, and it is not so high as to become a barrier.

Second, have uniform dues of 50 cents per month; if all the members we take in would remain faithful to their obligation and pay their 50 cents per month regularly, we would have large enough funds for all protective work, and as more money than is absolutely necessary for such demands tends to promote extravagance, and as extravagance in any Trade Union will cause strife and internal dissension, I say maintain the 50 cents per month rate of dues.

Third, I would suggest organizing an auxiliary or benefit rank, modeled after the most approved form of fraternal insurance, giving all such members as might be qualified one or two thousand dollars' insurance at the lowest possible rate.

If we are to organize the small towns and thereby protect ourselves in large cities, we must have some-

thing of an insurance feature, as the trade protection afforded in small places by Unions is so small as to be hardly worth taking into consideration. Thus it is, that when a Union has been started in some little town the members soon find out they are paying out money for which there is small chance of their ever receiving any benefit from. So very soon their Local is allowed to die—shall we say a natural death?—after a short and useless life. Our country is dotted all over, so to speak, with the graves of these sad and luckless children of a great Brotherhood.

This is an age of fraternal insurance. There are few men with families who do not carry some kind of insurance, and we know it is the duty of all to do the same, as it is the laboring man's only chance to leave his family in comfortable circumstances. How much better if we could carry that insurance in our Union; then we would have a twofold object in keeping it in a prosperous condition.

Then the local with only a few members would be as willing and anxious to keep up their organization as any one in the country, for under such conditions they would be sure of a good return for all money invested.

We know that a great many architects and contractors come from our ranks, and with a one or two thousand dollars insurance interest in our Union they would not leave it the first time they got a 2x4 job. In fact I believe we could retain them definitely, thereby having architects and contractors who would be in close sympathy with the Union.

I don't want any one to think I don't appreciate the present Beneficial and Insurance plan of the Brotherhood, for I would not have that changed until such time as it could be changed with justice and satisfaction to all our members, but it is not sufficient as it now is. If a purely insurance order can hold 70 per cent. of its members, why cannot such an order as I propose hold at least 90 per cent. of all members taken in?

I will be glad to have any one that thinks different criticize this article to their heart's content.

E. G. SMITH.

Local Union 75, Kansas City, Mo.

Opposed to Uniform Benefits and High Dues but Favors Certain Changes.

Editor CARPENTER:

In accord with your request to discuss uniform dues and benefits, I desire to offer a few objections. First, from an ideal view of government, that should be left to those to be governed. In most of the states the wages, risks, climate and the time the weather will permit the builders to work differ so much that it would be unreasonable to expect that the uniform system would be practical and satisfactory.

Then, a great mistake has been made by having the initiation fees and dues as high as they are now, for it practically debars very good men from joining our Order. The dues

are higher at present than a good share of the members are able to keep up, and to raise them higher would be the same as to expel them. It would be considered an unjust act of the convention.

To be successful we must remove all selfishness from our conventions and try to have every one of the states represented in our conventions. To insure this it would be just, wise and a great success if the traveling expenses were paid by the U. B.; then it would enable the members on the Pacific Coast and from distant points to attend the conventions. Now, at present it is almost impossible for a local on the Coast to send a delegate; and when proxies are not allowed it is too expensive to send delegates to the conventions so far away.

Then it would be unreasonable to ask the New York delegates to come further west, for New York has more Local Unions than all the states west of the Mississippi river and most all the southern states as well, including Texas with her vast territory.

There is a sentiment prevailing in the above described states, that no justice can they expect; they are outnumbered and, considering their location and financial circumstances, they are almost debarred from attending the conventions.

Replying to paragraph 6, when a member takes a clearance card and co-operates with a new local where he goes, and thus adds strength to it, just in that proportion does his clearance card make his old local feel his loss of co-operation and financial aid, which they probably need very much.

Every carpenter should be examined by an examining board and rated; then he would be entitled to his own rate of wages without any dispute. Doctors, engineers and school teachers, all have diplomas, certificates, licenses. Is there any reasonable excuse why a carpenter should not get out his indentures as a builder, or a carpenter and joiner? Never will the U. B. be a success until this prevails!

J. J. TRACY.

Union No 98, Spokane, Wash.

A New Problem.

The problem of how to make \$500 of wages pay for \$2,500 of product is being worked out in New England to-day. This is the bottom fact of the great strike in the textile industries in old anti-slavery New England, where over 80,000 textile wage slaves have been made to feel the lash; and here in the figures which follow are the middle and top facts of the industrial chaos.

The population of the United States in round numbers, is seventy millions. Of these, sixty-five millions are supported by those who work daily for wages. The amount of wealth per capita per annum produced by these wage earning wealth producers is valued at \$2,500. The amount of that wealth received back in the form of wages is \$500 per capita per annum.

Can \$500 of wages be made to pay for \$2,500 of product? This is the problem to be solved. "Yes," said the late lamented Pullman. "How?"

"Give me more bounties and privileges and keep a federal judge and a standing army ready for emergencies at Chicago." "Yes," says Cleveland and McKinley. "How?" "By increasing the army, building a big navy and adding to the large existing list of non-producing, tax-consuming official loafers," and so on. But such remedies will never solve this problem. Much has been said about the American home market. Here we have it in this sixty-five millions.

It is self-evident that the consuming capacity of this sixty-five millions is limited by their purchasing capacity, and this purchasing capacity is again limited by wages. To cut wages, therefore, is to cut down the home market.

The problem of how to starve labor and yet maintain national prosperity is being worked out in the United States to a final revolutionary catastrophe. This problem is a deep one, and clearly put before the American people, I do not hesitate to say that they will choose the only scientific remedy, which is a national uniform eight-hour work-day through compact organization.

J. W. BROWN.

Union 43, Hartford, Conn.

An Advocate of High Dues and Sturdy Trade Unionism.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

Among the various views presented in the "Open Forum," there is a wide divergence of opinion, on the question of uniformity of dues, how to strengthen the Union, increase of benefits, etc. I have seen one proposition advanced in favor of percentage dues which I consider impracticable as well as unjust, inasmuch as it tends to let up on the cheaper man, not to speak of the difficulty of ascertaining the rate received. It is also opposed to uniformity of wages in cities or districts.

Another article condemns higher dues on the ground that "a large proportion of our members having been forced into the ranks," it is the lack of sufficient "inducements" from within which causes apathy and discontent.

I confess I am astonished that such assertions should be made, contradicted, by a Brotherhood man, as also "that Union rule is mob rule," "the votes go with the demagogues, etc." Small wonder if Unionism did not become a failure, if every man had no higher object in view than to get "inducements," and at the same time decry an increase of dues, to say nothing of that sarcastic fling at the business agent. I hope that such sentiments are the exception in the U. B.

In one case I must say the brother hits the nail squarely, when he says "some radical change must be made" in order to make the members stick.

It must be patent to anyone who has watched the struggles of labor during the last decade that Unionism is merely a temporary makeshift towards bettering our condition.

It is the old story, "The great army of the unemployed," sympathized with by the capitalistic press, that is the real danger to union, caused by the concentration of wealth and the monopoly of machinery, thus forcing tens of thousands, every year, into involuntary enlistment in that "great army."

And if this be true of labor in general, how much more so in our line, in these days of steel and fireproof construction and the large abandonment of woodwork in the cities.

Therefore, union is not alone a matter of inducement in the shape of direct benefits, but first of all a matter of principle, and next a bread and butter affair. For granted that it is merely a makeshift, and the rate of wages upheld is fictitious and well nigh impossible to maintain, if the Union were to reduce the minimum rate of wages to day to suit the supply of labor or rather the lack of demand, would we gain anything? I claim no. If in order to earn one day's wages two days must be worked, thereby reducing the demand one half, it ought to be a sufficient argument in favor of Unionism, even if it is only a temporary affair. Union within its sphere, strong and vigorous, is our only hope as long as the present social system exists, until the burden becomes too heavy, when that "radical change" comes that life shall not consist mostly in the privilege of seeking employment and selling your labor to the LOWEST bidder, as it now does, in order to enrich the few and impoverish the vast majority. I favor strong and aggressive Union and high dues for the U. B.

J. BARRY.

Local Union 509, N. Y.

From Gibbonsville, Idaho.

The Bingham Placer Company proposes to cut wages of carpenters fifty cents per day when they commence operations here in April, on the ground that much of the work will be rough work. Union 105 proposes to fight this reduction. The H. D. & M. Company, which is the principal company here, has always paid our Union rate of \$4 per day and the Bingham Company can do the same. We ask all Utah and Montana Unions to help us by deterring men from coming here to assist in this proposed reduction.

PORT ARTHUR, Tex.—This place is jammed with unemployed carpenters owing to the K. C. P. and G. Railroad advertising the town as a dandy for workingmen with high wages and plenty of work. This is rascally while we have an abundance idle now. Thus men come here "broke" and work for anything to get money to leave.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Union 43 had the first of its annual series of entertainments on February 15th, with a packed house. A varied programme of vocal and instrumental music and recitations graced the occasion. Bro. J. W. Brown delivered an excellent address on the merits of the Order. Coffee, cakes and fruits were then served and the assemblage dispersed well gratified.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oak Park, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.	Omaha, Neb.
Bessemer, Cal.	Orange, N. J.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pueblo, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	Randsburg, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cleveland, O.	Sacramento, Cal.
Cripple Creek, Col.	San Antonio, Tex.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Rafael, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Freemont, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Galveston, Tex.	South Chicago, Ill.
Gillette, Col.	South Denver, Col.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Evansville, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Highland Park, Ill.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Hickcock, Tex.	Spokane, Wash.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Louis, Mo.
Independence, Colo.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Stockton, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Swampscott, Mass.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake,
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Unionport, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.	Venice, Ill.
Manor Station, Pa.	Verona, Pa.
Marion, Ind.	Victor, Col.
Maywood, Ill.	Washington, D. C.
Memphis, Tenn.	Westchester, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	West Troy, N. Y.
Moreland, Ill.	Whitcomb, Wash.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Murphysboro, Ill.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.	

Total, 89 cities.

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

A Copy of Petition Sent to the United States Congress by Union 400, Hudson, Mass.

Union No. 400, Hudson, Mass., by unanimous vote, hereby expresses its hearty endorsement of the following bills now before Congress, and we appeal to you to use your influence and vote to that end. We refer to "Bill No. 7389," known as the "Eight hour Bill," to regulate the hours of labor of all government employees.

We desire this bill to become a law for the reason that we are fully convinced that the adoption of the eight-hour rule on all government work would tend to make eight hours for a day's work more popular with other classes of employers. Thus by reducing the hours of labor in all lines, it would be a long step towards relieving an overcrowded labor market.

We further favor "Bill No. 6,092," known as the "Prison Labor Bill," and "Senate Bill No. 35," known as the "Anti-Injunction Bill." We feel assured that, as American citizens and Representatives in Congress, you will give this bill your earnest support, since this question, in our opinion, was settled by the late rebellion, and we are wholly unable to understand whence any Judge received the power to order free men to remain in the service of any corporation or individual after they have decided to quit, or whence he got the power to restrain free men from assembling to discuss their grievances.

We would also call your serious attention to "Senate Bill No. 95 and House Bill No. 1,638," known as the "Seamen's Bill." We feel confident that you see the need of giving those who sail before the mast ample protection by our laws from unscrupulous ship masters. To these several bills, also to the "Immigration Bill," known as the "Lodge Bill," we urge you to give all of your best endeavors and earnest support, to the end that good government and humanity may be served.

BURR S MYERS,
J. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, } Committee.
GEORGE E. BRYANT,

Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust his own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Novel Roof Construction.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

It has often been said that, "there is nothing new under the sun," and, judging by the continual reproduction of old, well known and comparatively simple details of building construction, it is positively refreshing to come across something which is out of the ordinary, or which shows inventive and constructive skill. I have no doubt, therefore, but that those readers who have an eye to progress and the development of new constructive details of carpentry will welcome the unusual form of trussed roof which I illustrate in this article, and which, as far as I can learn, has never before been so arranged.

of yellow pine. The bottom piece is curved on the soffit side and joined to the bottom end of the upper straight part by being dowelled and bolted from the upper side, the 1 inch dowels being on the top and bottom sides, and the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wrought iron bolt, being in the center. The bolt is inserted in much the same way as a handrail screw, namely, by boring the center of the face of the joint and mortising out a slot from the upper face to permit the nut to set down in the thickness of the timber; all this I illustrate at Fig. 3, which is a projected view of the bottom half, showing the joint on the radius line, with the oak dowels and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch securing bolt. Though this form of joint is not by any means original, I would recommend it as a very good form to follow, because, if the bolt be well

the purlins, thus rendering them invisible from below.

From this up a rather unusual form of roof construction is adopted. Reference to the feet of the high pitched rafters will show that they do not rest on any wall plate in the usual way, but are bracketed so as to be self supporting on two cleats, one set vertically and the other horizontally. The cleats being solidly spiked to the sides of the *Cross ties* rendering them permanently fixed. The cross ties support the high pitched rafters at their upper end by resting on the point K, thus forming from K, to P, a sort of modified cantilever. These resist a double pressure which I denote by the directions of the arrows

Government by Injunction.

Assemblyman Green, of New York, has introduced a bill in the New York Legislature, intended, he says, to put a stop to "government by injunction." It provides that no person shall be punished for a contempt of court unless the act was committed in the immediate view of the Court itself. It further provides that, if contempt is charged, the accused shall be entitled to a trial by jury. Another bill to be introduced modifies the law known as "Anti-conspiracy," by permitting the peaceable assembling of workmen, and allowing them to try to induce a workman to leave his employment by request and argument. Such acts on the part of

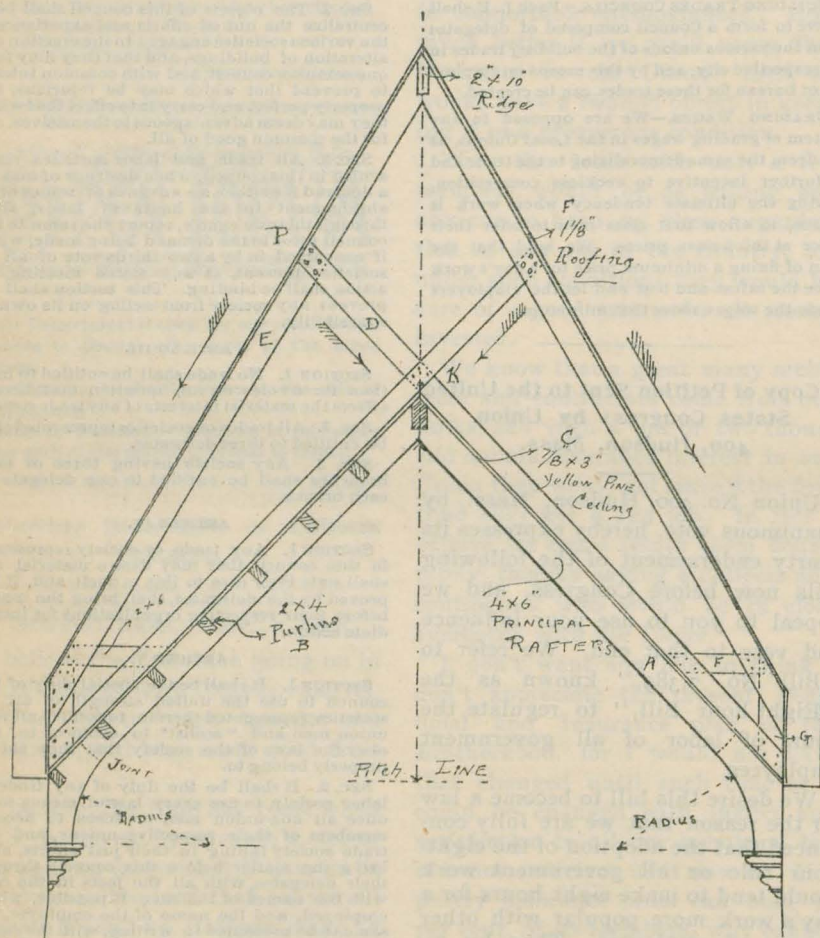


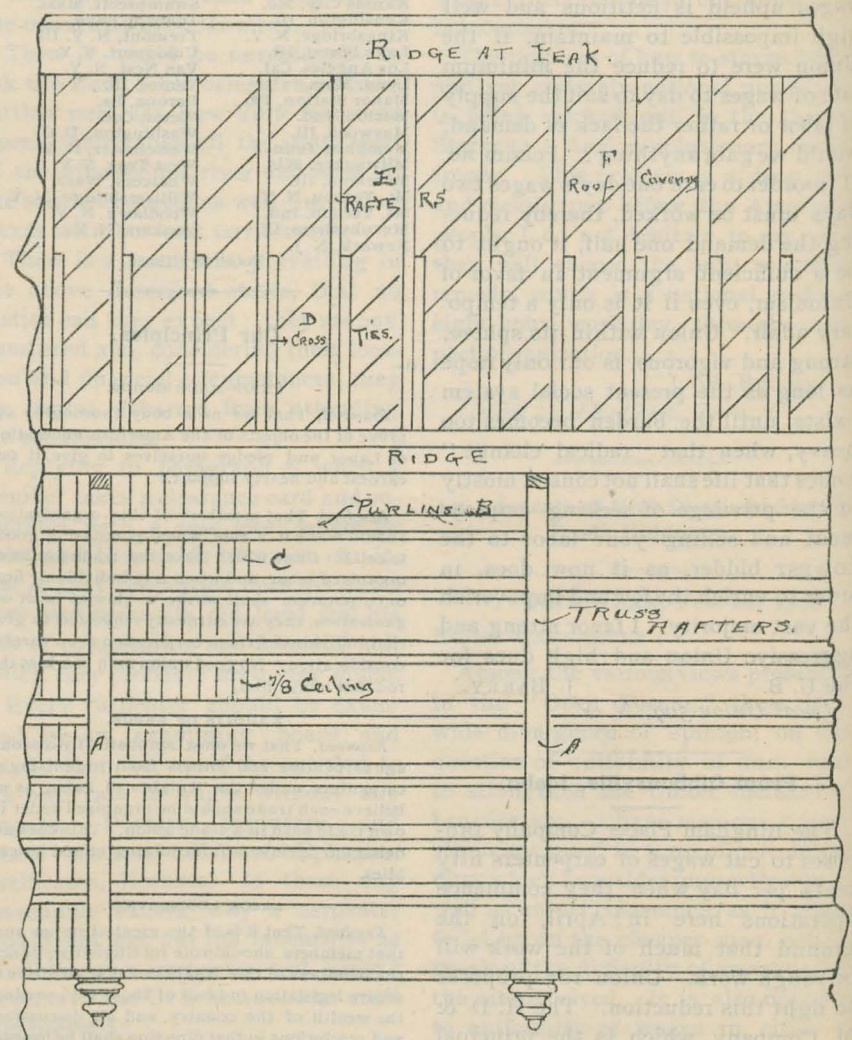
FIG. 1.—CROSS SECTION.

To commence, I would state that this roof covered the auditorium of a small chapel, about 50 feet long and 20 feet wide in the clear of the walls.

The roof might be placed among the "open timbered" class, though it is not entirely open, inasmuch as only

greased before being placed in the holes, it forms a very excellent concealed tie. Care should be taken to have these bolts free from rust, as the corrosion is very liable to affect the wood. From observation and experiments made with nails I am pleased to find that iron or steel corrosion does not impair the strength of wood to any dangerous extent, as the nail or bolt continues its destruction within itself, without communicating the disease to the wood which encompasses it.

Referring back to Fig. 1, these principal rafters A A, will be found to be notched out at the peak or upper end to receive the ridge, the top edge of which comes fair with the top edges of the principal rafters. The purlins B, seen in Figs. 1 and 2, are notched into the sides of the principal rafters so as likewise to be flush with their top edges, which will be seen to the left of the engraving. On the top edges of these purlins is laid $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches matched and V edged $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ceiling laid face side down, to a close joint, the butt joints being broken on

FIG. 2.—SECTION ON CENTRE LINE. $\frac{3}{8}$ SCALE.

in Fig. 1. The high pitched rafters are spaced 12 inches on centers and each is provided with a *cross tie* or lower rafter, which of course are similarly spaced, lying with their bottom edges on the upper side of the $\frac{3}{8}$ inch ceiling which is nailed on the purlins. These ties are toe nailed at intervals into the purlins, so as to secure them firmly, and tie the whole roof together. The outside roofing under the slate is laid diagonally as represented at Fig. 2. Roofs of this description will require to be laid out full size in order to get all the joints exact, and the timbers framed to their neat lengths. I would in conclusion advise readers to make a close study of this roof and endeavor to evolve new ideas from what it suggests. I am of the opinion that there is no limit to the direct application of the cantilever to all descriptions of timber framing, and a careful examination of the qualities of timber, combined with a judicious placing of the constructive parts, will aid in producing new ideas in modern carpentry.

workingmen are not to be punishable as conspiracy.

Stolen Tools.

In Hartford, Conn., several lots of carpenters' tools have been sold under very suspicious circumstances. They are marked as follows:

(W. T.)
(D. K. H.)
(P.)
(A. N.)

Any information regarding the above tools will be received by the Business Agent of Carpenters' Union 43. F. C. Walz, P. O. Box 48, Hartford, Conn.

J. A. FAY & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, report an increased demand for their "New Conqueror" sander. This machine is the highest development in the art of sander building, and the manufacturers are justly proud of the fact that of the hundreds sold, not one has ever experienced a failure.

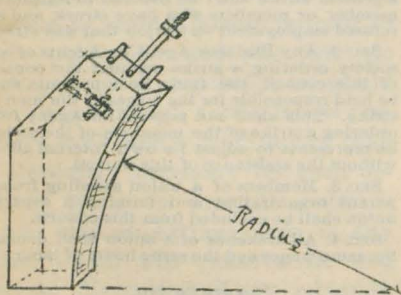


FIG. 3.—METHOD OF MAKING JOINTS

half of its construction is seen from below, which will be seen by referring to Fig. 1, the cross section of the roof, showing its construction in its entirety, and which, with Fig. 2, is explained as follows: A, A, are the principal rafters, which are constructed of two pieces



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—F. G. Russell, Box 771.

CALIFORNIA.

332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Fred. Osborne, 972 Market st.
46. SACRAMENTO—C. C. Hall, 1317 Q st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
T. O. Arthur, 23½ Sixth st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133½ Mission street.
95. (Latin) V. Maggio, 507 Green st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730½ Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915½ Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 87 East st.
150. SAN LUIS OBISPO—J. G. Fredenberg.
35. SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 673.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 188 Chambord.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st. St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHARINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Doidge.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—J. Robertson, 293 Dufferin.

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—D. M. Woods, 1451 Curtis st.
178. INDEPENDENCE—S. K. Couch, Altman, El Paso Co.
683. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584. VICTOR—C. M. Breidenthal, Box 415.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—J. N. Burke, 31 Charles st.
43. HARTFORD—J. C. Tomkins, 13 Buckingham.
97. NEW BRITAIN—J. M. Reynolds, 90 Church st.
799. NEW HAVEN—C. Mordecai, 26 Starr st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 224 Prospect st.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
260. WATERBURY—Bernard Coyle, Box 697.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1222 S st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—W. Higgins, Convent of Holy Names.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—E. C. Quinn, 313 Windsor st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

493. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 315 Short st.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—P. Pouliot, 2106 38th Place
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,
Asa Hodgman, 187 E. Wash. st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Leivelt, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 56B Vernon Park Place.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennette, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. H. J. Solberg, 96 W. Ohio st.
242. (Ger.) J. Romag, 5347 S. Halsted st.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
295. COLLINSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Westrom, 6159 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 111 Blackman ave.
434. KENSINGTON (Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T, Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
80. MORELAND—J. T. Hume, 2629 Kinzie st.
183. PEORIA—R. G. Keefer, 229 S. Madison ave.
245. " R. W. Shuch, 430 North st.
195. PERU—H. C. Vollmer, 1703 Eighth st.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Ruescher, 933 S. Eighth st.
59. ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 924 School st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenekenschuh, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—J. Freund, 1613 S. Gr. nd ave.
448. WAUKEGAN—David Simpson.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 23 Home ave.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. E. Cummings, 202 Metz st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of District Council,
D. L. Stoddard, 389 Meridian st.
60. " (Ger.) H. Brandt, 1146 Linden st.
281. " H. E. Travis, 272 Brookside av.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 183 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
127. MICHIGAN CITY—W. C. Looker, 1200 Manhattan st.
502. MUNCIE—D. H. Gracey, Box 523.

629. S. BEND—W. J. Becker, 835 W. Colfax ave.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—F. Borden, 116 Sycamore st.

IOWA.

534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—O. Oleson, 112 Kansas ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampsen, 215 W. 12th st.
106. HENDERSON—Jos. Ferness, 523 Gabe st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 946 24th st.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
116. (Mill.) H. A. Perry, Jr., 2014 Bienville st.
140. L. Dickinson, 2126 Terpsicore st.
249. H. Reilly, 528 Josephine st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 4536 Annunciation st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche av.
85. SHREVEPORT—J. Culbertson, Box 486.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.
339. ROCKLAND—A. Hayden, 3 Walker Place.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

33. BOSTON—C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
110. BROCKTON—Geo. Wilson, 557 S. Montello st.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 20 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—C. E. Carey, Box 224.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm Ct.
154. MARLBOROUGH—John B. Nutt, 27 Main st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st.
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.
124. NEWTON CENTRE—Fred. Boissier, Box 739.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 19 Pebble.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis st.
67. ROXBURY—J. Gallant, 6 Clinton st., Dorchester.
24. SALEM—J. E. Brown, 45 Forrester st.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P, Mattineague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—W. S. Moore, 27 Dubois st.
49. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 2 Midland st.
93. " C. D. Fiske, 720 Main st.

MICHIGAN.

19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser.
173. MUNISING—Frank Udell.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—H. J. Kober, 121 S. 3rd st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—A. Smart, 102 E. 2d st.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—P. Carlin, 408 7 Avenue S.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

75. KANSAS CITY—J. Chaffin, 1921 Highland ave.
160. " A. J. Collins, 1907 E. 16th st.
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) F. Kloepper, 3330 Iowa ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 2715 Blair ave.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
81. F. Jaeger, 5343 Magnolia ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. F. Button, 4118½ Cote Bril ant ave.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.
604. (Millwrights) Aug. Ernst, 3727 Texas ave.
734. (Ger. Mill) P. A. Laux, 2207 Gravois ave.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
236. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. F. Rosslow, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—E. Wohlschlagler.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Tracy, 1411 N. 26th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
486. BAYONNE—P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 347 Fay ave.
So. Elizabeth.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
647. ENGLEWOOD—Ellsworth Boston, Cresskill.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 250 State st.
391. HOBOKEN—J. O'Connor, 931 Garden st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—C. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
482. JERSEY CITY—Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241 Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILVILE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
688. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
M. Ambicelli, 102 Niagara st.
119. H. G. Long, 201 Clifton ave.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambicelli, 102 Niagara st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.

723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 604 Springfield ave.
349. ORANGE—G. H. Simms, 181 Cleveland st.
325. PATERSON—J. M. Gemeinhardt, 558 Pacific st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—P. Madison, 36 N. 1st st.
309. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—L. T. Reed, 17 New Rose st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 1109 Willow ave., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 133 Hamburg ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
147. Wm. Dymock, 559 Sutter ave.
175. M. E. Webb, 260 Eldert st.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Marks ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Chas. Sutherlandgreen, 308 47th st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
R. D. Harry, 203 Front ave.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokum, 19 Ferguson ave.
140. H. J. Duffy, 616 6th st.
802. J. Lyces, 1841 Niagara st.
99. COHUES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
315. ELMIRA—B. Spaulding, 213 Gregg st.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—R. Jacobie, 125 South st.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Dobbs Ferry.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—C. A. Nelson, 128 Water st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—Thos. Kelly, Albany ave.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub. Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
84. LONG ISLAND CITY—M. Koetznor, 278 Flushing ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
493. MT. VERNON—J. Beardsley, Catharine st., Wakefield P. O., N. Y. City.
301. NEWBURGH—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gaghan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
63. T. B. DeGreef, 117 2d ave.
64. J. U. Lounsbury, Hudson Bldg., 301 W. 37th.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. G. A. Burggraf, 465 W. 47th st.
375. (Ger.) F. Gillard, 346 Eighth ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 82d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
476. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. Wm. Rohrs, 240 38th st., Brooklyn.
478. J. J. Plager, 1421 Franklin ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 42 Rivington st.
509. G. Kierstead, 35 Thorn st. J. C. Heights, N. J.
513. R. Kuehn, 213 E. 5th st. Care Jacobi.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 360 E. 72d st.
715. John McGarry, 307 W. 147th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 339 17th st., So. Brooklyn.
575. NIAGARA FALLS—E. E. Cornell, 446 Elmwood.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA—F. E. Jones, 12 Louck st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 1025 Howard st.
77. PORTCHESTER—A. Coe, 21 Bush ave.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—R. N. Fralick, 129 N. Clinton st.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
123. ROME—W. O. Ford, 516 Floyd ave.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
15. SYRACUSE—(Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Court Alley.
26. " Wm. Anderson, 312 Otisco st.
192. " A. J. Lanier, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WILTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, D. J. O'Maley, 119 N. Sixth ave., Mt. Vernon N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER—John McCall.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Bolton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, 5th st., bet. Park and 2d ave.
273. YONKERS—Edgar Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 205 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 216 Collins street.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
W. A. Kenyon, 2314 Symmes st., Sta. D.
2. J. E. Overbecke, 2622 Hackberry st., Sta. D.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 1057 Fremont ave.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) B. Menkhaus, 1536 Denman st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Ferguson st., Station A.
964. A. J. Haines, 536 Delta ave., Station C.
697. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Weltrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 762 W. Broad st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Geo. Drummer, 33 Bolander ave.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 365 Lisbon.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.

703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—B. Seever, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
473. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell ave.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
188. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams st.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arn, 1d. 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) A. Liebold, 751 Spring st.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave. 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—Wm. Olson, 374 15th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) Robert Gramberg, 2 Bluff st.
135. ALLENTOWN—O. D. Quier, 235 N. Twelfth st.
487. ALTOONA—T. A. McCloskey, 2900 Maple ave.
246. BRAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
738. CARBONDALE—F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—Thos. Purcell, 458 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. H. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—R. Moyer, E. Maple st.
288. HOMESTEAD—R. E. McCluskey, Box 527.
253. JEANETTE—H. Chrisman, Box 86.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
201. MAHANAY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) C. L. Spangler, 2536 Collins st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2231 Sergeant st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) A. Batz, 131 Twelfth st., S. S.
165. (E. End) C. E. Winslow, 200 Larimer ave., E. E.
202. G. McCausland, 6349 Shakespeare st., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, Juliet st., 14th Ward.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. E. Kuapp, 124 N. Rebecca av.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) P. Schaffer, 1014 Cedar.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—A. O. Taylor, 28 Ormond ave.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
102. WILKES-BARRE—A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
206. WILLIAMSPORT—L. F. Irwin, 514 Hepburn.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—J. Bonvouloir, 493 Broad st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 399 Thames st.
342. PAWTUCKET—A. Lecroix, 907 Main st.
94. PROVIDENCE—John Cahill, 229 Pine st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ave.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 83 Willow st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) E. A. Washington, 11 Mount st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E. Taylor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—George H. Gibson.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—J. Browning, 1406 W. 5th ave.
132. MEMPHIS—(Col.) E. L. Lewis, 99 Hernandost.
394. " Chas. Weiner, 47 Exchange Ext.

TEXAS.

138. ANGLETON—D. W. Epler.
300. AUSTIN—C. J. Armstrong, 10 Rainey st.
133. BEAUMONT—H. S. Smith, Box 116.
185. CLEBURNE—J. G. Grant, Box 47.
193. DALLAS—O. L. Wiley, Box 299.
371. DENISON—F. Klinkman, 302 E. Hall st.
277. FT. WORTH—A. Krause, 700 E. Annie st.
GALVESTON—Secretary of District Council,
E. L. Henton, 2219 Winnie st.
526. T. Miller, 1414 19th st.
611. (Ger.) C. Schumacher, 3312 Ave. I.
114. HOUSTON—J. E. King, 1311 Congress ave.
53. OKANGE—M. Wickersheimer.
154. PORT ARTHUR—W. E. Powell.
460. SAN ANTONIO—(Ger.) E. Kutschenreuter, 515 E. Macon st.
717. " " A. C. Wietzel, 135 Centre st.
622. WACO—B. G. Longguth, 1124 S. 5th st.

UTAH.

184. SALT LAKE CITY—P. G. Hoffman, 265 1st.

For Our German Readers.

Zufriedenheit.

Ihr lieben Leut', seid doch zufrieden
Und schickt Euch in die böse Welt;
Das Loos, das Euch von Gott beschieden,
Trag' jeder als ein Christ und Held!
Wer nur den lieben Gott läßt walten,
Der läßt auch alles hübsch beim alten.
Es giebt auf Erden weit und breit
Nichts Schöneres als—Zufriedenheit.

Und wenn Ihr in der Welt 'rumlungert,
Wenn's Hemd Euch durch die Hosen blüht,
Wenn Ihr vor'm Haus der Reichen hungert,
Und wenn der Frost Euch kneift und zwiebt;
Bedenkt, es kann ja hier auf Erden
Doch nicht ein jeder glücklich werden.
Den Herren Glück und Herrlichkeit,
Den Armen die—Zufriedenheit.

Die Geldherrschaft regiert als König,
Bedrückt die Völker weit und breit,
Und murt man gegen sie ein wenig,
Stellt man uns vor—die schlechte Zeit.
So thut man's aller Orten treiben.
So ist's, so sei's, so muß es bleiben,
D'rum liebe Leut', seid doch gescheit,
Bewahret die—Zufriedenheit.

Und habt Ihr alles auch verloren
Und wirb's um's Herz Euch schwer und bang,
Und zieht man's Fell Euch um die Ohren,
Bedenkt—'s ist nur ein Uebergang.
Laßt immer schinden Euch und treten,
Ihr könnt ja singen noch und beten,
Ihr habt—wie glücklich Ihr doch seid—
Noch immer die—Zufriedenheit.

Zufriedenheit sei meine Freude!
In meine abgeschabten Kleide
Herrscht dies Gefühl in meiner Brust,
Zufriedenheit ist meine Lust!
Und bin ich einst verlumpt, verdorben,
Vor Hunger endlich gar gestorben,
Dann schreibt auf's Grab mir groß und breit:
Der Kerl starb an—Zufriedenheit.

Arbeiter Behandlung.

Zu allen Zeiten hat der Unterdrückte und wirtschaftlich Abhängige seitens seiner „Herren“ mehr oder weniger Mißachtung und Verachtung erfahren. Das war immer so die Regel zwischen Arbeit und Arbeitsherrenthum. Je mehr von den Herrschenden die Arbeit selbst verachtet war, als unwürdig, ja geradezu als entehrend für den Freien, den Privilegierten—je mehr übertrug sich diese Mißachtung ganz selbstverständlich auf diejenigen, die das Schicksal dazu bestimmt hatte, die Arbeit im Interesse Anderer zu verrichten. Sie wurden als Wesen untergeordneter Gattung behandelt. Die grundsätzliche Rechtslosigkeit des Sklaven, des Leibeigenen und Hürigen schloß auch die Achtung vor seiner Person grundsätzlich aus. Zwar lehrten schon die Vertreter der stoischen Philosophie im alten Rom, die Gerechtigkeit erheische, auch im Sklaven den Menschen zu ehren. Aber diese Theorie vermochte nicht zu siegen über die gegenheilige Praxis. Immer mußte die unterdrückte und verachtete Arbeit Freiheit und ein gewisses Maß von Achtung sich erkämpfen. Die Frage, ob der Arbeiter Achtung oder Verachtung genießt, hat praktisch mit der Ethik gar nichts zu thun, sie ist eine Machtfrage, dafür haben wir auch heute noch die überzeugendsten Beweise. Allerdings ist nach der „Rechtsordnung“ der modernen Gesellschaft der Arbeiter „frei und gleich“ neben den Mitgliedern der herrschenden Klassen. Aber wir wissen, wie sehr die Praxis im sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Leben dieser Theorie widerspricht. Der Arbeiter ist wirtschaftlich, und damit auch guten Theils sozial abhängig von der über die Arbeitsmittel verfügenden Besitzermacht; er ist mehr oder weniger den willkürlichen Entscheidungen eines Arbeitsherrenthums innerhalb der Grenzen des sog. „freien Arbeitsvertrags“ unterworfen. Im Punkte der Existenzbedingungen ein unselbstständiger, fremdem Interesse unterge-

ordneter Mensch, muß er nur zu oft noch Verachtung sich gefallen lassen. Jeder unserer Leser hat gewiß schon diese Erfahrung oder Beobachtung gemacht. Sie ist täglich zu machen in den Werkstätten und all überall.

Dem wirtschaftlich abhängigen Arbeiter gegenüber beobachten Unternehmer und deren Angestellte nur zu oft ein Verhalten, das den einfachsten Ansprüchen humaner Gesinnung und allgemeiner Bildung Hohn spricht. Im Verkehr des Arbeitsherrn mit „seinen“ Arbeitern kommt nicht nur häufig verletzender, prophaner Hochmuth, niedrige Ueberhebung, anmaßende Eitelkeit, sondern auch Rohheit und Rücksichtslosigkeit, Alles in Allem ein hohes Maß von Verachtung zum Ausdruck. Schimpfworte gröblicher Art, höhnische und spöttische Bemerkungen gehören zu den „berechtigten Eigenthümlichkeiten“ so vieler Arbeitgeber und ihrer Betriebsbeamten im Verkehr mit „ihren“ Arbeitern und Arbeiterinnen.

Auch in dieser Sache muß der Arbeiter sich selbst helfen, sich selbst eine menschenwürdige Behandlung erkämpfen. Und das kann er nur, wenn er sich mit seinen Berufsgenossen in einer starken Organisation vereinigt.

Durch die Maschine vollständig revolutionirt.

Der „Deutsche Tischlermeister“ bringt einen „Leid“-Artikel, in welchem er zunächst zugiebt, daß die Tischlerei durch die Maschine vollständig revolutionirt wird, aber darum sei nicht das Kapital, sondern der Mann (der Handwerker also) mit seinem Können und Wissen im Kampfe um's Dasein der Stärkere. Unser guter Flemming scheint schon alt zu werden, sonst müßte er begreifen können, daß das Kapital sich die Errungenschaft der Technik und des Fortschritts immer zu Nutzen machte und es später noch mehr thun wird, daß es ihm, dem Kapitalbesitzer, ein Leichtes ist, jede neue Erfindung für bares Geld zu erwerben, die tüchtigsten Architekten und Geschäftsführer für sich zu gewinnen, um im „Kampfe um's Dasein“ d. h. in der Produktion, der Stärkere zu bleiben. So mancher geniale Tischler, der zeichnerisch und praktisch gleich tüchtig ist, strebt vergebens hoch zu kommen. Seine Fähigkeit und Tüchtigkeit können zwar zu einer Selbstständigkeit führen, aber allein wird er es nie auf einen grünen Zweig bringen. Neben seiner Tüchtigkeit werden es immer fremde Arbeitskräfte sein müssen, die seinen eventuellen Wohlstand erarbeiten. Wir kennen recht viele in guten Verhältnissen lebende Tischlermeister, die viele Gesellen beschäftigen; aber von den Fähigkeiten, denen Onkel Flemming alles Heil zuschreibt, gar nichts oder sehr wenig bei ihnen zu spüren ist. Die eine Fähigkeit, berechnen zu können, wie viel ihnen jeder Geselle verdienen muß, haben sie fast durchgängig. Ist dies bei den Handwerkermeistern, welche durchschnittlich über nur verhältnismäßig wenig Kapital verfügen, schon der Fall, beim Kapitalisten wird es sich in erhöhtem Maße geltend machen. Das Eine steht zweifellos fest, und darin hat der „Tischlermeister“ Recht, daß die Arbeiter, welche mit tüchtigen theoretischen und praktischen Kenntnissen und Lebenserfahrungen ausgerüstet sind, es immer noch eher zu einer Selbstständigkeit und besseren Existenz im Handwerk bringen können, als solche Leute, welche zunächst von den Lehrmeistern verpfuscht sind und denen zum Anderen nie die Zeit und Gelegenheit geboten war, sich theoretisch auszubilden, und deshalb ein kümmerliches Dasein fristen müssen. Doch ist das in der Zeit des technischen Fortschritts durchaus nicht so schwer in's Gewicht fallend; die Theilarbeit macht es einem immer größeren Theile vernachlässigter Opferinnungsmeisterlicher Aus-bildung immer noch möglich, in größeren Fabriken eine Existenz zu finden, wie sie solche bei vielen Innungsmeistern mit der Laterne suchen müßten. Die Firma Bendig & Söhne, lieber „Tischlermeister“, die bekanntlich zu Ihren werthen Kunden zählt, ist freilich davon aus-

geschlossen. Im Uebrigen mag der alte „Onkel“ sich um die „sozialdemokratischen Utopien“ nicht allzusehr seinen grauen Kopf zerbrechen, denn „den Sozialismus in seinem Lauf hält weder Doh noch Esel auf.“—Holz-Arb.-Ztg.

Amerikanische Gleichheit.

Wo ist sie denn eigentlich zu finden, die vielgepriesene amerikanische gesellschaftliche Gleichheit?

Es will uns scheinen, daß sie ihren Ursprung hauptsächlich in den Erwartungen und Einbildungen der Ausländer gehabt hat, die von unserer politischen Gleichheit läuten gehört. Als ökonomische Thatsache hat sie noch nie bestanden, außer in den armseligen und primitivsten Gemeinwesen, in den Pioniertagen des fernsten Westens und unter den Goldsuchern Californiens.

In unseren alten Kolonial-Gesellschaften hat man sich nichts davon träumen lassen; weder in Virginien noch in Pennsylvanien, New York oder irgend einem anderen Staate. Und die Väter unserer Republik, die zudem Sklavenhändler waren, trugen ihren Kopf als feindselige Aristokraten mindestens eben so hoch, als einer der vierhundert unserer Tage. Bloß, daß wir keine politische Aristokratie hatten, das ist Alles. Aber es besteht so fest gezogene Scheidelinien zwischen den verschiedenen Klassen und so wenig Liebe überbrückt dieselben bei uns, wie nur in irgend einem Lande des Erdballs.

Die Trennung und Scheidung desjenigen Menschen, der für seinen und der Seinigen Unterhalt mit seinen Händen arbeitet, von demjenigen, der diesen Unterhalt nicht mit seiner Hände Arbeit erwirbt, ist so vollkommen und allem Anscheine nach auch so endgültig, daß Niemand mehr etwas Anderes denkt. Die scharfgezogene Scheidelinie, die im Auslande das sogenannte „blaue Blut“ bildet, baut sich in unserem Lande aus dem allmächtigen Dollar auf.

Gesetzt den Fall, ein armer intelligenter Arbeiter würde sich die Hand einer Millionärstochter erringen, würde er nach wie vor mit seinen Genossen verkehren? Bewahre, —er würde eine Hochzeitsreise nach Europa machen, als feindseliger Aristokrat zurückkommen, und es würde ihm im Traume nicht einfallen, seine früheren Freunde in seinen goldenen Hallen zu empfangen. Nein, mit unserer vielgepriesenen Gleichheit ist es wahrlich nicht weit her.

Erwach! O, Volk der Arbeit!

Nie kann ein Volk in Freiheit wahrlich leben,
Nie stark und gut im großen Ganzen sein;
Wenn thätiger Brudersinn nicht hilft erstreben,
Daß nützlich Arbeit bringt ein besseres Leben,
Wo's Volk vereint mehr glücklich wird dann sein!
Drum hört es herzlich gern
S'ist Zeit! —frisch, froh erschalle:
Gerechtigkeit für Alle!

Erfahrung bitter! —und nicht Wahnes-Glauben,
Gält uns zusammen in der trüben Zeit:
Mag gegen uns des Unrechts Tücke schmeitern,
Dem blinden Glauben Trost und Hoffnung rauben,
Was uns verbunden—bindet uns noch heut!
Drum hört es herzlich gern
S'ist Zeit! —frisch, froh erschalle:
Gerechtigkeit für Alle!

Was wir gedacht—das denken Millionen,
Was uns besetzt, es lebt in jeder Brust;
Die Gabsucht mag auf Gold erschwindeln thronen,
Lust, Trug—Betrug mit schändem Wammon lohnen,
Rein, menschlich Streben sind wir uns bewußt!
Drum hört es herzlich gern
S'ist Zeit! —frisch, froh erschalle:
Gerechtigkeit für Alle!

Es hat uns mancher süße Traum betrogen,
Doch muthlos keine Täuschung noch gemacht;
Viel! Drohen, die an unserm Mark gelogen—
Auch Freunde, die dem Bruderbund gelogen,
Verschwanden durch vereinte Union-Macht!
Drum hört es herzlich gern
S'ist Zeit! —frisch, froh erschalle:
Gerechtigkeit für Alle!

Selbst, Brüder, Schwestern, tügen Glend, Leiden—
Im Kampf um's Dasein,—für das täglich Brod;
Erwacht! S'gilt Aller Wohl, erstrebt's mit Freunden,
Oh, hört die Mahnung; mög für alle Zeiten,
Mehr menschlich! Sein verdammen Armuth-Noth!
Vernehm es herzlich gern
S'ist Zeit! —frisch, froh erschalle:
Gerechtigkeit für Alle!

Pittsburg, Pa. Karl Reuber.

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STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

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This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

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This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1820.

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It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.

AMERICAN FEDERATION LABEL.



This Label is used on all goods made by Union men connected with Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such unions have no distinctive trade label of their own. This label is printed on white paper.

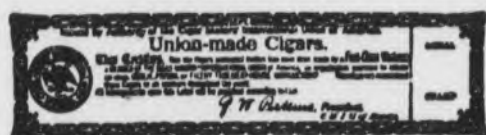


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The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

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This Label is issued under authority of the International Typographical Union and of the German Typographical. The label is used on all newspaper and book work. It always bears the name and location of where the printing work is done.



UNION BREAD. This is the Label of the Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, under their International Union. It is printed on white paper in black ink and is pasted on each loaf of bread. It means death to long hours and low wages in bakers' slave pens underground.

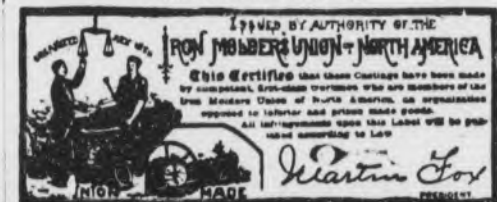


UNION MADE HATS.



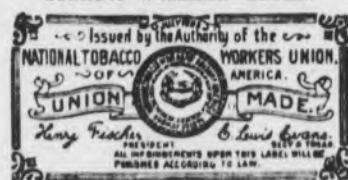
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION MADE CLOTHING.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system. You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

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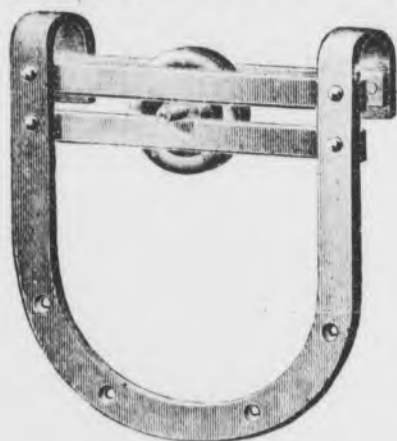


All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.



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This is the Union Label
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United Hatters of North America.

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

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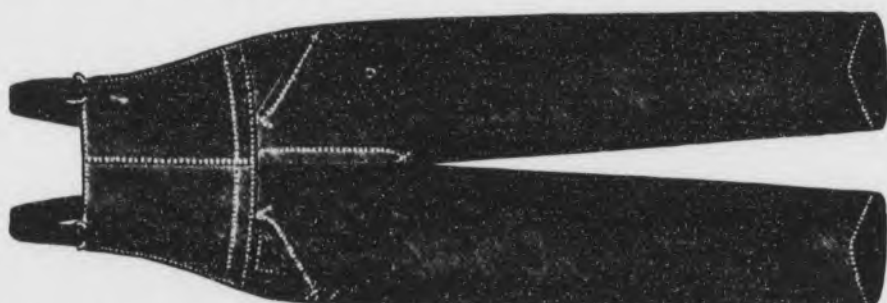
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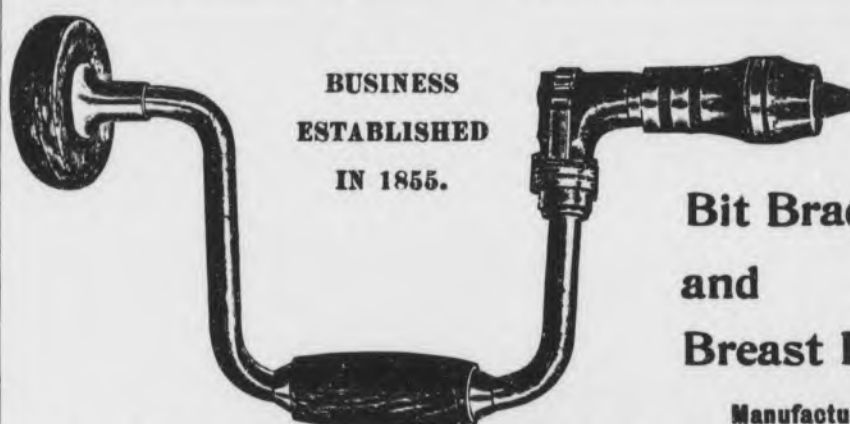
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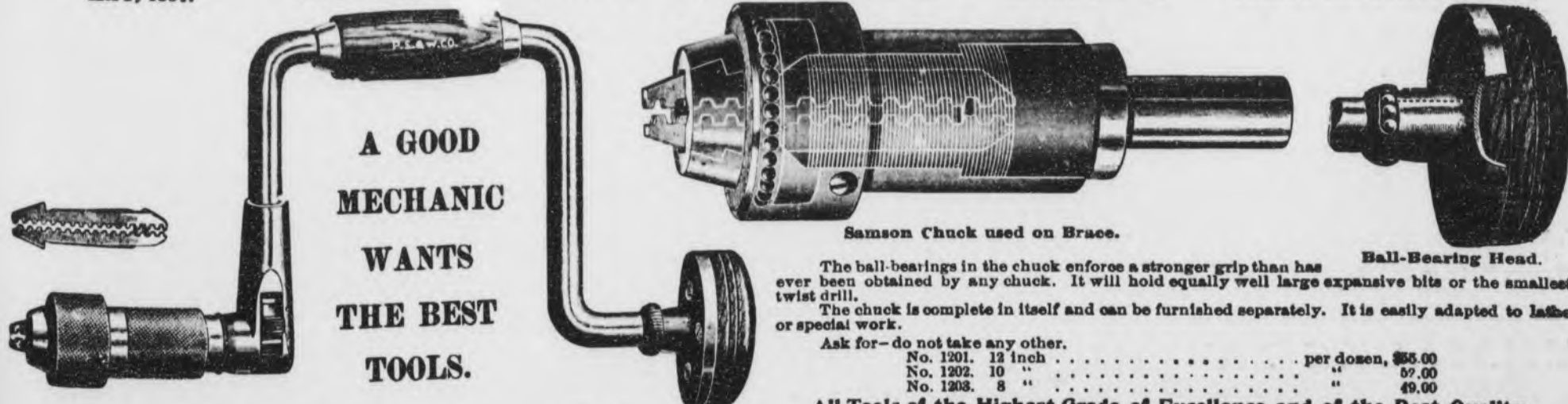
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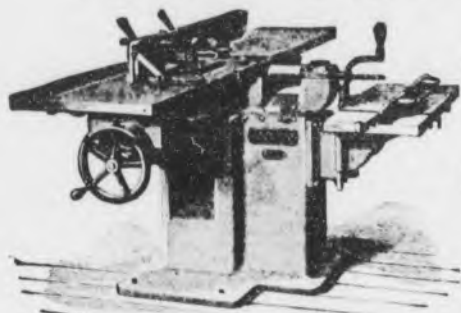
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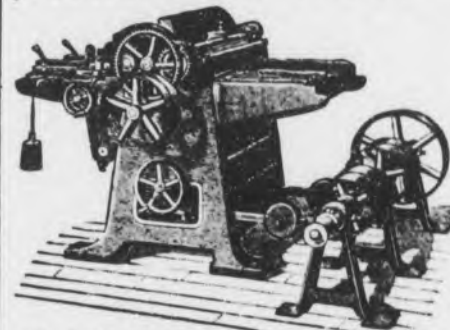
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Labor.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain, who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs on your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand—
See to it what you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
The world is made by you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show, as ne'er was shown before,
The power that is in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and Dare and Do!
—Charlotte Perkins, in the American Fabian.

The Tusk Tenon.

BY MALLET.

THE usual rule for cutting a common tenon is to make it one-third the width of the timber, and this rule should be followed as far as possible in designing a tusk tenon. The projection of the tenon from the beam out of which it is cut is called its root, and the surfaces immediately adjacent to its root on the sides are called the shoulders.

The tusk tenon was devised in order to give the tenon a deep bearing at the root, without greatly increasing the size of the mortise. Making

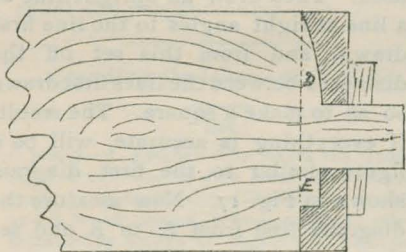


FIG. 2.

cure a perfect bearing at all points. In the application of it to floor beams the special object is to weaken the trimmer as little as possible.

It is scarcely necessary to remind the readers of THE CARPENTER, that a beam weighed and supported like a trimmer has the fibers on the bottom in tension, while those at the top are in compression. If this is conceded, then it becomes evident that whatever is to be cut out of the beam ought to be cut out as near the center as possible. The root of the tenon should pierce the beam at a point as nearly on the neutral axis as may be. The nearer it is placed to the bottom of the beam, that is to be connected with the trimmer, the less likely the tenon is to split off, and as near the middle of the beam from top to bottom as possible, is the proper point for the tenon. There is some liability of the tenon splitting off, however, wherever it is placed, and it is for this reason that the shoulder D, as shown in Fig. 2, is introduced. The bearing E, also helps to strengthen the construction.

Without occupying space for further discussion, the reader will see the great superiority of the form as shown in Fig. 2 over that shown in Fig. 1.

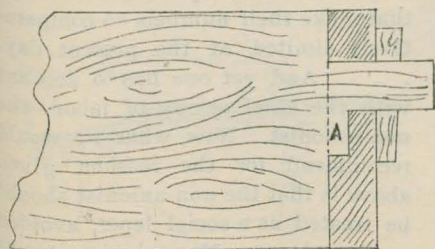


FIG. 1.

the mortise unduly large would, of course, weaken the girder. The desired deep bearing is secured by adding below the tenon a tusk having a shoulder which in trimmer work penetrates to a depth about one-sixth the thickness of the joist. Above the tenon is formed what is called a "horn," the lower end of which penetrates to the same extent as the tusk. By this arrangement the strength of the tenon is greatly increased as compared with the com-

Official Notice to all Local Unions and Members.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board of the U. B., held on the 12th inst., the following circular was ordered to be sent out to the Locals for a general vote the middle of next month. We urge all our members to give the same thorough and careful attention. The subjects have been discussed at various times in the columns of THE CARPENTER.

Inasmuch as the time for holding the next General Convention of the U. B. is closely approaching, for it will be held next September in New York city, the G. E. B. considers it proper to consult the members on the advisability of making certain changes in the laws of the organization. These changes have been suggested and discussed at various times by the members. The G. E. B. do not wish it understood that they are committed to these changes one way or the other. But to ascertain the sentiment of the members fairly, the G. S.-T. is hereby instructed to submit the following questions to a general vote of the members:

1. Shall we establish a uniform initiation fee, alike in all Unions?
2. Shall we have a uniform reinitiation fee for ex-members?
3. Shall we inaugurate a uniform system of monthly dues alike in all Unions?
4. Shall the dues be increased to seventy-five cents per month in all Unions now paying less?
5. Shall we create a uniform system of sick benefits alike in all Unions?
6. Shall we have a special annual tax on all the Unions to create a fund to hereafter pay the mileage of delegates to the General Convention?
7. Shall the General President be a paid officer in the employ of the U. B., and under salary the entire year?
8. Shall we have two paid General Agents steadily in the field the year round to organize new Unions, to instruct existing Unions, examine the books and accounts of the Unions, and adjust general strikes and trade troubles?

A Very Important Judicial Decision.

Magistrate Flammer gave a decision in New York City, on January 12th last, which has a very broad bearing in cases of sympathetic strikes.

President Frank Moran and Walking Delegate David O'Connell, of the Varnishers' Union, appeared in the Centre Street Court, that date, to answer a summons to explain why

the Union had caused Edward Koch to be discharged, thus violating the penal code. It was explained to Magistrate Flammer that Koch and Edward Wagner, both non-Union men, had been employed on a new building on Broadway, and that the Union notified the owners that the two men must be discharged or a strike would be ordered, and that the firm had complied with the order.

Counsel for the Union said that the men had been working at the Union rate of three dollars a day, but on the previous Saturday had returned fifty cents for each day to their employers. This, he said, would cause trouble among the other men. Magistrate Flammer said the firm had a right to discharge the men if it was thought their presence would cause a strike, and dismissed the case.

Affairs In Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The statement in last month's CARPENTER that Union 131 obtained \$2.70 per day for eight hours, is not altogether true. It was taken from the daily papers. The real facts are we are trying to get \$2.50 and the eight-hour day, but while the latter seems assured, the wage rate is in danger from the large influx of carpenters coming here to go to the Klondike. Wages this winter have been as low as twenty to twenty-five cents per hour and contractors now want to fix wages at twenty five cents per hour for the eight hour day. There will not be much work done for the summer, as the Klondike craze has left us 500 or more carpenters in Seattle and half of them were at boat building; this work is pretty well wound up and leaves us an immense surplus of carpenters. Though there is an impression abroad that there is an abundance of work here and high wages, the reverse is the case. Consequently carpenters better not come here at all as we have a hard time to get along as things are now in Seattle.

WASHINGTON, Ind.—Union 220 is steadily increasing in membership though organized only a few months.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—With open and public meetings Union 115 has pushed ahead wonderfully and increased its membership very substantially.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—This is a very bad place for carpenters to come just now. Trade is very flat, and with our demand for the eight-hour day pending work is held back, so but very little is going on.

We Are Coming.

We are coming, we, the people,
Rising in our conscious power;
Many ages have we waited,
Hungered, thirsted for this hour;
For the tyrant and oppressor
In our presence soon shall cower.

We are coming, we, the people,
We, the outcast and oppressed,
We, the scorned of all the nations,
Coming on from East and West,
North and South, the wide world over,
Like the sea which knows no rest.

We are coming to our kingdom,
Pressing on to claim our own;
We shall rear the "golden city"
This our task, and ours alone;
Yes, the stone so long neglected
Shall become its corner-stone.

Yes, the time has come for action,
Freedom's voice is heard at last,
Calling to the sleeping nations—
Mammon's minions stand aghast—
And the people's foes shall vanish
Like dry leaves before the blast.

As they catch that far-off echo,
How the hearts of men are stirred:
How with tears their eyelids glisten
(Freedom is a wondrous word)
And in joyful acclamation,
Now the "people's voice" is heard.
—Northern People of New South Wales, Australia

The Practical Draftsman—IV.

BY PEN AND PENCIL.

(Concluded from page 2 of February CARPENTER.)

SOME of the articles already published in this series have mentioned that it is a difficult matter to keep a large drawing board in perfect condition, and in the last article we showed how a single corner may be tested from time to time for the purpose of proving its truth for the work that can be done from an adjacent side and end. Now we will treat of the use of the triangle, a most convenient instrument in drawing, and one that in many cases is scarcely appreciated at its real worth.

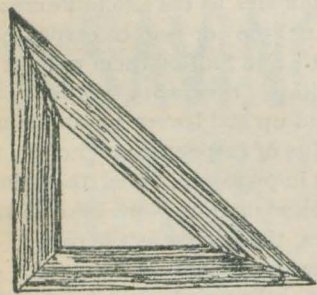


FIG. 13—45°, 45° AND 90°.

In Figs. 13, 14 and 15 are shown different varieties of triangles in common use in many drafting rooms. The cuts represent what can be bought from every dealer in drafting materials in almost any size, mahogany with mitred corners and ebony edges, and in some cases made in metal. Each of the articles shown, it will be noticed, has one right angle and the other two angles of varying degrees, according to the special uses to which the triangle may be put. The right angle is that which is most commonly made use of.

The triangle shown in Fig. 13, commonly described as 45°, 45° and 90°, and sometimes referred to simply as the right angled triangle, is in the greatest demand. The 30°, 60° and 90°, shown in Fig. 14, and the 22½°,

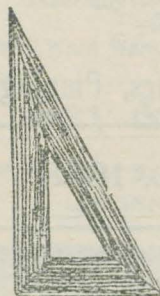


FIG. 14—30°, 60° AND 90°.

67½° and 90° shown in Fig. 16, come in more particularly where there are many lines to be drawn to one or the other of the smaller angles. In ordinary building and architectural work these two triangles are less employed, so far as the use of the side represented by the hypotenuse is concerned, than the one shown in Fig. 14.

It is to be supposed that the carpenter will want to make his own triangle or triangles and frame them with an open center, after the style shown in Figs. 14 and 15. The corners in that case would, of course, be joined by glueing and possibly reinforced by inlaying or overlapping the miter joints. He may, however, prefer to cut the triangle out of a single piece of wood, as shown in Fig. 16, or he may make a triangle out of several thicknesses of wood, carefully put together with the grain crossed and all thorough seasoned and neatly finished.

In thickness of material a triangle should be a little less than the thickness of the blade of the T-square against which it is to be used. More accurate work, it is believed, will follow from the use of thin triangles, as well also as thin-bladed T-squares, than from those which are thick enough to be clumsy.

Triangles are to be tested for accuracy in much the same way as the T-square and drawing board.

In testing for the accuracy of the right angle, proceed as follows: Use two triangles, bringing them together in various ways against a straight edge or the blade of the T-square. Under these conditions the touching sides should exactly agree throughout

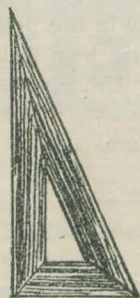


FIG. 15—22½°, 67½° AND 90°.

their length. If the triangles touch at the heel and fall apart at their opposite extremities, or if they touch at the points and spread apart at the heel, it is conclusive proof that one or

the other of the two is inaccurate. Where only one triangle is used, the angle of the T-square can be used as a test in the same manner. Instead of bringing the triangles against a straight edge as above described, the test may be made by comparing lines drawn along their sides on the board, or, preferably, on a smooth sheet of paper carefully spread and fastened to the board. With a single triangle, reverse it from time to time, thus accomplishing the same result as though two were employed upon the plan first above mentioned.

Right here is a good opportunity to suggest to the student a plan of testing the board and T-square, and the triangle as well, in case the latter is used for some of the lines that are described, and also the student's skill in the use of the instruments. The



FIG. 16—WOOD TRIANGLE.

plan referred to is to draw a square or a parallelogram in the manner shown in Fig. 18. Let the top and bottom lines be drawn at any distance apart that is convenient, for example, 6 inches, 1 foot, or 18 inches, or even a still greater space in proportion to the size of the board or table that is used. Then draw an upright line or a line at right angles to the line first drawn, and from this set off the distances between the lines first drawn so as to make a square. The result, if everything is accurate, will be a figure similar to the first diagram shown in Fig. 17. Now measure the diagonal line from A, to B, and see that it exactly matches the corresponding distance from C, to D. Do the same thing with the oblong figure shown also in Fig. 18. If the

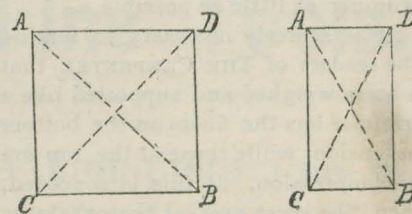


FIG. 17—TESTING THE DRAWING BOARD BY MEASURING THE DIAGONALS OF SQUARES AND PARALLELOGRAMS.

board or the square or the triangle is out of true, either one or all as the case may be, the figures will reveal it. While the sides will measure the same, the diagonals will be unlike, as shown in Fig. 18, which, of course, somewhat exaggerates the appearance of the figures when some of the instruments are out of true.

If such figures are drawn large enough to take up a considerable portion of the board, and the lines are made with a fine pencil with a chisel point, it will be no small undertaking for a beginner to do the work with sufficient accuracy to stand this severe test, even though he has a

drawing board which is as perfect as it can be made, and a T-square and a triangle as correct as can be supplied. Accordingly, such a test is one of draftsmanship, as well as of instruments. After doing enough of this work to acquire sufficient accuracy to make the test of value, if the resulting figures are still incorrect as proven by measuring the diagonals, then one after the other of the instruments should be tested by itself, in order to locate the error. As already pointed out, it may be in the triangle,

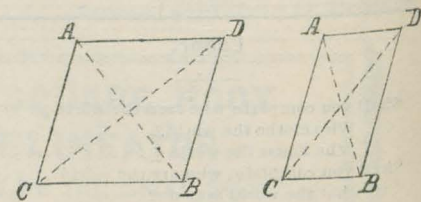


FIG. 18—APPEARANCE OF FIGURES (SOMEWHAT EXAGGERATED) WHEN THE BOARD IS OUT OF TRUTH.

it may be in the T-square, or it may be in the drawing board. In amount the error may be the sum of the inaccuracies of all three, or the difference between the inaccuracies of two of them varying in one direction, and one of them varying in the other, or one of them may be absolutely accurate, with the other two presenting each an error of its own, in opposite directions, yet not exactly counterbalancing.

The Non-Union Man.

These paltry creatures, too mean to join a trade union, are among the first to take advantage of the benefits gained by the unionists at their cost and suffering. The position of labor to-day is entirely due to the action of the trade unionists. The blackleg scum are in their debt many millions of pounds, which, of course, they will neither pay nor give thanks for. Indeed, the way to make trade unionists of all the workers of the kingdom would be for the unionists to suspend their activity for a number of years, meekly submitting to all the impositions of the masters. It is the very virtues and activity of the unionists that make their numbers so comparatively limited at the present day. . . . And yet one has to account with the chief enemy of labor—the non-unionist. Now, what we would recommend for the reasons given above is that the non-unionist should be treated as a social leper, avoided as the plague. No unionist should talk to him; no unionist should go where he goes; the women of the unionist households should avoid him. He should be held up to scorn as the abject vermin who greedily grasps at the advantages gained by the unionist, while his own mean and contemptible soul will not permit him to sacrifice anything for the common good. We regard the non-unionist as a parasite of the basest description, whose fetid existence is nourished by the sweat of others. He is, in fact, the outdoor pauper of the labor world. —Reynolds' Newspaper, London, Eng.

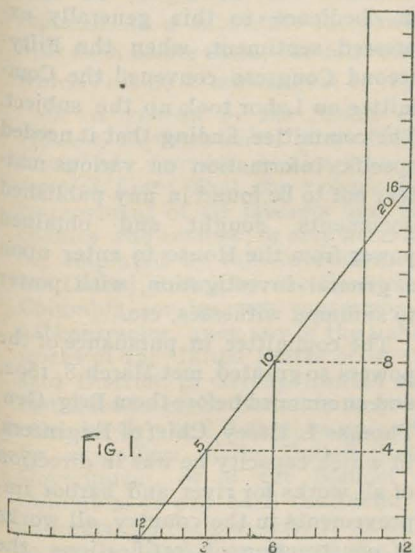
The Art of Squaring.

BY A. W. WOODS.

EVERY mechanic knows that a triangle whose sides measure 6, 8 and 10 forms a true right angle and is the method commonly used in squaring foundations. But how many ever stopped to think what other figures on the steel square will give the same result?

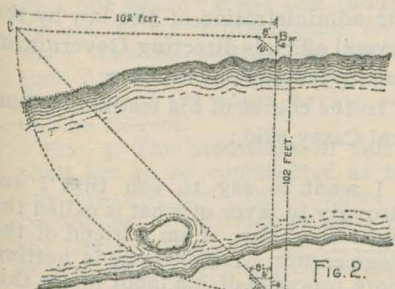
By referring to trigonometry we find only three places using 12 inches on the tongue as a basis and measuring to the inches on the blade that do not end in fractions of an inch on the hypotenuse side. They are as follows: 12 to 5 = 13, 12 to 9 = 15 and 12 to 16 = 20.

Now as we usually use a 10-foot pole to square up a foundation we find that all of the above contain lengths greater than our pole, so we must take their proportions. The first contains numbers not divisible without



fractions, consequently we will pass on to the next. We find that 3 is the only number that will equally divide all the numbers with quotients as follows: 4, 3 and 5, but these are too small to obtain the best results.

Now let us examine 12, 16 and 20. They are even numbers and are divisible by 2 and 4. (See Fig. 1.) If we take one-half of their dimensions we have 6, 8 and 10.



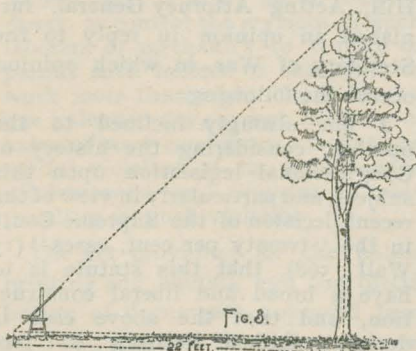
These being convenient lengths and easily remembered custom has settled on these figures.

There are other places that 6, 8 and 10 can be used to advantage.

Suppose for some reason we want to know the distance across a body of water. We cannot wade it, neither can we depend on a line stretched across, because when it is re-stretched on an accessible place of measure-

ment we have no way of determining when it is drawn to the same tension. Now referring to Fig. 2 we want to find the distance from A to B. Lay off the angle of 6, 8 and 10 at both A, and B, as shown.

Since the base and perpendicular of a right angled triangle are of equal lengths when the hypotenuse rests at 45° with the former, we measure off 6 feet on the 8 feet side as shown and will be the point of sight from A. With a man sighting from both A, and B, a third sits the stake at C. Then



B, C, must be same length as A, B. (The arc is shown here to prove the accuracy of the diagram.)

By measuring from A, and B, to the water's edge and subtracting the amount from B, C, will be the width of the body of water.

Figure 3 illustrates how a tree or inaccessible heights can be measured on the same principle with the aid of the steel square. Take a straight edge and fasten at any of the equal figures on the tongue and blade. Level and set as shown and the base will be equal the perpendicular.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re-organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19. In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S. T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S. T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S. T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S. T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S. T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or a "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 13.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

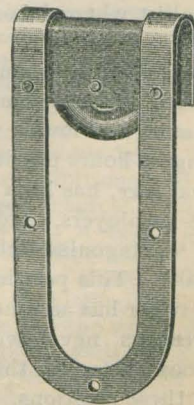
Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

Lane's New Special Hanger.

We show in the accompanying illustration a new hanger just put out by Messrs. Lane Brothers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. It is called No. 25,



being somewhat similar to their No. 30 and No. 50, but is designed especially for light doors. The makers will gladly give full information, circulars and prices to those interested.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1898.



The Noblest Men.

The noblest men that live on earth
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil;
And win thereby a prouder name
Than follows king or warrior's fame.

The working men, whate'er their task,
Who carve the stone or bear the hod—
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God;
And worthier are their drops of sweat
Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities of the plain,
Who dig the mines, who build the ships,
And drive the commerce of the main!
God bless them, for their toiling hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

There's glory in the shuttle's song,
There's triumph in the anvil's stroke,
There's merit in the brave and strong
Who dig the mine or fell the oak.
And man is never half so blest
As when the busy day is spent
So as to make his evening rest
A holiday of glad content.

— John McKee.

Report of Congressman Gardner of the Committee on Labor on the Eight-Hour Bill.

ON the 4th inst. Hon. John J. Gardner, of New Jersey, Chairman of the Committee on Labor in the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., submitted the following report:

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7389.]

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7389) entitled "A bill limiting the hours of daily service of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon the public works of or work done for the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia," report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill be passed.

There are three positions which the Government may take with regard to labor.

First. A friendly attitude, indicated by advanced legislation enforced in the spirit of the law.

Second. A position of indifference, which was the practice of our Government before recent enactments, indicated by conforming to the practice of the locality where labor was employed.

Third. One of antagonism, indicated by going into the "labor market" to employ men at the lowest wages and for the longest hours possible. This, in a general way, has been the policy of private employers, and indicates the line of "antagonism between labor and capital." This position this Government never has assumed, and, for obvious reasons, never will. So we are to choose between the first and second of these positions.

The proportion of labor employed by the Government is so small a percentage of the labor of the country that the legislation of Congress can do little more directly than fix the

Government's attitude as friendly, indifferent, or hostile. The influence of the example, however, may be far-reaching.

The Government of the United States is committed to the principle of an eight-hour day to the fullest extent that it can be by legislative precedent, covering a period of thirty years, during which a series of "eight-hour laws" have been passed, no one of which has ever been repealed or modified.

On June 25, 1868, an act entitled "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States" became law. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may be hereafter employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

This act still stands, and while very brief was intended to be very sweeping. The spirit, if not the terms, of this act was disregarded or not understood by government officials, which moved President Grant, on May 19, 1869, to issue a proclamation directing the enforcement of the eight-hour law of June 25, 1868, as follows.

That from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of any such reduction of hours of labor.

Then and for years after there appeared to be no clear comprehension of the act. There was almost entire absence of uniformity in its administration by Government officials, and on May 11, 1872, President Grant issued a second proclamation, reciting his proclamation of May 19, 1869, and which contains the following:

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the Government having charge of such laborers, workmen, and mechanics: Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do again call attention to the aforesaid act, and direct all officers of the Executive Department of the Government having charge of the employment and pay of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the Government, by the day, to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the reduction of the hours of labor.

May 18, 1872, the following became a law:

SEC. 2. That the proper accounting officers be, and hereby are, authorized and required in the settlement of all accounts for the services of laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States between the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the date of the act constituting eight hours a day's work for all such workmen, laborers, and mechanics, and the nineteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the day of the proclamation of the President concerning such pay, to settle and pay for the same without reduction on account of reduction of hours of labor by said act when it

shall be made to appear that such was the sole cause of the reduction of wages, and a sufficient sum for said purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The question whether, under this act and the act of June 25, 1868, the terms "laborers, workmen, and mechanics" were to be construed in a general or technical sense, arose and was submitted to the Department of Justice by Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

On October 24, 1872, Clements U. Hill, Acting Attorney-General, furnished an opinion in reply to the Secretary of War, in which opinion occurs the following:

I am strongly inclined to the opinion, considering the history of Congressional legislation upon this subject, and particularly in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the "twenty per cent. cases" (13 Wall, 568), that this statute is to have a broad and liberal construction, and that the above case is decisive against limiting its provisions to those who would fall, within strict language, within the terms "laborers, workmen, and mechanics." On the contrary, I think it was the intention of Congress to include within the provisions of this act and the previous act of 1868 all persons who are employed and paid by the day.

The urgent deficiency bill approved March 30, 1888, contains the following:

And the Public Printer is hereby directed to rigidly enforce the provisions of the eight-hour law in the department under his charge.

By act approved May 24, 1888, it was provided—

that hereafter eight hours shall constitute a day's work for letter carriers in cities or postal districts thereof, for which they shall receive the same pay as is now paid for a day's work of a greater number of hours. If any letter carrier is employed a greater number of hours than eight he shall be paid extra for the same, in proportion to the salary now fixed by law.

This series of acts, which seem to commit the United States Government to the "eight-hour day," failed to accomplish the purpose for which the legislation was sought.

The Department of Justice decided—that the provisions of the act of June 25, 1868, were not applicable to mechanics, workmen, and laborers who are in the employ of a contractor with the United States. That act was not intended to extend to any others than the immediate employees of the Government.

In the case of the United States vs. Martin (4 Otto, 400) the Supreme Court held that the act of 1868 "is in the nature of a direction by the Government to its agents;" that it creates no contract between the Government and its employees; that "it neither prevents the Government from making agreements with them by which their labor may be more or less than eight hours a day, nor does it prescribe the amount of compensation for that or any other number of hours," thus practically holding that the law was a nullity unless the agent of the Government saw fit to obey the "direction." Under this decision the laborer acquired no legal rights, and therefore no additional means by reason of the law for recovering for overtime or to avoid working more than eight hours a day.

The law was interpreted in a manner to leave it almost devoid of vitality except that which was infused into it by the two proclamations of President Grant.

In the light of this decision, apparently positive legislation in favor of the eight-hour day in the Public Printing Office was only a *direction* to the Public Printer.

A result was general dissatisfaction, not only among the laborers and their representatives who had sought the legislation, but also among the executive officers of the Government. The representatives of labor were dissatisfied from the fact that it was getting little practically and had nothing certain under the law. General Casey, then Chief of Engineers, Commander Folger, with the relative rank of commodore and holding the position of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and other prominent Government officials charged with the direction of the labor employed by the Government, while generally favoring the eight-hour system, declared that the law should be more specific. Apparently in obedience to this generally expressed sentiment, when the Fifty-second Congress convened the Committee on Labor took up the subject. The committee, finding that it needed specific information on various matters not to be found in any published documents, sought and obtained power from the House to enter upon a general investigation, with power to summon witnesses, etc.

The committee, in pursuance of the powers so granted, met March 8, 1892, and summoned before them Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Casey, Chief of Engineers, in which capacity he was in direction of all works for river and harbor improvements in the country, all works of construction of fortifications, the erection of the new Library building, and in charge of the White House; Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; W. M. Folger, commander in the Navy, and holding the position of Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; the Hon. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer, and Mr. Julian B. Dapray, chief of the law and construction division of the Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department.

The testimony showed conclusively that at that late date, twenty-four years after the act of 1868 was signed, the administration of the law by the several officials directing Government employees was not uniform.

In the course of his testimony General Casey said:

I want to say to you that I am strongly in favor of what is called the eight-hour law. I am a friend of the wage earner. I believe he is getting more proceeds of his labor under this eight-hour law than he has ever been getting, and I believe it is well that that should continue. I think it is an advantage to the country and to the laborer, and I think it should be extended all over the country.

But General Casey asserted that the law had not been understood as limiting the hours of employment. His testimony showed that his department deemed the law complied with if the employee was paid for a day's work for each eight hours he labored.

In Commander Folger's examination occurs the following:

Q. If the policy of the Government in the enactment of this law of 1868 was to actually limit the hours of service in a calendar day, then that law is not being observed. A. No, sir; it is not being carried out. We do not imagine that that was the object of the law.

Further on Commander Folger, in the course of his examination, gave the following opinion under oath:

If you could by fiat say that every man in the land should work but eight hours, it would be a very good thing to do. The quality of the work produced would probably compensate for the difference in hours.

Again,

If, however, an effort is made to secure a fair performance from the men, and if the employer is fortunate enough to get the men interested in their work, I believe the output of product per unit of time will be vastly better in quantity and in quality, in high-grade work, than if the longer period were obligatory.

The result of the hearings had and the deliberations of the committee was that on August 2 the committed reported, as a substitute for sundry bills then before them, the following, which became a law August 1, 1892:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, first: That the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now, or may hereafter be, employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor, upon any of the public works of the United States or of the said District, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendar day, and it shall be unlawful for any officer of the United States Government, or of the District of Columbia, or any such contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control the services of such laborers and mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day; except in cases of extraordinary emergency. That any officer or agent of the Government of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor, whose duty it shall be to employ, direct, or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every such offense, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be so construed as to in any manner apply to or affect contractors or subcontractors, or to limit the hours of daily service of laborers or mechanics engaged upon the public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia for which contracts have been entered into prior to the passage of this act.

There was no misapprehension on the part of Congress as to what was intended by the act. The committee, in its report in explanation of the bill, used the following language:

And again, second, it makes it unlawful to allow or permit a laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, thus prohibiting evasion in the manner the act of 1868 was evaded.

The measure herewith submitted, it is thought, will secure a practical enforcement of the purpose intended to be secured by the act of 1868. It limits the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or subcontractor of the United States or of the District of Columbia upon any of the public works of the United States or the District of Columbia to eight hours in any one calendar day; makes it unlawful for any officer of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ direct, or control the services of such laborers or mechanics to require or permit such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day, except in cases of extraordinary emergency; makes the willful violation of its provisions a misdemeanor, and imposes suitable penalties for such violation.

The act providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of documents, approved June 12, 1895, contains the following provision:

SEC. 47. The Public Printer shall cause work to be done in the Government Printing Office at night as well as through the day, when the exigencies of the public service require it, but the provisions of the existing eight-hour law shall apply.

Your Committee again submit that Congress, having passed the acts herein stated or referred to upon the reports herein partly quoted, has fully indorsed the principle and policy of the eight-hour work day for laborers of all classes employed by or in behalf of the United States or the District of Columbia, including the employees of contractors and subcontractors.

While your committee are of opinion that the eight-hour day is better observed by Government officials now than formerly, it is difficult to discover where the law of 1893 has widened the field in which it is observed. The committee have been unable to learn of any instance where an attempt has been made to enforce the law as against any contractor or subcontractor who has elected to proceed in violation of it.

The act of 1893, it will be observed, is in its chief features a penal statute—"a criminal law." That contractors and subcontractors on government work continue to direct their men in violation of the plain terms of this act is not denied. That there has been an attempt to enforce it by the arrest or the effort to indict anybody for its violation is not pretended.

This is a strange if not a startling development. It is not conceivable that a like failure could have passed unnoticed, if it could have occurred, with reference to the enforcement of any customs, internal-revenue or other penal statute.

It has taken nearly thirty years for the executive officers of the United States Government to get into the habit of observing the law of 1868. There is as yet no apparent disposition whatever to enforce the law of 1892, as understood and intended by Congress. More than five years have elapsed and a construction or definition of the words "public works" has not been obtained from the law department of the government.

It appears to your committee that, while writers on political economy differ widely in their theories as to the law of wages (and they assault each other with great energy), the arguments deduced from all of them alike support the theory of a shorter or eight-hour work day. The dogma of McCulloch is that—

The well-being and comfort of the laboring classes are . . . especially dependent upon the relations

which their increase bears to the increase of capital, that is, to feed and employ them. If they increase faster than capital their wages will be reduced, and if they increase slower, they will be augmented. In fact, there are no means whatever by which the command of the laboring classes over the necessities and convenience of life can be enlarged other than by accelerating the increase of capital as compared with population, and every scheme for improving the condition of the laborer which is not bottomed on this principle, or which has not the increase of a ratio of capital to production for its object, must be completely nugatory and ineffectual.

A definition of capital apparently satisfactory to all schools of political economists is "the means of production (other than labor)." The doctrine quoted is thus stated by John Stuart Mill:

If wages are higher at one time or place than at another, if the substance and comfort of the class of hired laborers are more ample, it is for no other reason than because capital bears a greater proportion to population. The condition of the laboring class can be bettered in no other way than by altering the proportion to their advantage; and every scheme for their benefit which does not proceed on this as its foundation is for all permanent purposes a delusion.

Ricardo states it thus:

When, however, by the encouragement which high wages give to the increase of population the number of laborers is increased, wages again fall to their natural price, and indeed from a reaction sometimes fall below it. * *

It is only after the privations have reduced their number, or the demand for labor has increased, that the market price of labor will rise to its natural price, and that the laborer will have the moderate comforts which the natural rate of wages will enforce. Mill devoted a chapter to emphasizing this idea and discussed it with such "persistency, plausibility, and apparent conclusiveness" that he earned for it the designation "the iron law of wages," while this doctrine is assaulted as "a Malthusian theory that logically means that the only way of improving the condition of the laborer is to reduce population" and as an "economic heresy."

It permits of the same deduction in favor of an eight-hour day as do the teachings of modern economists who assault it. In other words, the doctrines of all recognized economists lead to the shorter day.

If, according to modern writers, capital represents the means of production, or if "there are two sets of forces which can be employed in production, human force and natural force, and the latter represents the capital of the employer," it follows, under the doctrines of all the writers, that whatever tends to increase the capital employed in production increases the demand for laborers. And even if it were true that the shortening of the work day resulted in no increased consumption and no increased output per hour, it would require greater natural forces, more means of production (*i. e.*, capital), to produce the supply for a given demand. Hence the shorter day would necessitate the use of a greater amount of the means of production (capital) and would furnish additional employment to labor—*i. e.*, employment to more laborers. And if it be true, as contended by modern writers, that the shorter day results in increased wants, better mode of living, and hence greater consumption among the laborers, hence an increased market, and hence greater production, there is called into productive activity the same amount of additional capital, employing the same number of additional laborers, by whatever theory measured.

It is contended by the advocates of the shorter day that the additional leisure given to labor in every instance of the shortening of the work day, as it has been shortened step by step from sixteen hours to fourteen, twelve, eleven, ten, nine, and in many instances eight, has resulted in a decrease of intemperance among laborers, the acquirement of better taste, and new and better desires, resulting in better homes, greater domestic felicity, and a higher degree of intelligence, with an increase of laudable pride as to the clothing of themselves and those dependent upon them. In a word, has increased their interests in home and better social relations, raising their moral status, and has made them much better consumers of the products of labor and hence increased production.

The proposition that history shows without variation that the elimination of intemperance, poverty, pauperism, ignorance, crime and their accompanying evils move parallel with and proportionate to the increase of the social opportunities of the laboring class stands without impeachment of its historical accuracy. No recognized authority to-day combats the proposition that the condition of the laborer has improved with every reduction in the hours of daily service that has up to this time been made. Nobody is disputing that he has become a better consumer with each reduction. No reasonable person would for a moment entertain the proposition that the work day should again be lengthened to fourteen or twelve hours. When the hours of work were so long that workers had no social opportunities they resorted to stimulants for solace and the saloon for society, where they encountered an "iron law" for spending which could not be disregarded without loss of caste in the only society to which they had opportunity to enter.

A gentleman of responsibility and exceptional opportunity for observation has borne testimony that the shortening of the work day has banished "blue Monday."

A significant fact in connection with the shortening of the work day at various times during the present century is the entire silence of the followers of the older school of economists with regard to the effect of the shorter work day on society, business, industrial conditions, or the laborers themselves. It is nowhere claimed, in so far as your committee is aware, that any reduction in the hours of labor has had a detrimental effect on business, on manufactures, on labor as a unit, or individual laborers. The advocates of the short-hour theory, on the other hand, trace the moral, social and financial improvement of the laborer to this cause and allege that business was at no time injured, but improved, if affected, and that production was stimulated and consumption increased.

Modern economists who advocate the eight hour day contend with great plausibility that the shorter day results in an increase of price, as greater consumption enlarges production, and the larger the scale of production the cheaper the given article is produced; that the laborer, when he has the leisure resulting from the shorter hours, has new aspirations, ambitions and greater personal self-respect, and, as before stated, wants a better house, better furniture, better clothes, better food, and become a great deal better consumer; that the scale of wages is controlled by the wants of the laborer in any given state of society rather than by the "iron law of wages;" that modern men cease to work under normal conditions if the proceeds of their labor do not satisfy their wants; that therefore the social status of the laborer controls the law of wages, rather than the law of wages the status of the laborer.

Drawing Lesson—III.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN the previous lesson we illustrated the various parts of a residence. Now we will combine some of these parts into floor plans for a four room cottage. Our illustration shows the floor and foundation plans in position on the draughting board. The first step is to decide on the size and number of rooms desired, and we might here add keep in mind the size of the pocket book. Plan to work the lumber to the best advantage. The walls (if sheathed) and partitions will take up six inches. Therefore 16 feet joist will make a 15 foot room in the clear. Arrange the doors and windows to show up the exterior to the best advantage, but at the same time keep an eye to comfort and interior space to accommodate the

as shown by the dotted lines. In copying this and all other lessons we recommend using the scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the foot.

The next lesson will treat of the roof, front and side elevation.

We expect to continue these lessons for some time, and would like to know how many are interested in same. We have therefore decided to offer as a premium our framing chart "The Square Root Delineator" to the one making the best improvement in copying the first six lessons. All work to be done with hard lead pencil (no inking) and on a good quality of white paper.

When the sixth lesson has been given the drawings are to be sent to our address.

Those intending to enter the competition must notify us by letter or postal not later than May 1st.

a very lively interest in the new repair division of the public buildings department. In that division we are going to have a force of carpenters, plumbers and other workmen necessary to do the repairs on the public buildings, and we shall do this work entirely independent of contractors.

I have engaged one of the old armories on Wareham street for the shops of the new repair division.

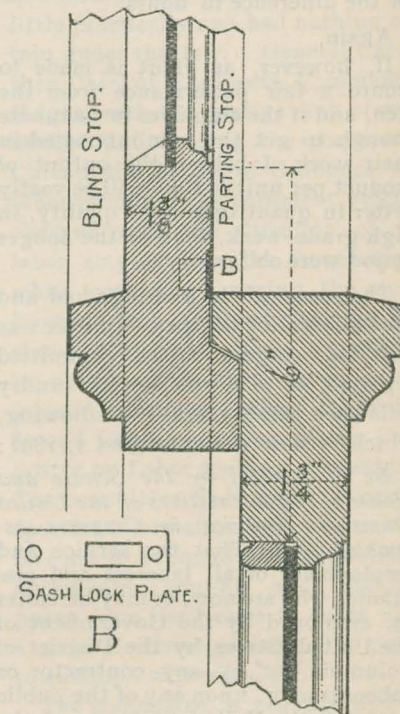
In a tentative way I am going farther than that. I believe I have got a good man, an honest man, in Mr. Logue, at the head of the repair division, and I intend to try the experiment of erecting a building for the city of Boston.

We shall begin in a small way, for it wouldn't be wise policy to attempt the construction of a large building at first; but when there is a small building to be erected for the city I propose to have it done by the force of workmen employed in the repair

Meeting Rail for Large Windows.

BY A. W. WOODS.

Large plate glass with transoms above have largely taken the place of the bay window so common a few years ago. In many cases they are put in stationary with a solid bar, but this as a rule does not prove satisfactory because of the lack of ventilation, and the bar in most cases being so constructed that beating rains will work through, thereby causing more or less damage.

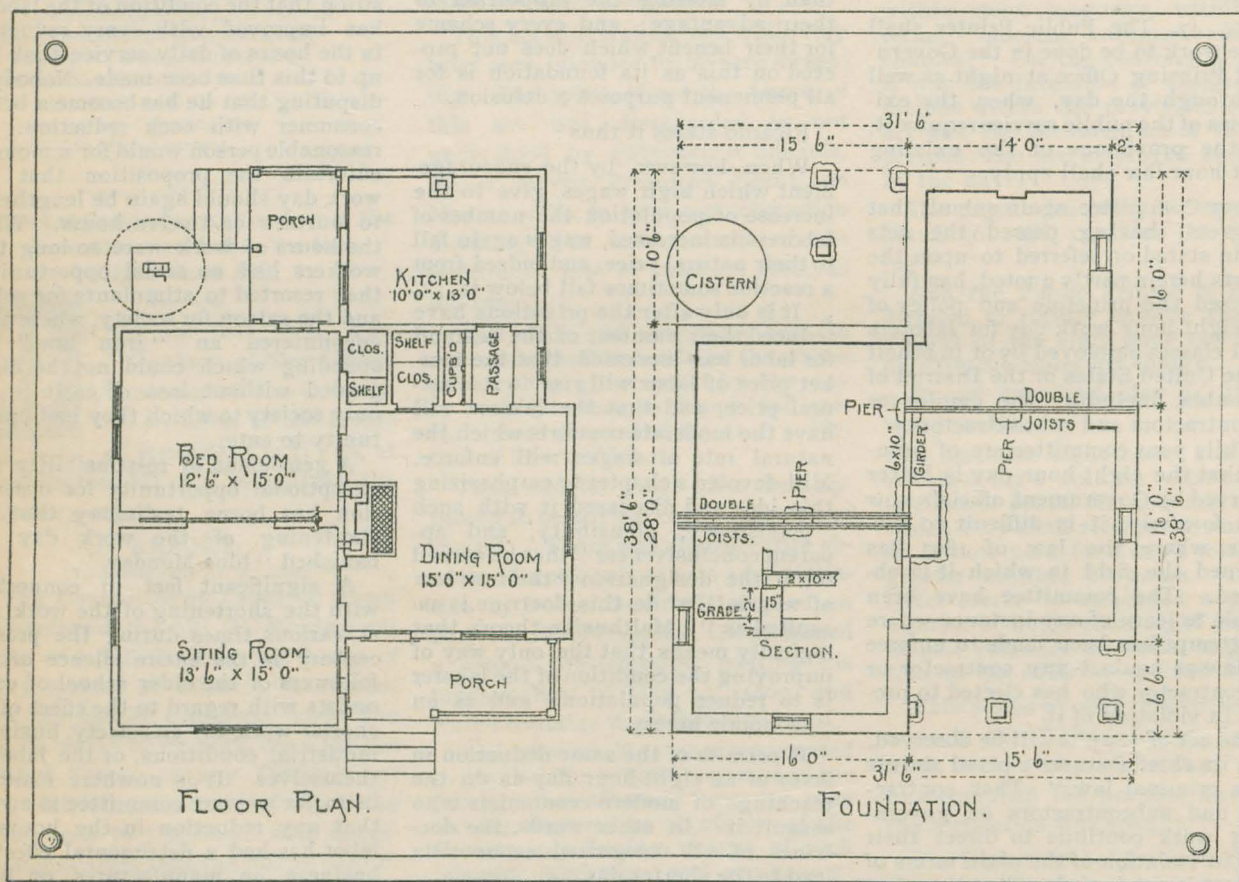


The common meeting rails for windows of this kind are too light and do not look well.

We have used a combination bar and rail as shown in the illustration with very satisfactory results.

Both sash can be hung with weights and worked the same as in the ordinary window. When closed it has the appearance of a stationary bar. The sash require a special weight and must be cast to order.

By using a plate with slot as shown at B, most any of the clamping sash locks can be used.



furniture, and, above all, we must know from the start how the whole arrangement is going to roof up, and plan accordingly.

After we have settled on the first floor arrangements we are then ready to draw the foundation plan. Now, this is where the large drawing board comes in good play, as the foundation and even a second and third floor can be drawn opposite the first floor. The T-square accurately delineating the measurements made on the first floor for one way. The other way can be scaled, or the better way is to take a strip of paper and lay across the floor plan and take the measurements on same, then lay where wanted and mark the same on the drawing paper and draw accordingly. Thus we have the floor plans constantly before us and easily to refer from one floor to the others.

All parts should be drawn to the same scale, and the dimensions of all particulars should be given in figures,

The Municipal Workshop in Boston

Last month we mentioned Mayor Quincy's scheme in Boston to establish a city workshop for the repair and erection of public buildings. Here are his views on this proposition:

I believe it is good policy for the officials of the city government to encourage Trade Unions. To do so is to help to get work better done and at smaller expense. I believe it is a good thing from an economic, social and industrial standpoint. I believe in the utility of Trade Unions. Entertaining this belief, I couldn't do otherwise than to give force and effect to my ideas since I have been mayor of the city. And I don't know anything connected with my administration which affords me more satisfaction than my efforts to substitute the work of laboring men direct in place of the contract system.

I am taking at the present moment

division. Considering quality and cheapness, I believe the work can be better done than under the contract system, and I believe it is much better for the city to bring the laboring man in direct contact with it than to continue the contract system. I believe it will be a benefit to politics to remove some of the demoralization connected with the contract system from our politics.

BUSINESS with J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has increased to such an extent as to justify them in voluntarily increasing the wages of their employees 10 per cent, the raise going into effect on the 21st instant.

TRENTON, N. J.—Bro. C. J. P. Allen, a member of Union 31 was killed accidentally a short time ago. The members turned out in large numbers to his funeral and their excellent display was the talk of Trenton.

MAYOR QUINCY, of Boston, has adopted a plan to abolish the contract system in the repair and construction of city buildings. He has opened a municipal workshop to have the work done directly by the city.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Our Unions are now working on the State Constitutional convention to make it possible to have a state eight-hour law passed. We have a city ordinance on the subject, but it has been decided unconstitutional until the state first passes such a law.

BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Richardson of the Superior Court decided in the latter part of January in an injunction case against the Mayor of this city and other public officials that a city contract cannot be made to hold legal that requires the contractor to employ none but Union men exclusively on the job, where it is a matter of public work.

The Carpenter's Square—V.

BY PARALLELOGRAM.

(Concluded from Page 5 of March CARPENTER).

THE two diagrams that I present at this time serve the purpose, first of showing how very many of the rules which carpenters find it convenient to memorize with respect to the use of the steel square, may be recorded and also of indicating how rules may be experimentally worked out on occasion by the carpenter.

quarter of 24. The rule, somewhat arbitrarily expressed, that is applicable in such cases in roof framing where the roof is one-quarter pitch is as follows: Use 12 of the blade, and 6 of the tongue. For other pitches use the figures appropriate thereto in the same general manner.

The diagram indicates the figures for sixth pitch, quarter pitch, third pitch and half pitch. The first three of these are in very common use, although the latter is somewhat exceptional.

It will take but a moment's reflection upon the part of a practical man, with this diagram before him to per-

In Fig. 12, is indicated the relationship of certain divisions of the circle to different figures on the square. Or to express it a little differently, it shows how degrees may be obtained with the square. The divisions show the degrees from 5° to 90°, with the exact figures on the tongue necessary to produce the same. This diagram is also useful in roof work. For example, if a pitch of 25° is wanted, use

Morrill's Improved No. 1 Saw Set, Known as the New No. 1.

TO THE WORKMEN IN GENERAL.

The marvelous success of "Morrill's New No. 1 Saw Set" is the truest evidence of its intrinsic merits. The demand for these sets has been one of continuous growth from the inception of this business, and to-day they command the preference in every market in the civilized world. I will here express my appreciation of the very liberal patronage of mechanics of all classes and of all nationalities, and hardware dealers in general, and assure you that it will be my aim to maintain such a high standard of excellence as to merit the preference they have so universally received.

Judging from the favor in which they are held by the trade and consumers generally, I have been led to believe that any effort I might make looking to any improvement would be received by all interested on the subject with favor.

This is an age of invention and improvements, and one of remorseless competition. The law of the survival

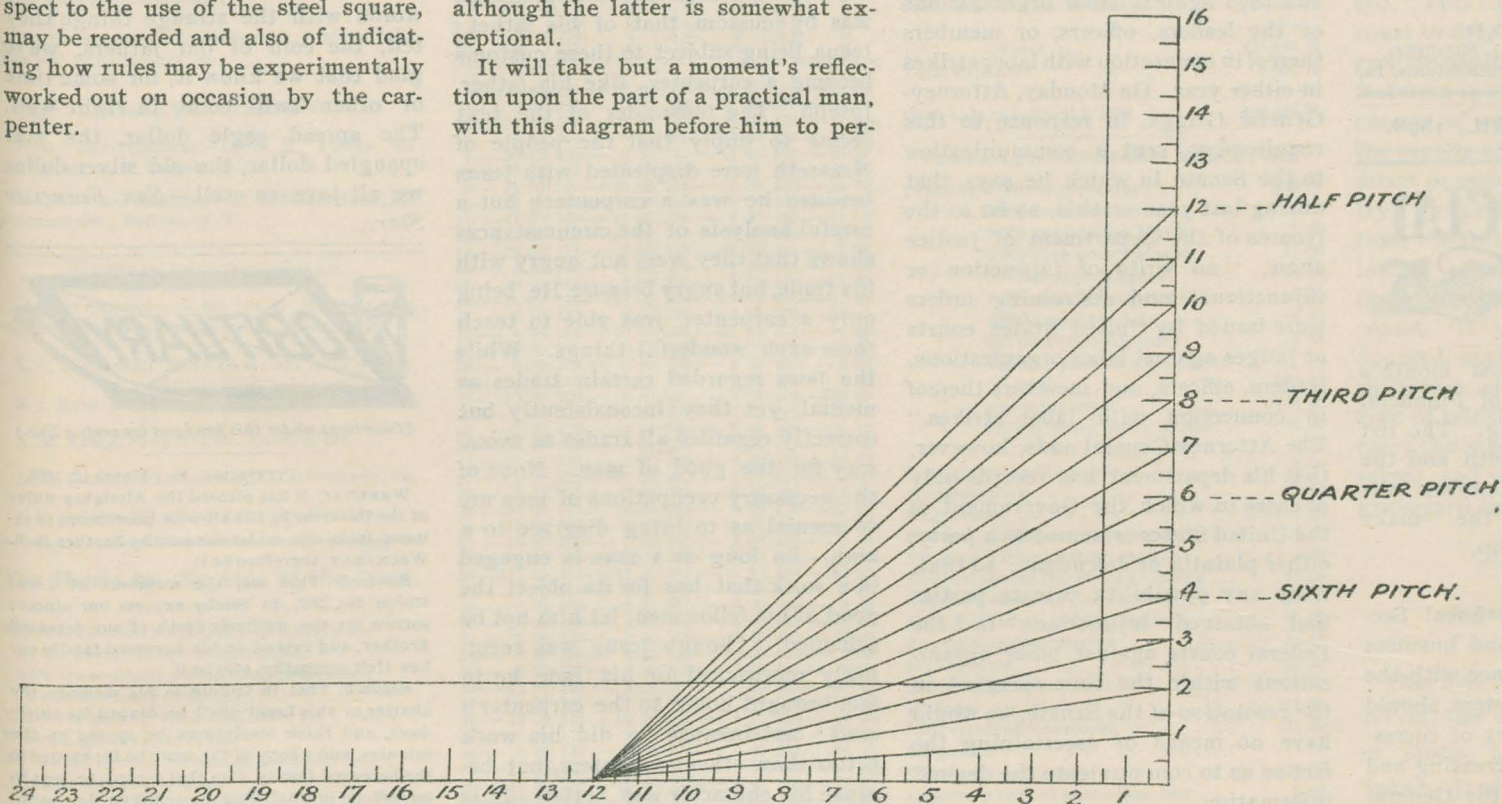


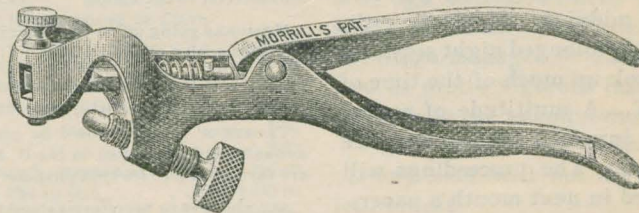
FIG. 11.

Fig. 11 relates to roof pitches and indicates the figures that are to be taken upon the blade and tongue of the square respectively in order to get the necessary cuts. Twelve of the blade is the basis of all the rules illustrated.

By very common usage among carpenters and builders the pitch of a roof is described by indicating what fraction the rise is of the span. If, for example, the span is 24 feet, (and here it should be remarked that the diagram shows only one-half the span) then 6 feet rise would be called quarter pitch because 6 is one

ceive that no changes are necessary in the rule where the span is more or less than 24 feet. The cuts are the same for quarter pitch irrespective of the actual dimensions of the building. The square in all such cases is used on the basis of similar triangles. The broad rule is simply this: To construct with the square such a triangle as will proportionately and correctly represent the full size. The blade becomes the base, the tongue the altitude or rise while the hypotenuse that results represents the rafter. The necessary cuts are shown by the tongue and blade respectively.

12 of the blade and 5 1/2 on the tongue. By reversing the conditions for 65° will be established.



NO. 1 IMPROVED, KNOWN AS THE NEW NO. 1 SAW SET.

of the fittest is no less applicable to the mechanic than to the physical world, and the successful man is he who is never satisfied while there is room to improve; for he must know that with the present opportunities for scientific researches, and the development of natural capabilities, the very best and most perfect mechanical devices of to-day may be superseded by the product of inventive or imitative genius in the near future. Success comes to him who anticipates the future and is prepared to supply the demand.

It is for this reason that I make this effort with the latest and most improved device for setting hand, band, jig and scroll saws from the widest made down to the narrowest in use.

CAUTION.

Workmen should see that this trade

REGISTERED
TRADE



Pat. No. 30,572.

mark is stamped on all hardware specialties of my make.

CHAS. MORRILL.

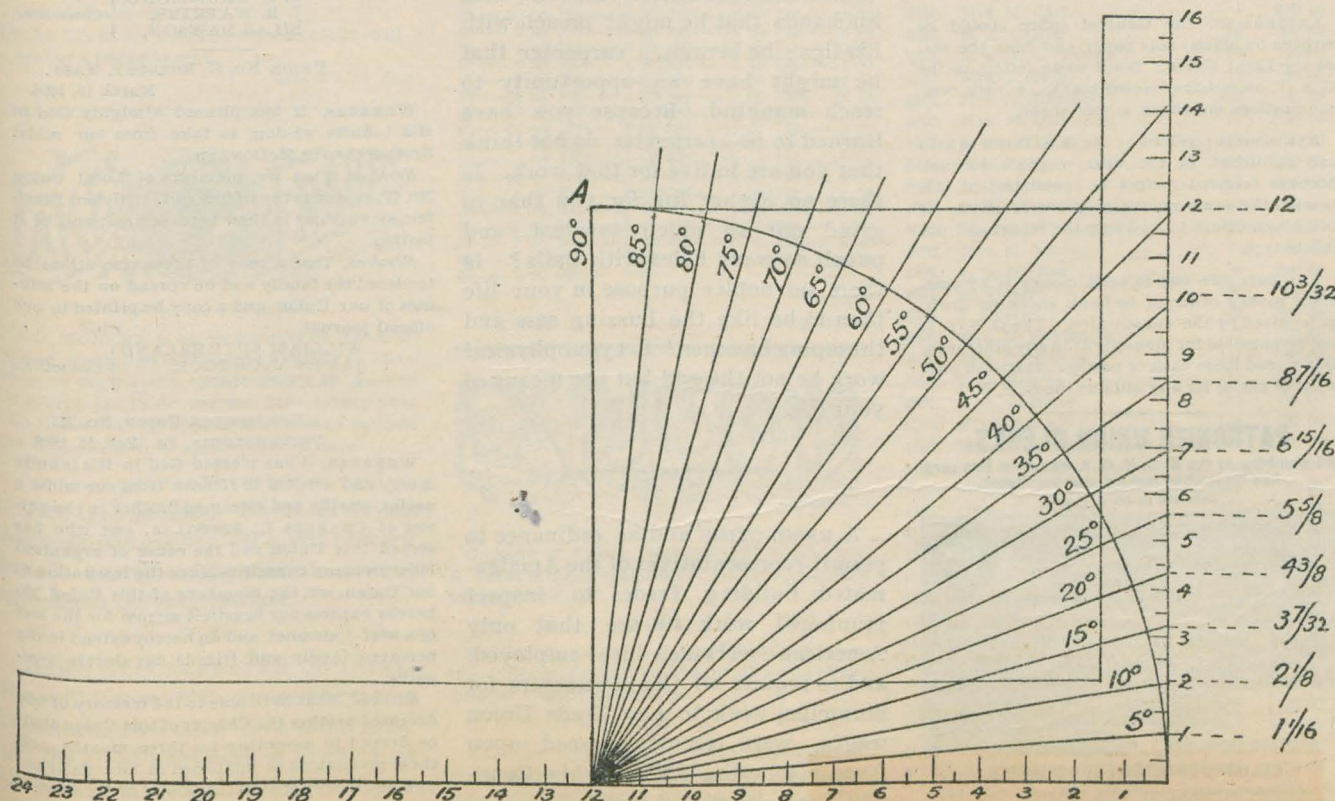


FIG. 12.

THE CARPENTER,

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Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1898.



By error of printer last month's CARPENTER had the list of Financial Secretaries entirely wrong. The list is electrotyped each month and the electro plate of last October was inserted by mistake of the "make up" man in the print shop.

CORRESPONDENTS and Local Secretaries should be brief and business like in their correspondence with the G. S.-T. Long, prosy letters should be avoided as the amount of correspondence is constantly increasing and it taxes the resources of the General Office to give this growing volume of business prompt and proper attention.

THE General Executive Board had an extraordinarily long session this month. It met on April 4th and adjourned midnight of April 13th, after several prolonged night sessions. This too took up much of the time of the G. S.-T. A multitude of appeal cases and involved questions were passed upon. The proceedings will be published in next month's paper.

WE observe the United Coal Miners by more than a two-thirds vote last month decided against creating a resistance fund to provide financial support for their members in case of strikes. If all the Trades Unions of this country were to follow that policy none of them would have had the money on hand to help the coal miners promptly as they did in their strike last summer. It is time that the Trade Unions of this country in every branch of labor learned the lesson that "in time of peace prepare for war," and don't always depend on "passing the hat around" after a strike has started.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. It means a fair price for good work.

Attorney-General Griggs Says No Federal Injunction Has Been Issued Against Labor Organizations.

On the 8th of March the Senate adopted a resolution directing the Attorney-General of the United States to send to that branch of Congress certified copies of all writs of injunction and restraining orders issued by Federal courts or Judges during 1897 and 1898 against labor organizations or the leaders, officers, or members thereof in connection with labor strikes in either year. On Monday, Attorney-General Griggs, in response to this requirement, sent a communication to the Senate in which he says that during last year or this, so far as the records of the Department of Justice show, "no writs of injunction or injunctive and restraining orders were issued by United States courts or judges against labor organizations, leaders, officers, and members thereof in connection with labor strikes." The Attorney-General adds, however, that his department has records only of cases in which the Government of the United States is named as a party, either plaintiff or defendant; so that, if by any possibility private parties had obtained injunctions in the Federal courts against labor organizations within the time specified in the resolution of the Senate, he would have no means of ascertaining the fact so as to communicate the desired information.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

A Sermon to Carpenters.

The second of a series of industrial sermons at Hope Presbyterian Church, Watertown, N. Y., was lately delivered by Rev. George Haws Feltus, the pastor, on "The Carpenters." His text was: "Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary?" Mark, 6:3.

It was the Jewish custom for every son to be trained to some trade, and the trade to which he was apprenticed was by custom that of his father; Jesus being subject to these customs became a carpenter, like his father, Joseph. The remainder of the text seems to imply that the people of Nazareth were displeased with Jesus because he was a carpenter; but a careful analysis of the circumstances shows that they were not angry with his trade, but angry because He, being only a carpenter, was able to teach them such wonderful things. While the Jews regarded certain trades as menial, yet they inconsistently but correctly regarded all trades as necessary for the good of man. None of the necessary occupations of men are so menial as to bring disgrace to a man. So long as a man is engaged in a work that has for its object the good of his fellowmen, let him not be ashamed. Though Jesus was seemingly reproached for his trade, he in fact brought honor to the carpenter's craft; not because he did his work better than other carpenters, but because his character was better. It is possible for you to live such a life that the vocation which you are following will be honored by your life.

Though Jesus was a carpenter, making doors and windows and building houses, this was not his only work. He did not live to work in wood; but he worked in wood that he might live, and he lived that he might seek and save the lost. To him the body was only a means of manifesting the love of the father, and labor a means of providing for that body while he performed the mission of a redeemer. His calling was that of a carpenter; his high calling was that of a Saviour. He toiled that he might tell of love; he labored with his hands that he might preach with his lips; he became a carpenter that he might have an opportunity to reach mankind. Because you have learned to be a carpenter, do not think that you are to live for that work. Is there no higher life for you than to grind out so much sawdust, and punch so many holes with nails? Is there no nobler purpose in your life than to be like the buzzing saw and thumping hammer? Let your physical work be not the end but the means of your life.

A RESOLUTION and an ordinance to permit representatives of the Amalgamated Building Trades to inspect municipal work to see that only American workmen are employed, and to require all the contractors for municipal work to pay Trade Union wages, were recently passed upon favorably by the Philadelphia Council's Committee on Law.

The Dollar.

An editor has been inspired, after looking over the delinquent subscribers, to compose the following:

"How dear to our heart is the bright silver dollar, when some kind subscriber presents it to view; the liberty head without necktie or collar, and all the strange things which to us seem so new; the wide spreading eagle, the arrow below it, the stars and the words with the strange things they tell, the coin of our fathers, we're glad that we know it, for some time or other 'twill come in right well. The spread eagle dollar, the star spangled dollar, the old silver dollar we all love so well.—San Francisco Star.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 12, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe in His all-wise providence to remove from our midst our worthy Brother D. B. WECKERLY, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 202, do hereby express our sincere sorrow for the untimely death of our deceased Brother, and extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, also be it

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory, the charter of this Local shall be draped for thirty days, and these resolutions be spread on the minutes, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved family, also that a copy be sent to our official journal, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

W. H. LOCH,
J. C. NOBLE,
WM. G. RIFFLE, } Committee.

At a regular meeting of L. U. No. 236, U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at their Hall in Clarksburg, W. Va., Feb. 19, 1898, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late Brother WILLIAM C. HICKMAN,

WHEREAS, It is but just that a fitting recognition of his virtues should be had; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Most High, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Union be extended to his family in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union, and a copy thereof transmitted to the family of our deceased brother and to each of the newspapers for publication.

B. L. DRUMMOND,
J. B. WATKINS,
SILAS DAWSON, } Committee.

UNION No. 67, ROXBURY, MASS.,
March 16, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst Brother ANGUS McDONALD,

Resolved, That we, members of Local Union No. 67, extend to the widow and family our heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family and be spread on the minutes of our Union, and a copy be printed in our official journal.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,
JAMES MCGREGOR,
L. M. CROSSMAN, } Committee.

KENSINGTON UNION, No. 227,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 16, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite mercy and wisdom to remove from our midst a useful, worthy and esteemed brother in the person of CHARLES L. SPANGLER, one who has served this Union and the cause of organized labor in many capacities since the institution of our Union, we, the members of this Union, do hereby express our heartfelt sorrow for the loss of a useful member, and do hereby extend to the bereaved family and friends our sincere sympathy,

Resolved, That in tribute to the memory of our deceased Brother the Charter of this Union shall be draped in mourning for three months, and these resolutions be published in THE CARPENTER and a copy sent to the family of deceased.

JOHN WATSON, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,

124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.General Secretary-Treasurer—P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601
Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

The House by the Side of the Road.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn

In the place of their self content;

There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart

In a fellowless firmament;

There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths

Where highways never ran—

But let me live by the side of the road

And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,

Where the race of men go by—

The men who are good and the men who are bad,

As good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scorner's seat,

Or hurl the cynic's ban—

Let me live in a house by the side of the road

And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows

Ahead

And mountains of wearisome height;

That the road passes on through the long after-

noon

And stretches away to the night.

But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice

And weep with the strangers that moan,

Nor live in my house by the side of the road

Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road

Where the race of men go by—

They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they

are strong,

Wise, foolish—so am I.

Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat

Or hurl the cynic's ban?

Let me live in my house by the side of the road

And be a friend to man.

—Sam Walter Foss.



J. D. McCURE, is an ex-member of Union 33,
Boston, Mass., and is thought to be now in Pitts-
burg, or the vicinity of that city. He worked
on a large job in Boston, and took money from
non-Union men for application fees and skipped
the city. Be warned against him in time.

THE Iron Molders' Union of North
America has adopted the out of work
benefit system. The new law went
into effect October 1st last.

HAMILTON CARHARTT & COMPANY,
the well known Union manufacturers
of pants and overalls, have voluntarily
put the eight-hour system in effect at
their factory. Organized labor appre-
ciates this concession.



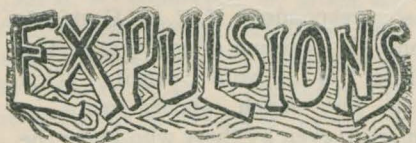
FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending March 31, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
2	\$19 40	101	\$3 40	208	\$4 80	424	\$10 50
3	8 80	102	10 80	209	17 40	427	74 10
5	27 35	103	8 40	210	25 10	428	7 80
6	6 60	104	5 85	211	23 80	429	14 20
7	35 10	105	2 60	212	11 40	433	10 20
8	30 89	106	10 00	213	5 70	434	3 60
9	11 80	107	19 00	214	3 00	437	10 70
10	153 40	108	34 70	215	10 20	439	6 00
11	47 60	109	41 80	216	6 50	440	11 10
12	127 30	110	16 95	217	3 00	442	5 20
13	23 00	111	8 60	218	13 20	444	1 00
14	3 20	112	48 80	219	1 20	448	3 00
15	19 60	113	3 00	220	5 75	449	13 00
16	26 00	114	11 00	221	7 60	451	22 60
17	2 40	115	8 00	222	4 65	453	30 45
18	4 00	116	10 00	223	21 25	454	4 00
19	20 60	117	9 55	224	29 70	457	39 20
20	8 30	118	2 40	225	6 20	460	3 00
21	16 60	119	30 20	228	9 80	462	4 60
22	50 60	120	6 50	229	5 20	464	29 40
23	1 00	121	9 20	230	7 00	467	4 80
24	22 20	122	10 90	232	2 40	468	26 10
25	16 40	123	10 00	235	4 70	471	34 70
26	27 20	124	2 60	236	4 40	473	38 60
27	9 20	125	43 50	237	7 50	474	4 80
28	8 20	126	5 20	238	10 80	476	57 50
29	34 00	127	10 00	239	9 20	478	20 00
30	14 30	128	2 20	242	11 00	481	4 40
31	16 80	129	7 60	243	4 80	482	7 80
32	24 40	130	10 00	246	3 80	483	30 05
33	111 60	131	17 20	247	19 80	484	10 60
34	7 30	132	7 20	250	6 00	486	7 60
35	5 00	133	18 30	251	8 20	490	8 00
36	10 20	134	5 00	253	5 40	493	48 40
37	5 70	137	7 00	256	3 40	497	39 00
38	6 00	138	4 80	257	40 80	499	5 00
39	8 20	139	7 00	258	15 00	507	8 75
40	12 00	140	4 60	260	5 40	509	87 40
41	3 70	141	13 30	265	7 60	513	72 30
42	12 00	142	22 20	268	4 75	515	14 60
43	80 00	143	2 80	273	15 20	520	2 00
44	8 40	144	6 40	274	13 00	521	14 50
45	13 00	145	7 40	275	5 50	522	15 60
46	12 30	146	10 05	277	3 00	526	38 60
47	22 20	149	6 40	286	10 80	534	3 40
48	3 50	150	5 35	287	3 20	540	3 00
49	10 40	151	16 10	288	9 40	547	8 10
50	4 20	153	7 40	291	15 80	551	3 20
51	45 60	154	3 00	295	2 60	554	75
52	14 80	155	6 80	300	12 80	556	2 00
53	7 15	156	2 60	301	40 30	563	83 90
54	19 60	157	1 80	304	11 20	564	6 26
55	11 55	158	2 60	305	6 00	567	41 60
56	7 40	160	21 90	306	61 00	578	7 00
57	3 46	161	5 00	309	200 00	582	3 00
58	60 10	163	9 80	316	3 60	584	13 80
59	5 60	164	2 00	323	2 40	588	15 60
60	7 80	165	3 60	325	6 00	592	12 20
61	3 00	166	5 20	327	2 60	593	15 30
62	62 20	167	30 60	328	11 20	603	4 20
63	36 20	168	12 60	332	7 00	605	3 60
64	23 00	169	20 80	333	10 10	606	10 85
65	7 80	170	3 80	334	2 60	611	16 20
66	7 60	171	8 20	336	2 40	612	4 40
67	14 30	172	14 00	340	160 80	617	6 00
68	3 80	173	1 00	342	6 40	622	7 05
69	11 20	174	11 25	343	4 30	637	8 20
70	10 60	175	12 60	344	2 60	639	13 40
71	3 80	176	19 60	346	4 00	650	4 80
72	30 50	177	26 00	349	8 25	653	2 40
73	35 20	178	3 40	355	15 00	659	11 20
74	5 20	179	14 00	356	2 80	667	6 00
75	10 00	181	78 40	359	16 80	676	4 00
76	7 80	182	4 40	360	7 60	678	11 50
77	4 60	183	7 45	361	29 80	683	4 25
78	10 00	184	11 30	365	16 00	687	6 20
79	8 65	185	7 20	369	2 60	692	3 20
80	8 90	186	2 40	370	3 20	696	4 00
81	80 187	187	12 50	371	2 00	705	6 00
82	2 85	188	5 20	375	152 80	707	13 00
83	12 00	189	23 80	376	6 80	712	3 00
84	7 80	190	16 20	381	18 00	714	8 80
85	4 40	191	6 60	382	65 80	715	35 40
86	4 00	192	4 20	384	3 40	716	17 80
87	9 40	193	3 80	386	4 00	723	14 00
88	18 20	195	4 60	391	7 60	726	19 50
89	3 40	196	10 00	393	4 80	738	7 80
90	15 55	197	5 80	394	11 20	739	3 00
91	10 10	198	8 20	399	3 00	746	6 40
92	6 60	199	24 40	400	3 10	750	12 20
93	29 40	200	10 70	402	3 00	757	4 40
94	3 40	201	5 20	406	5 80	783	2 20
95	7 70	202	56 75	407	8 95	785	2 40
96	39 00	203	18 40	409	2 20	786	3 40
97	7 80	204	1 60	416	50 90	799	3 40
98	16 50	205	16 00	419	26 40	802	2 60
99	2 20	207	9 60				

Total \$6,023 60



GEORGE W. STAGE, from Union 94, Providence,
R. I., for misappropriation of moneys belonging
to the Union.

ASA HODGMAN, from Union 141, Grand Cross-
ing, Chicago, for embezzlement of funds of the
District Council of Chicago.

AGAPIX DUMONT and NAPOLEON GELINA,
from Union 96, Springfield, Mass., for non-pay-
ment of fines imposed for violating the trade
rules of Union 43, Hartford, Conn.



RECEIPTS, MARCH, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,023 60
Advertisers	159 76
Rent	20 00
Clearances	3 22
Subscribers	3 55
Ex-Union 267, sale of desk	5 00
D. C. supplies	1 50
Cash balance, March 1, 1898	19,366 58
Total	\$25,583 21
Total expenses	5,054 70
Cash balance, April 1, 1898	\$20,528 51

DETAILED EXPENSES—MARCH, 1898.

Printing 5,000 constitutions	\$50 00
5,000 members cards	12 50
5,000 application blanks	7 50
5,000 Treasurer's blanks	15 00
15-200-page ledgers	16 80
1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
5,000 postal receipts	1 50
550 password circulars	5 25
18,000 copies March CARPEN- TER	343 00
extra for cover	108 50
100 Secretary order books	25 00
10 G. Sec.-T. rec books	6 25
1/2-ream wrapping paper	5 50
Electrotyping	2 50
Expressage	90
P stage on March CARPENTER	25 69
Printing 5,000 agitation cards	8 50
Engravings for March CARPENTER	41 00
Special writers for CARPENTER	29 50
A. O. Kittredge, special writer	45 00
Advertising commission	4 80
21 telegrams	10 29
Expressage on supplies, etc.	16 07
Postage	19 45
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for March	25 00
Quarterly rent of post-office box	3 00
Tax to the A. F. of L. (February)	66 67
Henry Lloyd organizing	4 50
Benj. Burniston, organizing	5 00
A. Cattermull,	5 55
W. E. Chambers,	8 45
J. D. Cowper,	25 00
Thos. Wilson,	14 00
E. F. Cummings,	15 00
James F. Grimes,	34 20
A. M. Swartz, investigating in Cleve- land	30 65
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	58 60
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Janitor	5 00
Stationery	1 55
Incidentals	2 32
D. C. of Pittsburgh, organizing	100 00
Benefits, Nos. 4081 to 4116	3,450 00
Total	\$5,054 70

Claims Approved in March, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4081.	Mrs. M. Carl	1	\$50 00
4082.	M. A. Calder	10	200 00
4083.	Mrs. A. L. Janson	10	50 00
4084.	Mrs. J. Kick	12	25 00
4085.	Mrs. L. Brandes	12	50 00
4086.	Mrs. M. Quevillon	21	50 00
4087.	J. Thomason	22	50 00
4088.	Wm. Berg	30	200 00
4089.	Jos. Hunter	43	200 00
4090.	F. W. Wittemeyer	44	50 00
4091.	Mrs. E. Winthrop	69	50 00
4092.	Mrs. M. Schiven	72	50 00
4093.	L. S. Larson	88	200 00
4094.	R. Visser	98	200 00
4095.	J. Hartrum	104	200 00
4096.	Mrs. E. Ashworth	113	50 00
4097.	Mrs. C. Moline	141	50 00
4098.	J. G. Griggs	151	200 00
4099.	R. S. Christie	160	50 00
4100.	Fred. Koch	166	100 00
4101.	Mrs. A. F. Hanna	161	50 00
4102.	Mrs. S. W. Rhodes	203	50 00
4103.	Mrs. M. E. Plumley	207	50 00
4104.	Chas. L. Spangler	227	200 00
4105.	Mrs. A. Steffen	228	50 00
4106.	John Kemther	258	200 00
4107.	Mrs. A. J. Perrin	281	25 00
4108.	Mrs. J. Weaver	301	50 00
4109.	T. Damon	304	50 00
4110.	Mrs. R. Muller	309	50 00
4111.	Albert Prince	309	20 00
4112.	E. Gloeckner	309	50 00
4113.	H. Spoerl	416	50 00
4114.	Mrs. C. Hoecke	457	50 00
4115.	Mrs. M. Mortenson	457	50 00
4116.	M. Neubauer	464	200 00
Total			\$3,450 00

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Quick Stairs.

From B. E. F., Little Rock, Ark.

I was very much interested in the diagram of quick stairs, presented a short time since by one of the correspondents of THE CARPENTER. In my readings of architectural books I have encountered modifications of the same general idea, some of which will undoubtedly be of interest to my fellow carpenters. One of these shows the space arranged in a manner more pleasing to the eye, at least, than that sug-

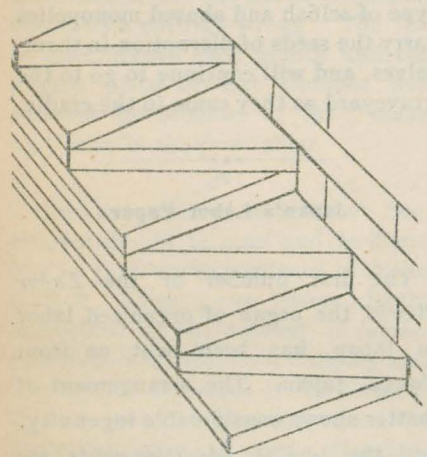


FIG. 1.

gested by the correspondent whose letter was published. Instead of three stringers being used only two are employed, the individual treads being adjusted by each alternate tread being cut diagonally across. This will be understood by an examination of the first of the sketches enclosed herewith.

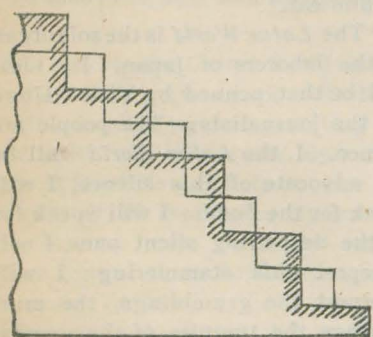
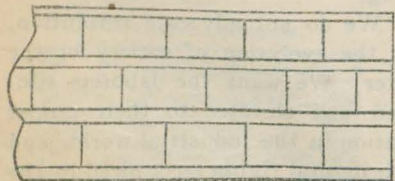


FIG. 2.

The second sketch shows stairs in elevation or section, and the third the same in plan, that are more nearly like those described by the correspondent whose letter has already been referred to. They differ from



his only in that a central or neutral section is provided, so arranged that two persons using the stairs at the same time and moving in opposite directions may readily pass. This is a condition not supplied by either of the other plans.

Cuts of Corner Posts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

DEAR SIR: Having noticed a request from T. S., of Paterson, N. J., in the November CARPENTER, '97, in reference to the cuts of corner posts in an inclined tank frame, and not having seen any answer to his query, I wish to refer him to two issues of THE CARPENTER in which I am sure he will find the desired information. Answers as to how to cut inclined square posts will be found in the issues of THE CARPENTER of August and September, 1895. The explanation given in the September number of that year is the simplest method that I know of. The bevel there obtained to cut the bottom of post being applied from the outer corner, will also cut the top by applying from the inner corner.

McK.

Shingling Hips.

From H. S. A., Clarksboro, Va.

Every carpenter who has had much to do with shingling roofs has his own idea of finishing the hips. I notice among mechanics of late less competition in really good methods than formerly prevailed. Apparently there is the disposition to get through

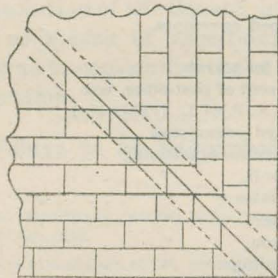


FIG. 1—SHINGLING HIP—PROCESS OF SHINGLING HIP OF ROOFS.

quickly, regardless of mechanical principles. I have tried almost every plan of finishing hips that I have heard of and what I am going to submit for the consideration of the readers of THE CARPENTER at the present time is the method that pleases me better than any other with which I am acquainted.

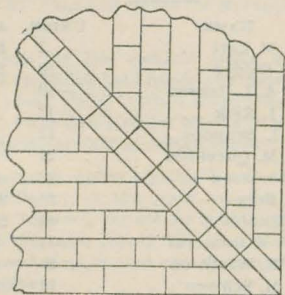


FIG. 2—THE WAY THE HIP LOOKS WHEN COMPLETED.

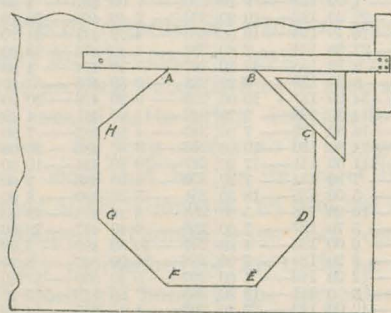
I first snap a line 4 inches from the hip on each side, as shown by the dotted lines in Fig. 1 of my sketches. Then in laying the several courses of shingles I bring the corner of the first shingle of each course to the line as shown. The tops of the shingle are then trimmed to correspond with the line. Finally, I shingle the hip itself, as shown in the second sketch. The hip shingles by this plan will lay square with the hip. The construction is such that there is no danger of curling up as is sometimes the case with other methods of finishing the hip. This plan is not

original with me, but, as before stated, I like it better than any other plan that I have tried. I may add in closing that I find that the best way to manage where hips are to be finished is to shingle the two opposite sides first and then line across from one corner to the other, thus securing uniformity.

Drawing an Octagon.

From S. T., Binghamton, N. Y.

There is no problem in mechanical drawing that affords the student a better conception of the use that may be made of the different instruments that he employs, than drawing an octagon when the length of a side is given, as shown in the accompanying sketch. Suppose that an octagon is to have a side 8 inches long. With the T square against one edge of the drawing board, draw the line A, B, equal to 8 inches, then with the triangle or set square of 45°, 45° and



90°, placed against the blade of the T-square as shown, bring the sloping side to the point B, and draw the line B, C, making the line from B to C, exactly 8 inches. Move the T-square down and slide the set square forward, and then along its vertical side draw the line C, D, making the distance from C to D, exactly 8 inches. Move the T-square further down, reverse the position of the set square from that shown in the drawing, and bringing the sloping side against the point D, strike D, E, making the distance from D, to E, exactly 8 inches. Move the T-square still further down bringing it against the point E, and draw the line E, F, making the distance from E, to F, exactly 8 inches. Complete the opposite side of the figure in the same general manner.

This is only one of the number of problems that can be similarly solved with these simple tools, and I suggest to those among the readers who are studying draughtsmanship, that experimentation in this regard will prove very advantageous to them.

Dentils Again.

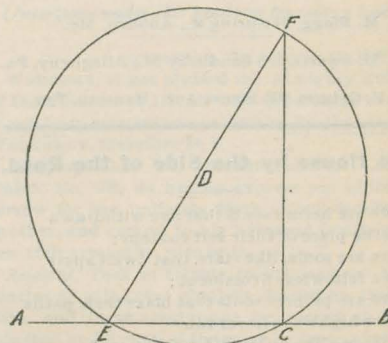
It is pleasing to note that at least one correspondent, N. E., of Hartford, Conn., is desirous of getting at the "Root" of the word "dentil." This is a very much abused word in America, even by those who know the origin of the word. I have seen it "dental," "dintle," "dentel," and "denttle," each one of which have "roots" other than in gums. As suggested by N. E., the real meaning of the word is a "tooth," and is described as a rectangular block, the length hanging vertically in relief in the bed moulds of the cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian and composite orders

of architecture. According to Vitruvius, a dentil's breadth should be half its length, and the interval (METOCHE) between them two-thirds of their breadth. This rule should always be adhered to to obtain the finest results. This arrangement gives them the appearance of a row of teeth; hence the name "dentil." In French, *denticule*, from *dent*, a tooth or notch, pronounced, dang-tee koohl. In the German it is *zahnschnitt zahn*, a tooth and *schnitt*, a cut or cutting—pronounced tzahn-shnit.—F. T. H.

Drawing a Perpendicular with a Straight Edge and Dividers.

From S. O. P., Hartford, Conn.

I have been a careful student of books and the articles printed in various papers on mechanical drawing for many years past. I am always interested in what is said about testing drawing instruments, such as



the T-square, the drawing board, triangles, etc., because I know how serious a thing it is to use a drawing made with tools that are not correct. These same remarks apply as well to testing the steel square. It is a very serious matter indeed to do framing or to attempt to work out problems of any kind with a square which is not square.

What is wanted in every case is an absolutely correct right angle by which to compare or test the tools. How such an angle can be drawn with no other instruments than a pair of compasses and a straight edge is shown in the diagram which I enclose. Draw the line A B and at convenience establish the point C, above which the perpendicular C, F is to be erected. Spread the compasses to any convenient space and using C as a center, cut the horizontal line A, B in the point E. Then from C and E as centers describe short arcs, which, intersecting, will give the point D as the centre of a circle which if drawn will pass through the points E and C. From D as center, with D, E, as radius, describe the circle. From E, through the center D, draw the line E, F, producing it until it cuts the circle in the point F, then from F draw a straight line to C; then the angle E, C, F will be a right angle. Its accuracy will be absolute, provided always that the work has been correctly done. It is to be remarked that only fine points should be used. Chisel pointed pencils are to be preferred over those that are blunt or sharpened in the ordinary fashion. The greatest care should be taken to avoid any error due to carelessness or lack of precision. The larger the circle is made all other things being equal, the less will be the measure of the inaccuracy.

Gable Roof with Angular Pediments Forming Valleys.

Find the lengths of rafters and the bevels required for the construction of an ordinary roof, with angular pediments forming valleys. The gable rafters are A, B, 6, and 3, 5, 8: U, 4, x , is one pair of rafters drawn the required height and width to form the pediment. 7, 9 and 10, is the plan of pediment rafters with the ridge board in place. U, V, and x , O, are the valley lines, from which set off x , 1, the thickness of the valley rafters. At right angles to U, V, draw V, H.; at right angles to x , O, draw O, M; make V, H, and O, M, each equal 11, T, or 12, B; connect H, U; also M, x ; on A, as centre, with A, B; as radius, mark the arc

x , 1, parallel to Z, Y; parallel to Z, S, draw 1, 3. If the top of the valley rafter is left square, then its length will be x , M, but if it is to be backed, its length will be Y, L. To back the rafter remove the wood Y, x , L, M, along the edge Y, O, to nothing at the edge Z, q ; through q , draw R, N, parallel to M, O; draw N, P, at right angles to x , M; make N, P, equal R, q ; connect P, M; then the bevel at M, with the angle N, M, P, will be the top bevel on the square edge of the valley rafter; the plumb bevel is at the angle N, M, O; and the foot bevel is at x . If the top of the valley rafter is left square, then the edge 1, q , will be below the plane of the roof, the distance 2, 3; therefore the jack rafters that join the valley rafter on the side i , q , must be raised above that edge a height equal to 2, 3; T,

edge of plate, as M, N, in Fig. 4; M, will be the point of measurement at the edge of the plate, and L, M, the height above the plate, which like K, J, of Fig. 3, must be the same for all the rafters resting on the plate.

Fig. 5.—To construct a pentagon on a given line, as A, B, which divide at K, square up from it and B; take B, as centre, and A, radius; draw the circle cutting at L, with same centre and K, radius; draw circle cutting at N; join it and L; draw from B, par-

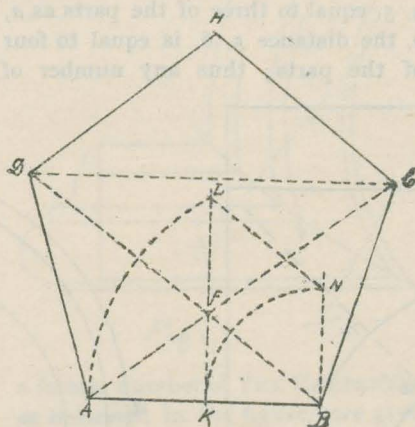


FIG. 5.

allel with N, L; this having cut at F, gives a point through which draw from A; make F, C, D, equal A, B; join C, B, and D, A; draw from C, parallel with B, D; draw from D, parallel with A, C, cutting at H, which completes the pentagon by parallels.

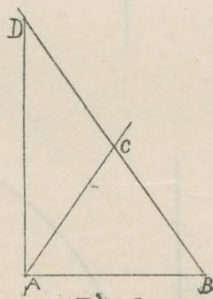


FIG. 6.

Fig. 6.—Represents a perpendicular or right angle. This can be done off-hand and correctly with a two foot rule. For example, suppose A, B, the edge of a board, and it is required to draw a line across its surface that shall be at a right angle with the edge. Take any point, say A; draw a line at any angle, say A, C; lay the rule on and mark any number of inches, say 5; then make C, B, 5 inches, extend the line, and make B, D, measure 10 inches. Then A, D, is the perpendicular required.

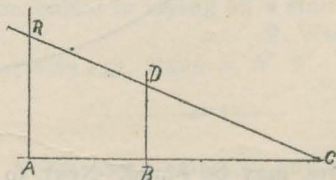


FIG. 7.

Fig. 7.—Is a scale by which the side of any octagon may be obtained with great nicety, the square being given. Let A, C, be 3 inches, and the perpendicular A, R, be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. From C, draw a line through R. Now suppose B, C, one side of a square, say 35 feet; draw the perpendicular B, D, which is one side of the octagon. The scale may be 6 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches or 12 and 5 inches, and so on.

HENRY COOK.

Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust his own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

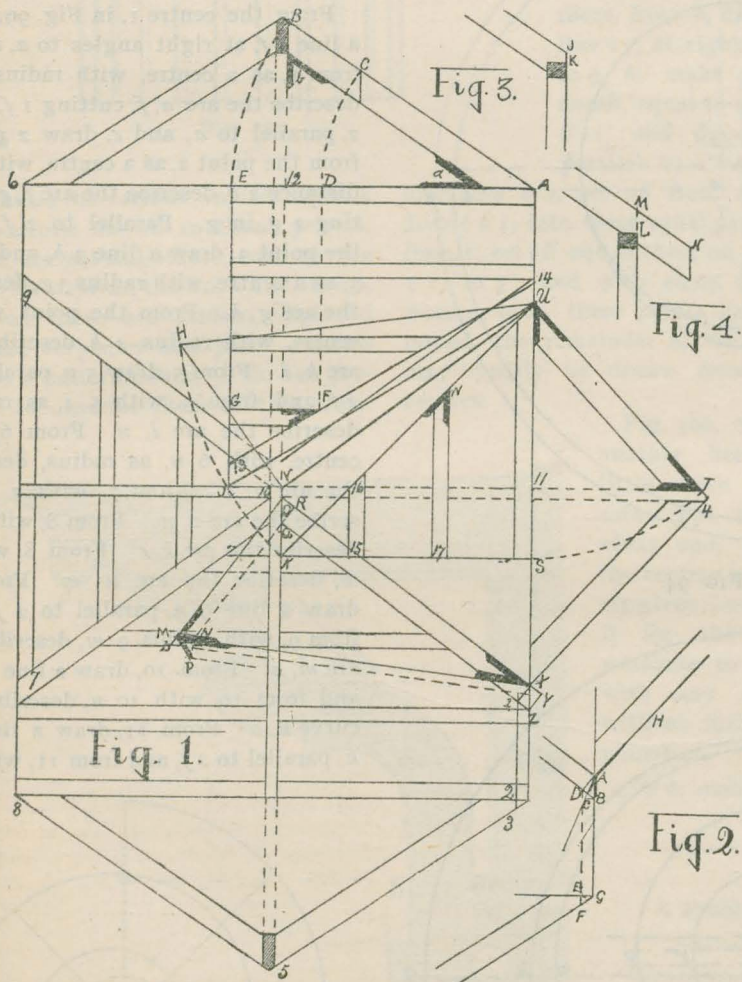
ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.



B, E; from E, parallel to A, U, draw E, J; in U, as centre, with U, H, as radius, mark the arc H, J, K; from J, draw J, U, the inside position line of the valley rafter; parallel to J, U, set off 13, 14, equal to the thickness of the rafter; space and draw the rafters from the centre J, to E, as shown. By drawing these rafters against the position line 13, 14, the neat length and top bevel of each is obtained. The plumb bevel for all the rafters from G, to E, is at B. A, is the foot bevel for these rafters resting on the plate; from F, draw F, D, parallel to J, E; on A, as centre, with A, D, as radius, draw D, C, then B, C, shows how the jack rafter F, G, requires to be cut. On U, as centre, with U, T, as radius, mark the arc T, S; from S, draw S, K, at right angles to S, U; connect K, U; space the rafters on the ridge line S, K, and draw their positions parallel to S, U, as shown at 15, 16, 17, W, and S, U; these give the neat length and top bevel (w) of the rafters forming a side of the pediment; continue O, x , to Y, indefinitely; from Z, draw Z, Y, at right angles to x , O; from x , draw

is the plumb cut of all the rafters forming the pediment; U, is the foot bevel of the rafters resting on the plate.

Fig. 2.—To find the bevels required to set the foot of pediment rafters on the top of the valley rafters. The pitch of the rafter at A, and F, and the position of the valley rafter B, D, is the same as 5, 3, Z, 1, and x , 4, of Fig. 1. If the top of the valley rafter is backed the angle H, A, B, will be the foot bevel. From B, draw B, C, at right angles to A, G; make B, C, equal E, F; connect A, C; if the top of the valley rafter is left square (not backed), then the foot bevel will be the angle H, A, C. When the foot of the pediment rafters are to be set on the top of the valley rafters, then at Fig. 1, the thickness of rafter must be placed on the other side of the valley lines x , O, and U, V.

Fig. 3.—The length of rafters that rest on the plate is drawn for the outer edge of the plate, which point is at J; J, K, is the height, usually raised 3 or 4 inches above the plate at the foot of the rafters; sometimes the rafters are required to project beyond the

Curves as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—IX.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

IN this chapter I continue the paper on volutes and scrolls, so that all classes and sorts may be provided for.

Fig. 93 exhibits a scroll having an elliptical appearance, though constructed altogether with the compass. Let a, b , be the height of the scroll, or largest diameter; divide this into eight equal parts, c, d, e, f, g, h , and i . Divide the third and fourth of

which forms the eye of the scroll. Divide a, b , into eight equal parts. From a , set off one of these to the point 1, in the line b, a . Through 1, draw at right angles to a, b , the line 1, 2, and make 1, 2, equal to a, i . Through 2, parallel to a, b , draw the line 2, 3, and make 2, 3, equal to two of the parts in a, b , or twice that of a, i . From 3, draw parallel to 1, 2, the line 3, 4, and make 3, 4, equal to 2, 3. From 4, draw parallel to 2, 3, the line 4, 5, and make the distance 4, 5, equal to three of the parts as a, b , the distance 5, 6, is equal to four of the parts; thus any number of

volute. Set off from G , to h , and from the centre 5, describe the arc h, i , from 4, the arc i, j , and from 3, the arc j, k , and we get a parallel line of the scroll.

A scroll of another kind is shown at Fig. 95. This may be employed as a volute for an Ionic capital ornament, or for the termination of a hand-rail over a curtail stop. It is drawn as follows: If for a rail, let a, b , be the breadth of rail; set off this four times on the line a, c , to e . Divide the distance between a , and c , into two equal parts, in the point d . Divide d, a , or d, c , into equal parts, one

9, and 11, 12, by lines parallel to e, f , thus completing the internal squares. The corners of these taken and numbered in succession, commencing from the point 1, will be the centres from which the quadrants of circles forming the curve of the scroll are described, the operations being as follows: The numbers of the centres being taken from Fig. 96, which is drawn to a larger scale in order to allow of the figures being readily seen.

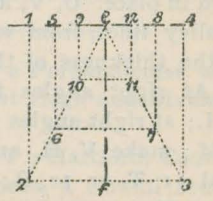


FIG. 96.

From the centre 1, in Fig. 99, draw a line 1 f , at right angles to a, c , and from 1, as a centre, with radius 1 a , describe the arc a, f , cutting 1 f , from 2, parallel to a , and c , draw 2 g , and from the point 2, as a centre, with the distance 2 b , describe the arc f, g , cutting 2 g , in g . Parallel to 2 f , from the point 3, draw a line 3 h , and from 3, as a centre, with radius 3 g , describe the arc g, h . From the point 4, as a centre, with radius 4 h , describe the arc h, i . From 5, draw 5 n , parallel to 2 f , and from 5, with 5 i , as radius, describe the arc i, u . From 6, as a centre, with 6 u , as radius, describe the arc u, v . From 7, with 7 v , describe the arc v, w . From 8, with 8 s , describe the arc k, c . From 8, with 8 w , describe the arc w, m . From 9, draw a line 9 n , parallel to 2 f , and from 9, with radius 9 m , describe the arc m, n . From 10, draw a line 10 o , and from 10, with 10 n , describe the curve n, o . From 11, draw a line 11 k parallel to 2 f , and from 11, with 11

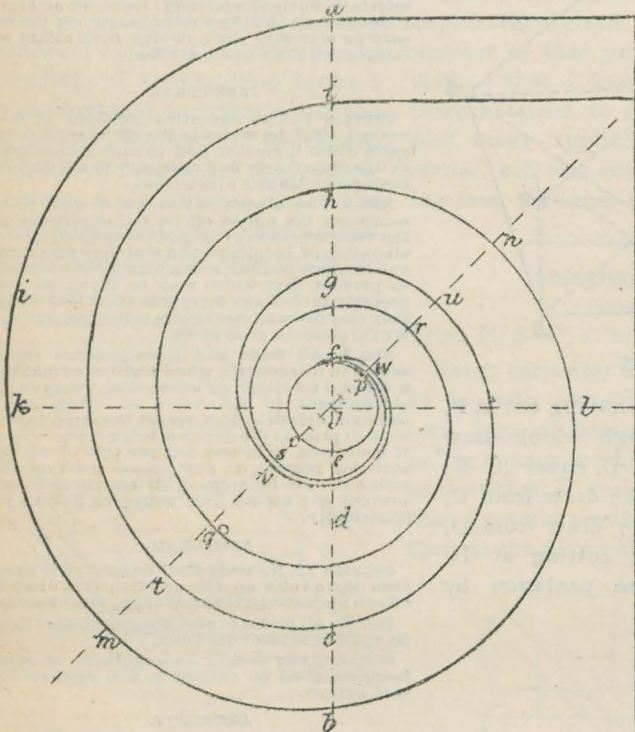


FIG. 93.

these, as e, f , into two equal parts in the point j , and from this as a centre describe, with radius j, e , the circle j, e , forming the eye of the scroll. Draw the line k, l , and divide the quadrant k, b , into two equal parts in the point m , and draw m, j , produced to n . Divide the diameter, as o, p , of the circle j, e , on the same line, into six equal parts, then from the point p , or sixth point, as centre, with the distance p, l, a , describe the semi circle a, m , cutting m, n . Then from the point o , as centre, with o, m , as radius, describe the semi circle m, n . Then from the fifth point in m, o, p , with the distance 5 n , describe the semi circle n, q ; then from the point 1, with the distance 1 q , describe the semi circle q, z . From the fourth point, with 4 r , the semi-circle r, s , and from the second point join s , by an arc with the eye. Next set off from a , to i , and from point p , as centre, with p, i , describe the arc p, t ; from point o , with o, t , describe the semi circle t, u ; from the fifth point in o, p , with 5 w , the semi circle u, v ; from point 1, with 1 v , the semi-circle v, w ; and from the fourth point join w , by an arc to the eye.

This form of scroll was frequently used by the Romans, and is really a very handsome one when properly described. The Greeks seldom used the compass in forming curves of this kind; their artists were so trained of eye and hand that the use of compass was almost unnecessary.

Another style of "volute spiral" is exhibited at Fig. 94, which is frequently used in classic architecture. Let a, b , be the radius of the circle

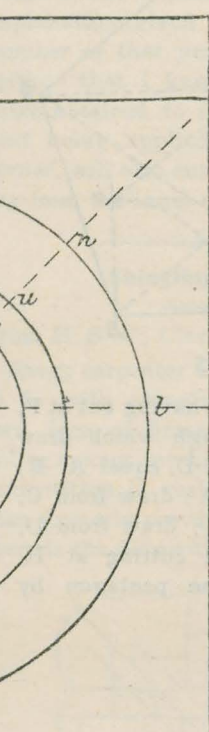


FIG. 94.

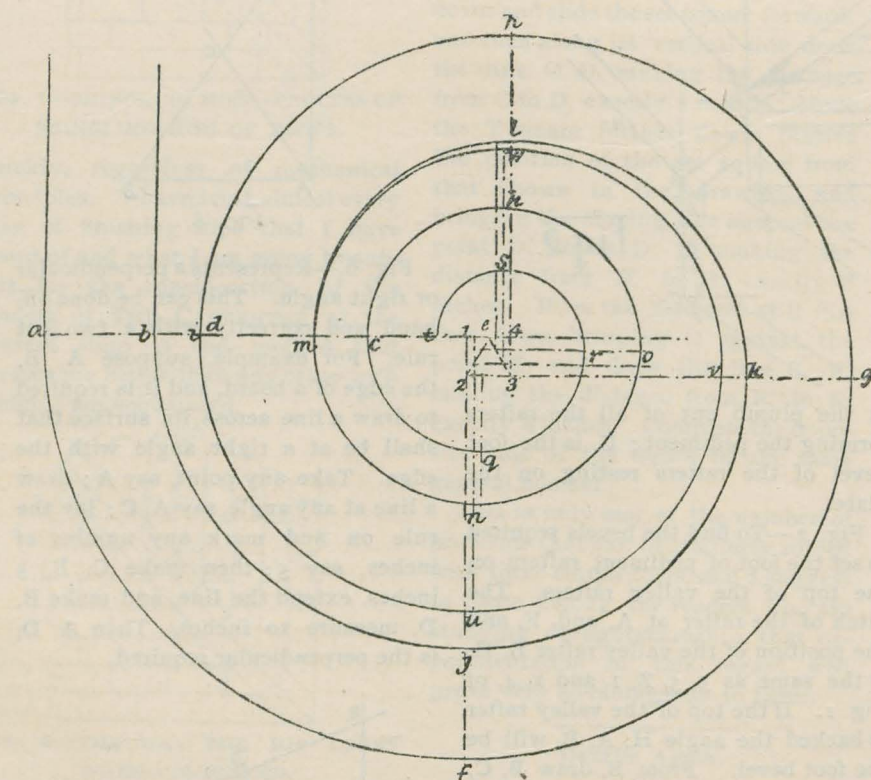


FIG. 95.

centres may be found. Next, to describe the arcs forming the curve of the scroll. From the point 1, as a centre, with 1 b , as radius, describe the arc b, c , cutting a line drawn from 1, at right angles to a, b . From point 2, as a centre, with the distance 2 c , as radius, describe the arc c, d , cutting the line $d, 2$, drawn parallel to a, b . From the point 3, as a centre with distance 3 d , describe the arc d, e , cutting the line 3, e . From the point 4, as centre, with distance 4 e , describe the arc e, f , which in the example completes the outline of the

more than the number of revolutions the scroll is designed to contain; in this example it is three, so divide the parts d, e , into four equal parts; take half of one of these parts and set it off from the point e , on either side to the point 1 and 4; draw e, f , 1, 2, and 4, 3, parallel to each other, and make 2, 3, equal to 1, 4, thus completing the square. Join $e, 2, e, 3$, and divide $e, 2$, or $e, 3$, into the same number of equal parts as there are to be revolutions in the scroll, as three in the points 10, 6; 11, 7. Join 6, 7; 10, 11, by lines parallel to 2, 3, and 6, 5; 7, 8; 10,

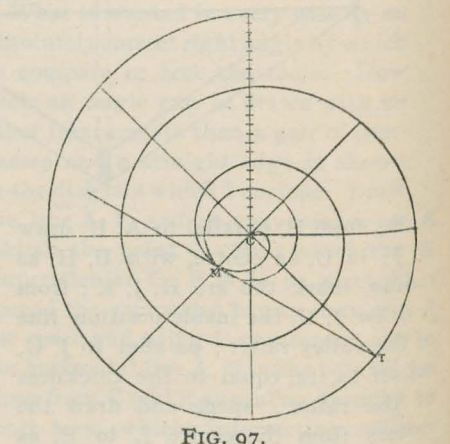


FIG. 97.

o as radius, describe the arc o, k . From 12, with 12 k , describe k, c . The arc c, q , is described from 9; the arc q, r , from point 10; the arc r, s , from point 11; and arc s, t , from 12. From centre 1, with 12 as radius, describe the arc b, j ; from centre 2, with 2 j , the arc j, k ; from centre 3, the arc k, l , and from centre 4, the short arc running into w, m .

There is a peculiar scroll called the *spiral of Archimedes* (see Fig. 97), named so because Archimedes invented it. The theory of it is, that if the arc passed over by the radii be always in a given ratio to the difference of the ordinates, the spiral is then *Archimedean*. Therefore to construct an Archimedean spiral, we need only to draw lines forming equal angles around the centre, and fix

upon one of these lines as the greatest ordinate; which being determined, divide it into as many equal parts as the number of revolutions intended, and sub-divide each part into as many smaller equal parts as the number of angles; make the second or next ordinate one part less; the third two parts less, the fourth three parts less, etc., than the first, and draw the curve through these points.

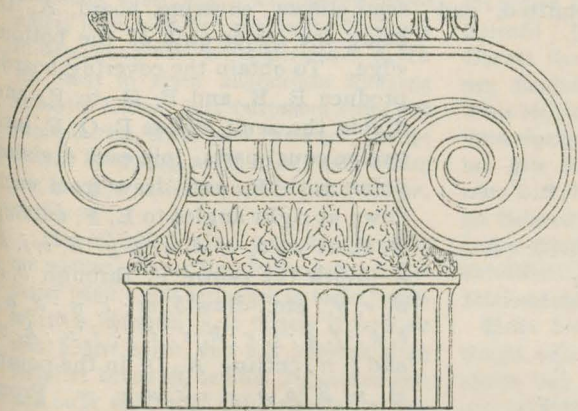


FIG. 98.

From the examples already given, the intelligent workman will be able to find and adapt one to fill almost any requirement he may be called upon to fill. In closing on the series of scrolls I show at Fig. 98, an Ionic capital, drawn from a Greek example, showing the application of the volute to this beautiful order of architecture.

In selecting these examples I have culled from Chambers, Nicholson, Benjamin and Givilt, all of whom are standard authorities.

In Fig. 99, I show a design for a bracket formed with a few simple curves. Let a, b , be the height of the bracket, 3 feet being full size. Divide a, b , into three equal parts; through the first of these, from b , draw the line $1c$, at right angles to a, b ; make a, d , in depth, equal to one-half b , and draw d, e , parallel to $1c$. With

distances $b/2$, set off from d , to f , divide $b/2$ into three equal parts, and from 1 , set off one of these on the line $1c$, to g ; and with same distance from g , to h ; these points being obtained, the remainder of the curves may readily be drawn from these centres.

Besides the various volutes, spirals and scrolls shown in these papers, there are several others, such as the *hyperbolic spiral*, the *helix* and others, but as these are seldom employed by the carpenter and joiner—unless he be a patternmaker—I do not propose to describe them at this time.

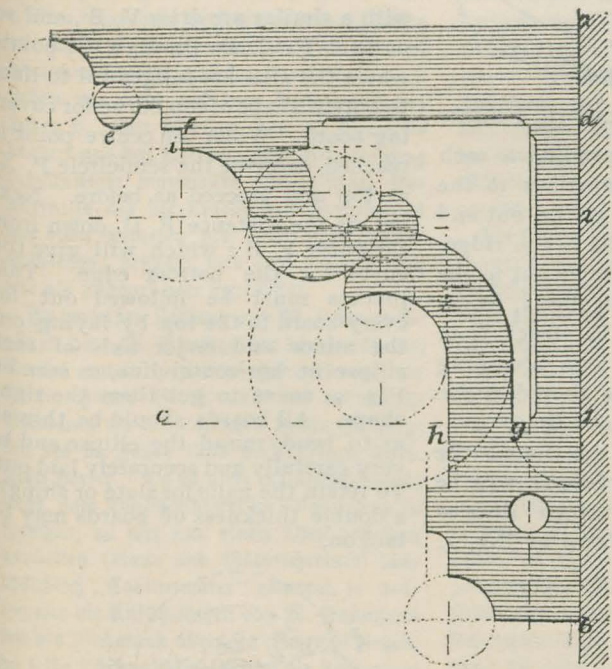


FIG. 99.

Fig. 100, exhibits another bracket a little more complicated than the previous one, but, as the centres and lines are given, I will leave it for the young workman to wrestle with and describe without further explanation.

(To be continued.)

A Problem.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Editor CARPENTER:

If a man wishing to fit a piece of board snugly against the sides A, B, finds that the piece he has is so long that it strikes the side B, C, seven inches from B, is there any

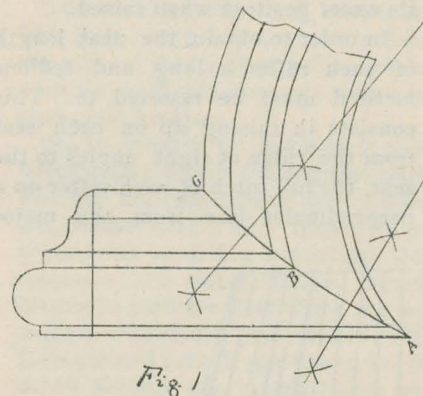
way of determining the exact amount to be cut off without measuring the distance A to B?

INK WELL.

GALVESTON, TEX.—United States Government engineers here on fortifications cut wages five cents per hour on the 11th inst. Organized labor is making a strong fight through the A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., against this reduction.

To Find the Intersecting Joint Between a Straight and a Circular Moulding.

Let Fig. 1 represent a corner of a panel with moulding drawn in. Now it is evident that the joint will lie in a segment of a circle, the centre of which is to be found. To find the centre of a circle in which the joint will lie, take three points, as A, B, and C, and proceed as per rule given in



a former number of THE CARPENTER, as indicated in the figure here given. The lines will meet outside the limits of this sketch.

R. WHITE.

A Simple and Quick Way to Divide a Given Line Into any Given Number of Equal Spaces.

Let A, B, Fig. 2, be the given line, and 13 the given number of spaces. Draw A, C, indefinitely at right

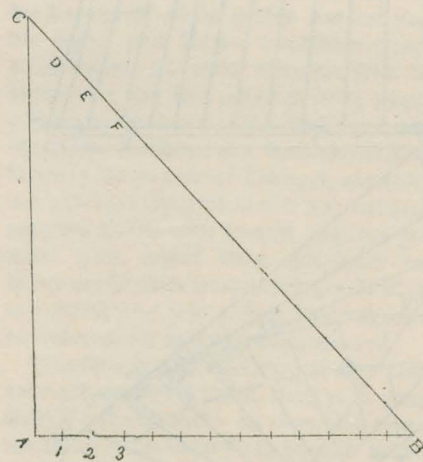


FIG. 2.

angles to A, B, with one end of rule at B, swing the rule until the 13th convenient equal space—say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch—strikes the line A, C. Prick off the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch spaces along edge of rule, as d, e, f , etc., and through these points draw parallel to A, C, cutting the line A, B, at 1, 2, 3, etc. This rule is convenient in laying off a staircase.

R. WHITE.

Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

NOAH was a calamity howler, and the bones of the men who laughed at him have helped to make the phosphate beds out of which fertilizers are now dug for the market.—Henry D. Lloyd.

THE Supreme Court at Boston has decided that the law forbidding the fraudulent use of trade union labels protects such trades unions as well as merchants, and that manufacturers must stop unauthorized use of Union labels, as well as counterfeits of them.

Postal Savings Banks.

WHEREAS, It has come to our notice through the public press that there has been or is likely to be a bill introduced in Congress establishing a postal savings banks; and

WHEREAS, We believe that such a bank would largely benefit the mechanics and laborers; and

WHEREAS, Such benefit to mechanics and laborers is a benefit to the whole community; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 212, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Carpenters and Joiners of America, at its regular meeting held March 8, 1898, do hereby petition our representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to further such legislation that is now pending or may hereafter be introduced for the establishment of a postal savings bank; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions with the seal of this local attached, be sent to our Senators and Congressmen.

C. E. DODGE,
Rec. Sec.



(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 15, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

Over a year ago I wrote you favoring universal and uniform sick benefits in the U. B. I am glad others are agitating for the same object. I am now fifteen years a member, and I observe the Unions in Michigan are falling off for want of something to bind them closer together. I think a general uniform benefit, and uniform benefit features will induce men to come in and remain after they join. Of course, that carries with it uniform dues in all local Unions alike. I would favor an increase of the wife funeral benefit, and a reduction of the member's funeral benefit.

There should be something done to give more benefits to aged members who come in after they are 50 years of age. I was a member of a Carpenters' Union in Manchester, Eng., thirty years ago, and have been a Union man ever since. It is useless to hold conventions if something is not done to unify the organizations and bring uniform features. I hope other brothers will give their views.

M. R.

Bay City, Mich.



To Frame a Roof with an Elliptic Plan and Straight Ridge.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

READERS of THE CARPENTER will find in this article a roof which is of unusual shape and entirely different from the forms generally found on ordinary buildings, and though this form of roof is not by any means original, I have never yet seen its lines or laying out published, even in the most advanced works on carpentry or building construction. I have no doubt, therefore, that the advanced student of framing will find in it something worthy of his attention.

depth and thickness must be placed to the right and left sides of this line.

The dotted lines to the left conveying the points on the plate on plan to the same on the elevation, will show how they correspond, and I would draw similar dotted lines from the ridge on plan to the ridge on elevation where it is not liable to confuse the diagram and render it difficult to understand. The plan shows the seat or plan of each rafter, and the elevation its exact position when raised.

In order to obtain the neat length of each rafter a long and tedious method must be resorted to. This consists in raising up on each seat from the ridge at right angles to the seat, the full pitch of each rafter on a perpendicular line from the major

for opposite sides. The sides of the roof will be twisted but not ungraceful, and the laying out will be found to be very slow and tedious, requiring great care, close attention and accuracy.

Coming now to the manner of covering this roof, I would state that this might be done in either of two ways: First, by boarding it vertically; or second, by boarding it horizontally. If the first method is adopted every second rafter may be omitted, and

the widths of the top and bottom ends being equal to those shown on the plan, and the length or height equal to the lengths of the rafters.

If it be the preference of the carpenter to cover his roof horizontally I would recommend him to follow the method which I illustrate at Fig. 3, where A, B, C, D, is the original elevation of the roof and A, D, the major axis of the plate, E, F, being the major axis of the top edge of the first semi-ellipse covering board, A, D, being the major axis of the bottom edge. To obtain the covering boards produce E, B, and F, C, to P, and divide the semi ellipse E, Q, F, into twelve equal parts. Join each division point with F, and draw from each down at right angles to E, F, cutting E, F, at a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l. With the centre F, through b, c, d, e, f, etc., draw b, m; c, n; d, o; e, p; f, q; g, r; h, s; i, t; j, u; k, v, and l, w, cutting A, D, in the points m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w. From these points draw lines down perpendicular to A, D, cutting the semi-ellipse A, X, D. Now to obtain the curve of the covering board which will bend over A, E, F, D. From P, draw P, Z, square to P, C, and make P, Y, equal to L, i, at elliptic curve. Make P, V, equal to K, 2, and so on up to G, Q. Next with F, as centre and F, i, as radius describe the arc at F, and from Y, at top draw Y, A', tangent to the arc similarly from V, and with a similar arc draw V, B', and so on to Z, F. Draw through the points where the arcs are tangential to lines to obtain shape of top curve for covering board. When the centre point is reached, describe the semicircle P, X, at top and proceed as before. Next set off the distance F, D, down from the curve F, B 2 which will give the curve for the bottom edge. This process must be followed out for every board to the top by laying out the minor and major axis of each ellipse at horizontal line, as seen on Fig. 2, so as to get them the right shape. All boards should be thin so as to bend round the ellipse and be very carefully and accurately laid out. To retain the nails for slate or shingle a double thickness of boards may be laid on.

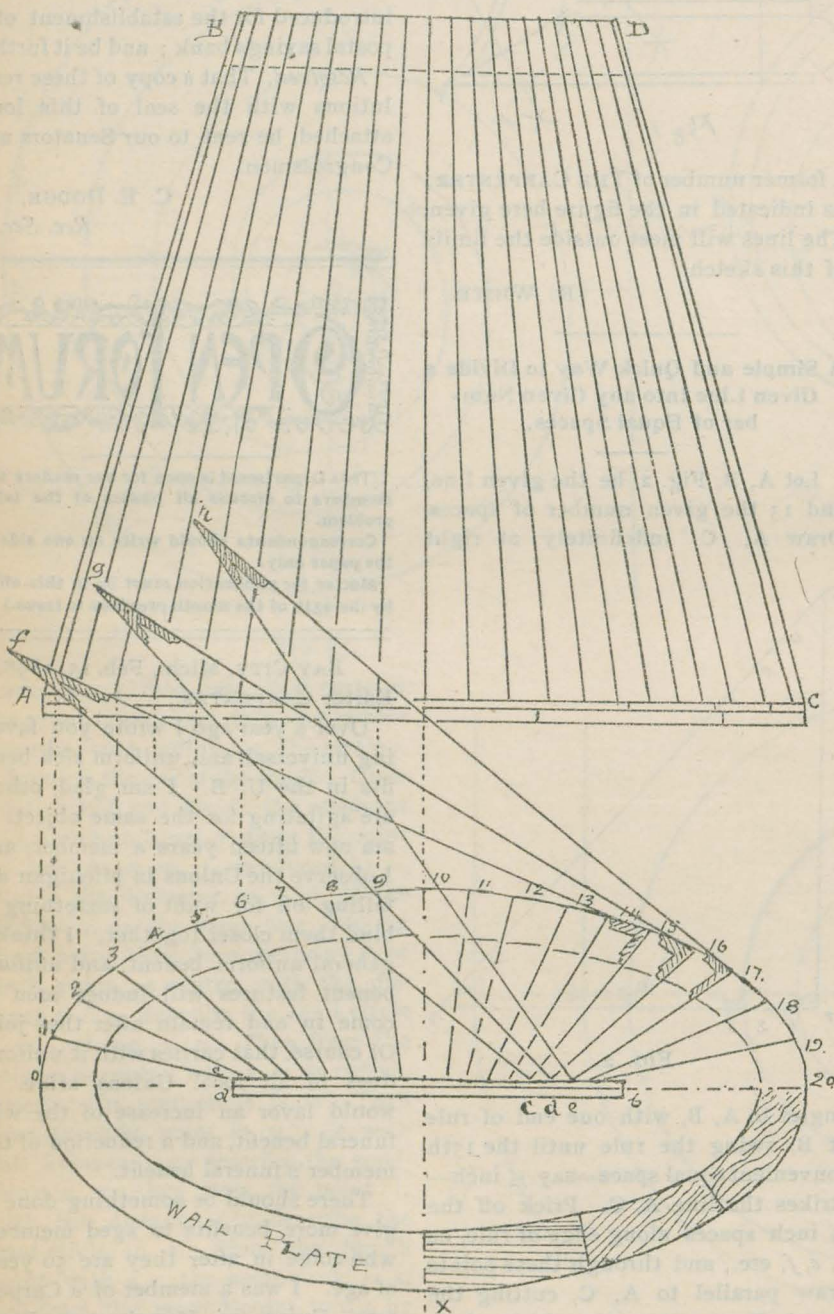


FIG. 1—PLAN AND ELEVATION OF ROOF $\frac{1}{4}$ IN. SCALE.

Coming then to a consideration of our roof we find that its plan or plate as seen at Fig. 1, is elliptical, as o, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc. The length or major axis of the roof plan o, 20 is 16 feet, and its width on the minor axis is 8 feet at a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch = 1 foot. The ridge is 8 feet long. The 21 rafters radiate, and are spaced 2 feet on centers on the wall plate and are similarly divided up on the ridge. The rafters o a, and 20 b, on the plan are A, B, and C, D, on the elevation above and each line, as 1 c, on plan is represented by a sloping line of the elevation. I would here state that each line as delineated simply indicates the centre line of each rafter so that the measured

axis, as c, f; d, g, and e, h. Then join h 16, g 15, and f 14, on the periphery or plate, which will give the neat length of the rafters which will stand over the seats c 14, d 15, and e 16, with their required top and bottom bevels, represented in the engraving. This same process must be done for all the rafters to the right of the center line from 10 to 20; and a similar set must be laid out for the left side on the bottom, to space round from o to x. In a like manner the set from 10 to o will require to have a duplicate set to be spaced out from x to 20. The bottom bevels at the plate and top bevels at ridge will likewise be of a different cut, for each rafter, and will be right and left handed

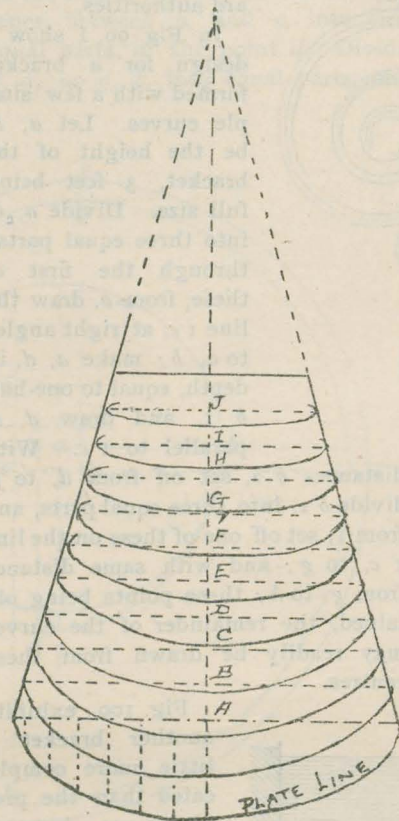


FIG. 2—CURVES FOR ELLIPTIC SWEEPS elliptic sweeps corresponding to each ellipse as the roof diminishes to the top, will require to be gotten out and nailed in from the plate to the ridge. These will need to be sawn out to the several sweeps seen in Fig. 2, which will each require to be struck from each major and minor axis, according to their diminution as they decrease in width from A to J, at Fig. 2.

When the sweeps are found the diminishing covering boards will be almost similar to the centre lines of the rafters, as laid down at Fig. 1,

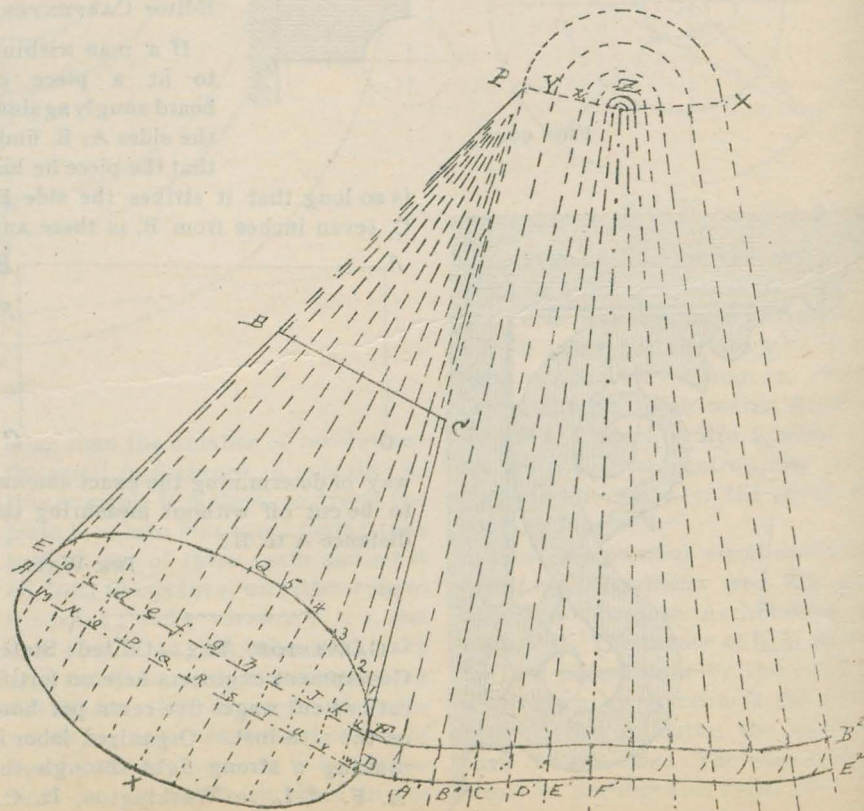


FIG. 3—METHOD OF OBTAINING HORIZONTAL COVERING BOARDS.

For Our German Readers.

Die Stellung des deutschen Handwerkers im amerikanischen Kunstgewerbe.

Mit dieser Ueberschrift erschien im Sonntagsblatt der „N. Y. Staatszeitung“ vom 6. Februar ein Artikel, unterschrieben von einem Herrn S. Hartmann, welcher sich mehr lobend als tadelnd über angeführtes Thema äußert, schließlich jedoch mit der Mahnung endet, daß gründliche Reformen nötig seien, falls der anhaltende Stillstand in Erzeugung von kunstgewerblichen Arbeiten nicht in einen allgemeinen Rückgang ausarten sollte. Herr Hartmann nennt uns zugleich eine Reihe von Ursachen, welche solchen Rückgang verschulden, und wollen wir hier jene derselben, welche uns betreffen, anführen.

„Augenblicklich leidet das Kunstgewerbe am meisten von der Unzufriedenheit der Arbeiter selbst. Sie verlangen in dieser sprichwörtlich schlechten Zeit kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne, und das unvermeidliche Resultat davon ist, daß sich die großen Firmen mehr und mehr auf Importation verlassen.“ Dieser Passus schließt einen solchen Grad von abschätziger Entstellung und Mangel an Logik in sich, daß man gezwungen ist, das Kunstverständnis des S. H. ernstlich in Zweifel zu ziehen.

Zu Pauperlöhnen bei langer Arbeitszeit schaffen, soll also die notwendige Reform bilden, deren das Kunstgewerbe zu seiner Hebung und fernerer Entwicklung bedarf. Wie herrlich kann da der Sinn für Ethik, Ästhetik, wie die Befriedigung an einer schöpferischen Leistung zur Geltung kommen!

Eine ungeahnte Perspektive entrollt sich da vor unseren Augen für die Zukunft des deutsch-amerikanischen Kunstgewerbes. Doch stehen wir nicht auf dem Standpunkt des Herrn S. Wir erlauben uns, die Unzufriedenheit und das Streben nach Befriedigung vernünftiger materieller wie geistiger Bedürfnisse als die Quelle des Fortschrittes auf allen Gebieten des öffentlichen Lebens anzusehen; deshalb, und nur deshalb sind wir als Lohnarbeiter organisiert.

In derselben Zeitung vom 20. Februar ergängt Herr W. Baumgarten den erwähnten Artikel unter speziellem Hinweis auf die Firma Hertter Bros. und mit besonderer Betonung der künstlerischen Leistungsfähigkeit des im Jahre 1883 verstorbenen Christian Hertter. Da es nicht in unserer Absicht liegt, vom Kunsthandwerk im Allgemeinen zu sprechen, da wir nur einen Teil desselben darstellen (Bau- und Möbelschreiner) lan- desüblich „Cabinetmaker“ genannt, so wollen wir die Ausführungen von W. Baumgarten als Fachmann allein in Betracht ziehen, da selbe sich ausschließlich um die Leistungen von Ch. Hertter drehen. An Ch. Hertter's Verdienst und Lob soll kein Zoll verkürzt werden—Ehre, wem Ehre gebührt—aber wo bleibt denn das Verdienst der „Arbeiter?“ Wenn auch W. Baumgarten nicht so kurzfristig ist, die Bedürfnislosigkeit als Sporn für höhere Leistung anzusehen, so zeigt sich in seinen wohlgemeinten Ausführungen das charakteristische Merkmal beinahe aller „Vorgelegten“, die Arbeiter als „Niedre“ zu behandeln.

Als wenn ein Heerführer ohne Armee denkbar wäre!

Herr Baumgarten kommt zu dem Schluß: „Möge eine gütige Vorsehung der amerikanischen Kunst-Industrie bald einen ähnlichen Führer (Ch. Hertter) beschicken.“

Wir sind der Ansicht, daß dieser Wunsch auch an Einseitigkeit leidet, glauben sogar, daß es auch an sogenannten Führern keinen Mangel hätte, wenn die Verhältnisse solche Entfaltung zuließen, mit anderen Worten, wenn nicht auch auf dem Gebiete des Kunstgewerbes die Kapitalmacht den Ausschlag für die Richtung gäbe, der Geldsack, der Alles profituriert.

Die Herren Unternehmer, Arbeitgeber, haben auch, wie wir genau beweisen können,

ihr gehörig Theil dazu beigetragen, das Kunsthandwerk in Verruf zu bringen.

Eine kürzlich stattgehabte Versammlung unterzeichneter Union beauftragte ein Committee, zur Wahrung ihres Charakters eine öffentliche Erklärung abzugeben, in der die Interessenten auf die in unserem Gewerbe eingerissenen Schäden und Mißbräuche aufmerksam gemacht werden sollten, um so zu verhindern, daß wir nicht als der schuldige Theil gelten, sondern die Wahrheit an's Licht komme.

Während festgestellt ist, daß, wenn die für unsere Organisation (Cabinetmaker) in Betracht kommenden Firmen (Custom Shops) ihre bei gutem Preise übernommenen Kontrakte oder Privat-Bestellungen, sowie die Arbeiten für Staat und Stadt, in ihren eigenen Shops herstellen ließen, wie es der gute Glaube der Auftraggeber ist, so wäre statt eines Drittels unserer Mitglieder die Gesamtzahl—an Tausend zählend—in solchen Shops in Arbeit, wo die wöchentliche Arbeitszeit 53 Stunden beträgt, bei einem Minimallohn von 32 Cents die Stunde.

Wenn bewußte Firmen die Taktik und Praxis vom verstorbenen Ch. Hertter nachahmen und befolgen wollten, der hunderte von geschickten Arbeitern fast ständig beschäftigte, wie auch stete Fühlung mit allen Branchen seines Geschäftes hatte, so ständen nicht, wie jetzt, z. B. Hertter's Shop, Monate, nein, jahrelang beinahe ganz leer. Werden hier in New York vielleicht zur Zeit keine kostspieligen Arbeiten aufgeführt? Werden keine Kunstmöbel verlangt oder abgesetzt? Genug von beiden, aber wie!

Unter dem Vorwande, daß die Arbeiten im eigenen Shop von Unionleuten hergestellt werden, wird selbe importirt und imitiert. Die Magazine solcher Firmen sind mit minderwertigen, das Auge täuschenden, schlecht konstruirtem Schund angefüllt, ob selber aus Paris, Italien oder aus hiesigen Scabshops kommt, ist gleichgültig. Der Zweck ist die Täuschung und Uebervorteilung. Dieser kurzfristigen Krämerpolitik verdanken wir den Untergang der deutsch-amerikanischen Möbelschreiner mit ihrer Begleiterschreinung, der Schmuckkonkurrenz.

Der hiesige Käufer, sei er auch der größte Parvenü, ist witzig genug, hinter solche Schliche zu kommen. Er bestellt und bezahlt dann aus erster Hand, statt einen drei bis zehnfach höheren Preis dafür zu bezahlen.

Wie mancher liberale Kunde (meistens sind es Millionäre), der glaubt, ein extra für ihn angefertigtes Möbel zu besitzen, erhält Dutzend-Arbeit! Im Kaufschaff ist es noch schlimmer. Es giebt Firmen, die mit Absicht und vollem Bewußtsein Kontrakte oder Theile derselben an kleinere Geschäfte (Boys) ausgeben, zu einem Preise, der den Ruin des „kleinen Mannes“ im Gefolge hat. Leider finden sich immer noch genug Gläubiger, die sich rupfen lassen. Unsere Mitglieder sollen dann bei solchen Schein-Existenzen um geringeren Lohn schaffen, weil selbe nicht mehr bezahlen können, sie jedoch qualifizierte Arbeiter haben müßten. Wir sind aber nicht gesonnen, für sie unsere Haut zu Markte zu tragen.

Eine andere Taktik besteht darin, die Arbeiten an die großen Fabriken „im Lande“ zu vergeben, wo bei streng durchgeführter Theilung der Arbeit, niederem Lohn und längerer Arbeitszeit, wirklichen und Schwindel-Bankerotten, der Markt, d. h. die ganze Produktion, beeinflusst und abhängig wird. Wir stellen uns nicht der kapitalistischen technischen Entwicklung entgegen, aber wir machen die Herren von der Boy-Association besonders auf diese Taktik ihrer Herren Kollegen aufmerksam, oder handeln sie im gegenseitigen Einverständnis? Denken sie nicht, daß die gleichen Wirkungen jetzt schon zu Tage treten, wie im Möbelgeschaff? Das Gewissen der Architekten ist sehr weit—das Herz der Boys sehr eng—was wird die Folge sein? Der Zusammenbruch! Wir wollen nicht länger das Opfer solcher Allianzen sein, einerlei, was die Folgen sind. Unsere Gegner sollen mitempfanden, wenn dieselben es nicht vorziehen, der Wahrheit die Ehre zu geben. Die Union ist nicht gewillt, als Aus-

hängeschild für unehrliche Praktiken zu dienen, was in jedem einzelnen Fall zur geeigneten Zeit zur Kenntniß der Interessenten gebracht wird.

Wir bestehen auf unserem Recht als Menschen, Bürger und Arbeiter, ohne die alle Stände und Klassen ein absolutes Nichts sind. Erst das Nothwendige, dann das Nützliche und zuletzt das Angenehme. Während wir den reichen Klassen ihre Paläste schmücken, soll für uns, die Wertherzeugen, nicht einmal so viel abfallen, um einigermaßen des Lebens Nothdurft zu befriedigen?

Indem wir gezwungen sind, einen thierischen Kampf um's Dasein zu führen, sollen wir uns auf idealer Höhe halten, uns den Sinn für das Wahre, Gute und Schöne eignen oder bewahren.

Warum befinden wir uns denn in einem fortwährenden Kampfe dem Völkthum gegenüber zur Aufrechterhaltung unserer leider sehr geringen Bedürfnisse? Warum soll der Lohnarbeiter die Kosten wohnwüthiger Einrichtungen und der Konkurrenz tragen? Warum bei physischer Ausbeutung auch noch geistiger Knechtschaft unterworfen sein? Diese und noch mehr Fragen sind es, auf die wir die Antwort nicht schuldig bleiben werden. Wenn die Herren Vögte nicht einsehen wollen, daß wir in gewissen Punkten und Positionen gleiche Interessen haben—reale wie ideale—so werden sie bald einsehen lernen, daß sie die Rechnung ohne den Wirth machen.

Im Uebrigen mag Jeder das Interesse seiner Klasse vertreten.

Carpenters Loc. Union No. 309,
Cabinetmakers.

G. R., Sekr.

Aus der freien Republik.

Wenn später einmal ein Kulturhistoriker die Tagespresse dieses Landes aus der Zeit der letzten zwei Wochen durchblättert und dabei bemerkt, mit welcher ekelhafter Gier da durch Wort und Bild auf einen Krieg hingearbeitet wurde, der im besten Falle nur eine schmerzliche Menschen- und Sachenzerstörung bedeuten könnte und im Uebrigen, gleichviel wer dabei als Sieger aus dem Rummel hervorgehen möchte, nicht darnach angelan gewesen wäre, irgend einen Fortschritt im Sinne der Freiheit hervorzubringen, so wird er sicherlich eine sehr geringe Meinung über die Journalistik unserer Tage gewinnen.

Sein Respekt vor derselben wird aber noch um ein Bedeutendes sinken, wenn er so ganz verstedt und vereinzelt—im einen oder anderen Blatte—eine kleine Notiz bemerkt, welche besagt, daß der Philosoph Rüdewusch auf Befehl eines richterlichen Mondkalbes zu Milwaukee \$1,200 bezahlt haben mußte, weil er ein hochwissenschaftliches Werk, das der Strohkopf sammt der hinter ihm, gleich Nachteulen, lauernden Bundes-Jury, nicht kapieren konnte, weil es einen Gegenstand behandelte, welchen solch heuchlerisches Gefindel nur durch einen Schleier zu betrachten gewöhnt ist, gleichviel, wie durchsichtig derselbe immer sein mag.

Zeigt das müßte Kriegsgeschrei, daß man heutzutage und in diesem Lande noch gerade so gut zu stiermähigen Barbaren zu thun hat, wie ehemals, unter dem Regiment eines Tschengischan oder Tamerlan in Asien, so beweisen die Vergewaltigung Rüdewusch's und die Gleichgültigkeit, mit welcher dieselbe seitens des Publikums hingenommen wurde, welch eine rückständige Bande diese „Republik“ bevölkert.

Gäbe es in diesem „free Country“ wirkliche Republikaner, so müßte ein Schlag, wie er da gegen Rüdewusch geführt wurde, die allgemeinste und tiefgeheftete Entrüstung nachgerufen, die gesammte Presse aber geradezu alarmirt haben. Denn wenn Derartiges möglich ist, so wird der nächste bestmüderische Strohkopf praktisch zum Cenfor der Presse, jeder Winkelpolitiker, der sich etwa durch Korruptionsvermittlung bei Wahlen—„Verdienste“ um die gerade am Ruder befindliche Partei erworben hat und dadurch eine Post-Inspektoren-Stelle ergat-

terte, zum Ankläger und ein ähnlicher Tropf, der auf gleiche Weise Bundesrichter wurde, zum Großinquisitor wider den gesunden Menschenverstand und die freie Meinungsäußerung.

Derartige mag als ein selbstverständliches Zubehör in einem rein despotischen Staate angesehen werden, obwohl z. B. auf dem in diesem Falle in Betracht kommenden Gebiete sogar in Rußland eine ziemlich ausgeübte Freiheit herrscht; aber in einem Lande wie Amerika, wo vor mehr als 120 Jahren die „Allgemeinen Menschenrechte“ verklärt wurden, zu welchen in erster Linie die uneingeschränkte Pressfreiheit gehört, da sollten Prozesse, wie der gegen Rüdewusch geführte, einer war, absolut zu den Unmöglichkeiten gehören.

Wir können aber umgekehrt wahrnehmen, daß solche Knebelungen des freien Wortes hierzulande immer häufiger vorkommen, und daß sozusagen kein Mensch ein Wort darüber verliert.

Was beweist das? Einfach, daß die ganze Republik nichts weiter ist, als ein ungeheurer Schwindel.—Buffalo Arb.-Ztg.

Geistige Arbeit in den Gewerkschaften.

Es ist immer eines der größten, wenn nicht das größte Hemmnis für eine bewußt auftretende Bewegung des amerikanischen Proletariats gewesen, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen den Hauptnachdruck ihrer Thätigkeit meistens auf eine rein geschäftsmäßige Verhandlungspolitik mit dem Unternehmertum legten.

Diese flache Auffassung des ökonomischen Kampfes führte nothgedrungen auch zu einer flachen Auffassung der gesammten proletarischen Bewegung überhaupt. Das charakteristische Merkzeichen dieser ist der Gedanke der Emanzipation der Arbeiterklasse von der Herrschaft des Kapitalismus, von der Despotie des Privateigenthums und des Lohnsystems. Dieser Gedanke bildet das Rückgrat der Bewegung, ohne ihn zerfließen ihre Aktionen in ein Gewirr von zusammenhanglosen Experimenten, die, wenn sie gewinnen im Sinne der Arbeiter, wohl für den Augenblick diese oder jene Erleichterung gewähren können, für die Erreichung des Endzweckes, für die Befreiung des Proletariats aus den Ketten der Lohnknechtschaft aber wenig oder gar nicht in Betracht kommen.

Das Bewußtsein, daß auf dem Boden der bestehenden Wirtschaftsordnung dieses Ziel unter keinen Bedingungen zu erreichen ist, daß die Produzentenklasse, solange das Lohnsystem und die Usurpation des Arbeits- und Produktions-Ertrages durch eine privilegierte Besitzklasse bestehen bleiben, abhängig ausgebeutet, unfrei in jeder Form sein wird, gibt erst der Bewegung in ihrer Gesamtheit, ebensowohl wie in ihren einzelnen Aktionen diejenige Kraft und Festigkeit, die zur erfolgreichen Führung des Kampfes erforderlich ist.

An diesem Bewußtsein aber hat es nur zu oft in der Gewerkschaftsbewegung gemangelt. Anstatt es zu pflegen, wurde es nicht selten von demagogischen Führern, die wegen ihrer Durchstechereien mit den Feinden des Proletariats ein Interesse daran hatten, die Gegensätze zu verwischen, planmäßig unterdrückt und gewerkschaftsmäßig mit allen Mitteln bekämpft, wo es sich dennoch zeigte.

Das Verstumte aber soll und muß nachgeholt werden, und zwar in den gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen, die als die natürlichen Verbindungen der Angehörigen der Arbeiterklasse dazu berufen sind, den geistigen Horizont ihrer Mitglieder zu erweitern, und das ganz besonders auf dem Gebiete des Wissens über die gesellschaftlichen Zusammenhänge.

Auf diesem Gebiete harret der amerikanischen Gewerkschaftsbewegung noch ein künftiges Stück Arbeit, das trotz aller entgegenstehenden Hindernisse bewältigt werden muß, wenn ihre Kämpfe erfolgreicher, ihr Auftreten energischer, der endgültige Fall der kapitalistischen Zwingsburgen näher gerückt werden sollen.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

Changes in this list are made quarterly—
(in January, April, July and October.)

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89 MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92 " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

- 86 PHOENIX—D. J. Rice, 22 N. 3d st.

CALIFORNIA.

- 194 ALAMEDA—Aug. Born, 3281 Central ave.
332 LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36 OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235 RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
C. W. Page, 1136 Folsom st.
22 N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95 (Latin) L. Masarie, 41 1/2 Erie st.
304 (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730 1/2 Natoma st.
483 Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
316 SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 5 Otterson st.
35 SAN RAFAEL—L. Johansen, Box 607.

CANADA.

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18 HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
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376 " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st., St. Henry.
38 ST. CATERINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27 TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617 VANCOUVER—B. C. G. Walker, 322 Princess
343 WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Brebber, 338 Portage

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547 CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55 DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1522 California st.
178 INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O.
633 LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
584 VICTOR—C. Drain, Box 404.

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127 DERBY—John Hurley, 9th st.
43 HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97 NEW BRITAIN—E. Larson, 52 Kelsey st.
179 NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 163 St. John st.
73 NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 233 Central ave.
746 NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210 STAMFORD—R. B. McMillen, 19 Henry st.
260 WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, Box 680.

DELAWARE.

- 162 WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

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74 PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696 TAMPA—J. M. Henderson, 115 Newcomb ave.

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136 AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144 MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

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521 (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 268 Austin ave.
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62 ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
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195 PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189 QUINCY—F. W. Kuscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
159 ROCKFORD—Alex. Laws, 1024 Crosby st.
166 ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenken-cluh, 732 18th st.
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448 WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

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739 M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
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123 HOLYOKE—Geo. Savoy, 86 Sycamore st.
400 HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111 LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370 LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
108 LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
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100 MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59 SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
331 " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.
46 SAULT ST. MARIE—John Turner, Box 655.

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7 MINNEAPOLIS—W. S. Chisholm, 214 E. 15th st.
87 ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

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160 J. E. Morgan, 405 Cypress st.
249 F. H. Warren, 1723 Chestnut st.
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M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5 (Ger.) E. Schmidt, 3249 Minnesota ave.
45 (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47 (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73 P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113 J. Mes Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257 T. Parrshall, 1936 Semple ave.
578 (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

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256 BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 158.
112 BUTTE CITY—A. Rombaugh, Box 624.
286 GREAT FALLS—G. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28 MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

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- 427 OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

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486 " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121 BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20 CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.
217 E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
107 ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687 " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265 HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 195 Union st.
301 HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st.
467 " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
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139 JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monticello ave.
482 " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564 (J. C. HIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
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232 MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305 MILLVILLE—Jas. McLeod, 622 W. Main st.
429 MONTECLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638 MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 163.
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119 H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120 (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
148 Wm. Boenig, 54 Holland st.

- 306 A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723 (Ger.) E. Maibauer, 298 W. Kinney st.
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325 PATERSON—F. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490 PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65 PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399 PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155 PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31 TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612 UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

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- 274 ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659 " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
43 AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 F. a. klin st.
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12 Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32 (Ger. Cab. Mkrs.) H. Munster, 1438 Broadway.
109 Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., S. b. Sta. 43.
126 A. Vincent, 576 1/2 Leonard st.
147 M. Pearson, Hemlock and Etna sts.
175 C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
247 Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258 M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291 (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381 S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451 Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471 H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639 Archie Aimers, 284 52d st.
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355 (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374 E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440 Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
802 Geo. Langdon, 42 Carmine Place.
99 C. HOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640 COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
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251 KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591 LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Montrose.
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726 " E. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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449 (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Courad st.

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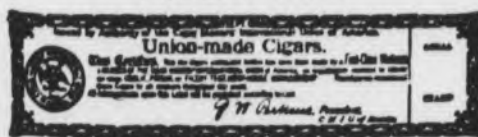


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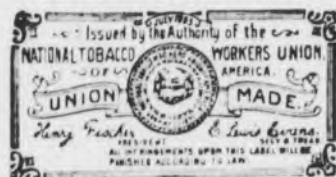
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workmen's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

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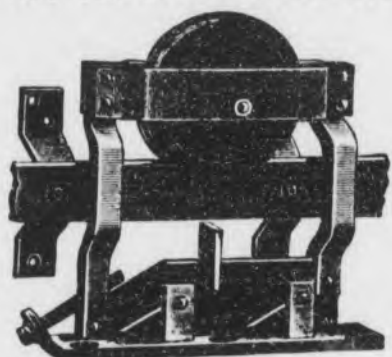
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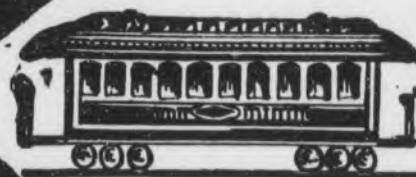
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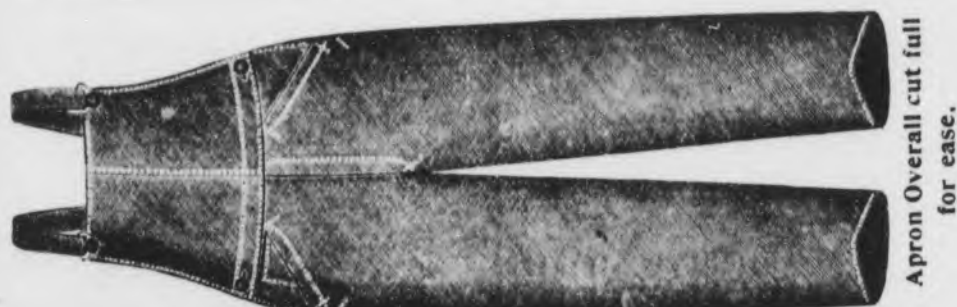
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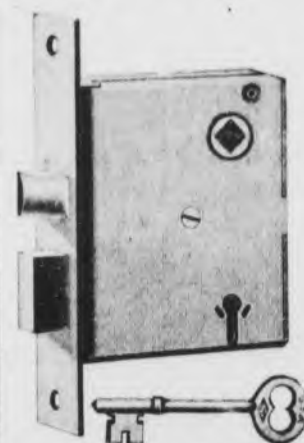
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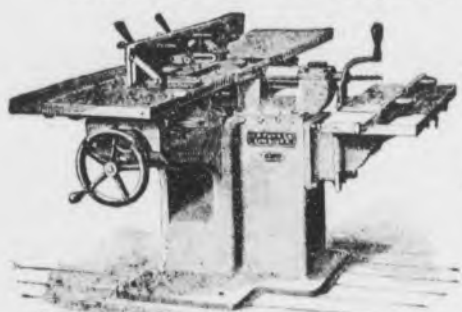
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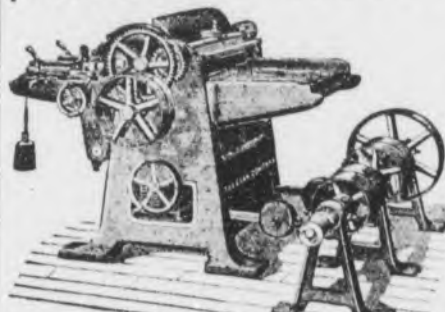
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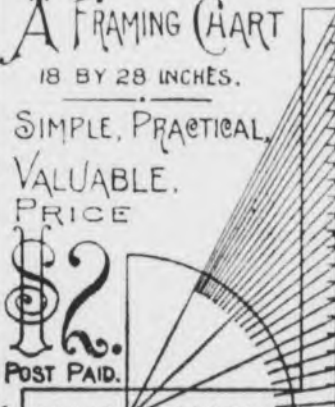

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 5.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Successful Trade Movements of Carpenters this Season.

CARBONDALE, Pa., got the nine-hour day April 4th.

WACO, Texas, is now strictly an eight-hour town for carpenters and painters.

E. LIVERPOOL, O., secured 25 cents a day advance April 4th, or \$2.25 for nine hours.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Union 223 has instituted the nine-hour day this season with little opposition.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.—The first week of this month Union 34 secured the eight-hour day.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., gained 25 cents a day advance on 2d inst.; wages for carpenters now \$2.50 per day.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.—Union 77 made sure of the nine-hour day April 4th and got a scale of wages.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Union 184, on May 2d, gained the eight-hour day and fixed a standard of 30 cents per hour.

BALTIMORE, Md.—We made a fight here to unionize the work at the Baltimore Base-ball Club and won after a short strike.

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—Carpenters got the eight-hour day and a standard rate of wages on May 2d and with very little strife.

RACINE, Wis.—After a week's strike for the eight-hour day, Union 77 compromised on the nine-hour rule and a scale of wages.

DETROIT carpenters struck on the new Park hotel at Mt. Clemens last month against a reduction in wages from \$2.25 down to \$1.75.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Union 169 requested an advance from \$2.50 per day to 35 cents per hour for eight hours on 2d inst. Most of the men secured, and about 50 members are still out.

OURAY, Colo.—Carpenters established the eight-hour day and 42½ cents per hour as the scale, May 2. Union 234 started a month previous and only five carpenters here are outside of it.

UTICA, N. Y.—This month Union 125 secured 25 cents a day advance on the old scale of wages. A number of bosses opposed the move, but in a few days they were all brought into line by the sturdiness of the Union men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Unions 60 and 281 are growing immensely, especially Union 281 has more than tripled its membership this year so far. Contractors agreed to Union rules this season fully recognizing the eight hours.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Carpenters' District Council through Business Agents Beatty and Lineburg has won a series of effective strikes involving hundreds of men the past few months, to enforce the Union scale of \$3.25 per day and to hire none but Union men. The Base-ball Club grounds was one of the jobs.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A prominent carpenter contractor advanced wages lately 25 cents per hour to \$2.50 for a nine-hour day, and a building trades council is talked of and E. F. Cummings is the hustling Business Agent of the Carpenters. On June 1st we propose to make \$2.50 per day for nine hours the general rule.

NEWARK, N. J.—We have been quite generally successful in enforcing the rule of eight hours a day and \$2.50 since May 2d, despite the fact the Builders' Association have not renewed their agreement with us this year. We have had several detailed strikes against contractors violating our rules recently and have been successful.

DENVER, Col.—The building trades council and Union 55 have been making a determined fight of late to enforce the eight-hour day and unionize all jobs and with excellent success. By strict enforcement of the card system Union 55 secured 50 cents advance May 2nd and has increased its membership from 27 members last January to over 350 now.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—We won the eight-hour day, \$2.75 per day and carried the rule to pay on the job. Our demands from the Carpenters' District Council went into effect May 2nd. Over half the bosses willingly agreed in advance of that date. A number however held out against us through the Builders' Exchange. At last, on 10th inst. they came to terms by a vote of 19 to 9 and our men went to work. Over sixty men were out eight days.



GEO. A. PARSONS, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., has gone to the Klondike. He was a delegate to several conventions of the U. B.

H. B. WALTER, Union 227, Philadelphia, Pa., member of the General Executive Board in 1889-90, is now the chief executive officer of the Brotherhood of the Union.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, San Francisco, Cal., Vice-President and General Organizer of the Iron Moulders Union of North America, has been elected Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

TOM JONES, ex President of Union 21 of Chicago in the early part of the 80's is now in Brooklyn, N. Y. He has not worked at the trade for years until recently; still he is possessed of the same old-time union zeal and active spirit.

M. M. GARLAND, President of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, has been appointed Surveyor of the Port of Pittsburgh, Pa. He resigned as president of that association and as fourth vice president of the American Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, did splendid work in his Western trip last month. From New York to Kansas City and as far north as the iron regions in the peninsula of Michigan he went, addressing public meetings for over three weeks, and on some occasions twice a day. He at the same time adjusted the difficulties with Armour & Co., the Lozier Manufacturing Company, Selz, Schwab & Co. and the Rochester breweries, and the boycotts are now off those establishments. They are Union establishments. Such is the power of well directed, persistent Trade Unionism.

We ask for employment, in vain we have asked oft before;
For money, nay, conscience, forbids you give alms at the door.
'Gainst your satins and furs we brush by the theatres to-night;
We might curse you—but no we pass wearily out of sight.

—Lillian Claxton.

Sixteen New Charters Granted in the Past Two Months.

Since our March publication was issued, charters have been granted to sixteen new Unions, viz:

- Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Union 116, Bay City, Mich.
- Union 123, Holyoke, Mass.
- Union 127, Derby, Conn.
- Union 130, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
- Union 180, Kansas City, Kan.
- Union 231, Rochester, N. Y. (cabinet makers.)
- Union 233, Binghamton, N. Y.
- Union 234, Ouray, Colo.
- Union 240, Plattsburg, N. Y.
- Union 241, Moline, Ill.
- Union 244, El Dora, Colo.
- Union 249, Kansas City, Mo.
- Union 266, Red Lake Falls, Minn.
- Union 315, Boone, Iowa.
- Union 767, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Not such a bad showing after all in these dull times.

Dear Living and Small Wages in Alaska.

FORT WRANGLE, Alaska,
April 14, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

Any of our members who think of going to Alaska to get work need now be warned. For a little while carpenters were in demand at Wrangle, but there are ten carpenters for every job now. Men coming daily from Skaguay and Dyea report things even worse.

Highly-colored newspaper reports of plenty of work at high wages is a rascally fake, and hundreds of carpenters know it to their sorrow. Many are working at anything to get enough to get back to the States. I give this word of warning to our members. Living is high and wages small.

Yours,

FRED. C. WHEELER,

Of Union 332,
Los Angeles, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Considerable agitation among carpenters prevails here to establish the eight-hour day, and there is some talk of a standard scale of 30 cents per hour June 1st next.

BOSTON, Mass.—On Feb. 27, 1894, the Carpenter Builders' Association of this city decided not to require more than eight hours' labor in the limits of a day for work on buildings. Still the carpenters of this great city in most cases keep on working nine hours a day and seem afraid to touch the eight-hour rule.

Listen to Yourself.

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach:
You have brave words from olden seers,
The lore of those long-bearded men
Of all the far-off years;
The gray, old thoughts of gray old men
Beneath the Asian stars,
Brought safe by fate through clashing years
Of unremembered wars,
And you have read the huddled tomes
Of many an alcoved shelf;
But have you stood beneath the stars
And listened to yourself?

Ah, teacher, let me hear you teach:
You at old sages' feet have sat;
Know you the man within your coat,
The man beneath your hat?
You know the thoughts that shaped the world,
From far-off centuries blown;
What says the man who talks with thee
When thou art all alone?
Why should I listen to a man
Who listens at the alcoved shelf?
Man, let me hear a living man
Who listens to himself.

Sam Walter Foss.

Employers Liability for Accidents to Employees.

IN the State Legislature of New York this session a measure of great importance was introduced, entitled "An act to provide compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment." But the early adjournment of the Legislature defeated the passage of that bill or of some one of the several other bills of a similar character pending. The object of such a bill, which is generally known as an "Employers' Liability Bill," is to provide compensation to workmen engaged in certain occupations, including the most hazardous, for all accidents arising out of their employment.

It is not directed at employers, and does not imply that they do not deal justly with their men. It is intended to cause the cost of these accidents to be included in the working expenses of the business, as are rents, insurances, accidents to machinery, etc., none of which is the employer's fault, but all of which, together with cost of material and wages of labor, fall on him as the only means by which they can be added to the price of the product, and so be paid eventually by the consumer.

In speaking of this proposed action Mr. Robert P. Porter, the famous journalist and ex-superintendent of the U. S. Census of 1890, writes in the *New York Sun*:

"In a telegraphic despatch from Albany I notice that the promoters of this bill assert that while the bill may be regarded as a radical measure for this country, it does not widely differ from the Workmen's Compensation act of 1897, which was passed by Parliament and became a law last year in England. It is a curious fact, and one which I have observed and commented on at different times for the last fifteen or twenty years, that, radical as are some of the utterances by our trades unions and labor societies, when it comes to a really radical legislative measure for the uplifting and benefit of the working classes the stolid, obstinate, phlegmatic British workmen seems, as an invariable rule, to get there first. I have always been a strong believer in organized labor and trades unions. These organizations are stronger and have more effect

on legislation in England than they have here. Of course, the answer to this is that a law enacted in Parliament applies to the whole United Kingdom, whereas our labor organizations have to go to forty-four distinct State Legislatures, to say nothing of the Territories. Granting this fact and we still have the instance of the successful introduction of what is called the Fair Wages resolution. In this case the resolution establishing trades union rates of wages, hours of employment, regulations, etc., which passed Parliament, only applied to the work of the several government departments. At the same time the trades unions of England had sufficient energy and power to secure the passage of this resolution by two or three hundred towns, including London and all the great cities of the kingdom, making it apply to all municipal work, whether contracted for by private individuals or carried on by the municipality. Thus we have an illustration that the representative English trades unions show capacity for handling minor legislative bodies of the country as well as the collective wisdom at Westminster.

"Last August, when in London, the Workingmen's Compensation act passed Parliament and became a law. The Workingmen's Compensation act was a Conservative measure, engineered and steered, however, by that Conservative Liberal or Liberal Conservative, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who practically took charge of the bill in the lower House, while Lord Salisbury himself fathered it in the House of Lords. It was really a case of stealing the thunder of the opposition party, as with a few amendments, the act as finally passed was practically a bill drawn up by Mr. Asquith, the great Liberal leader, several years prior to its passage. When the measure was proposed by the Liberal party, it was universally denounced by the Conservative manufacturers and branded as socialistic. In the hands of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain, and after some of the harshness of the measure had been toned down, it was accepted by the manufacturers without open opposition, though I heard in all parts of England a good many murmurings and mutterings against it.

"The ground taken by the Prime Minister in forcing the passage of this measure through the House of Lords, by far the most difficult task, was that the measure is intended to save life. This being the case, Lord Salisbury contended that the measure was confined within the limits which Conservative legislation has hitherto respected. It is scarcely accurate to say that in England there had been no previous interference with the discretion of employers, except for the purpose of saving life, or even of preventing grave injury to health. I could cite a vast number of instances in which the State in England has interposed for the sake of securing other than physical immunity for a particular class in its relations with other classes. And, as a matter of fact, the Workingmen's Compensation bill aims at much more than preventing accidents. Its main object is to

provide compensation for disability, temporary or permanent, on the part of the wage earner, and to extend this benefit to those who are directly dependent upon him. Incidentally the claim was made, and I think may be reasonably hoped for, that the act will encourage vigilance and caution—at any rate on the part of those who have to pay the amounts fixed.

"One of the best speeches made in the House of Lords during the passage of this bill was by the Bishop of Winchester, in which he said it forwarded the fundamental justification of the policy of making ample compensation a first charge on the industry itself. Ultimately, it was contended, the incidents from the national point of view will be much the same as if the law had not been passed; the consumer will have to pay in the price of the commodity, but meanwhile England has been able to establish a system which will render impossible those scenes of suffering and distress in the home of the maimed artisan with which parish clergymen and those engaged in charitable work are painfully familiar. The rather nice point was made that under existing conditions before the passage of this act the families of those who were killed or injured in employment without compensation were thrown upon the rates, which, as Lord Salisbury quietly remarked in answer to the charge that the Workmen's Compensation act was socialistic, was really more socialistic. This plan, as a matter of fact, threw the responsibility on those who have no interest in wages or profits, a portion of the cost of keeping up a trade merely to enable either some one to make additional profits or the consumer to get cheaper articles. The Workmen's Compensation act, by ordaining that the owner is to be liable in future for all the incidents of cost, including accidents, places the burden on the industry and indirectly relieves the workman from the consequences of not having injured himself.

"It is impossible to forecast the effect of such a law in this country should it merely pass two or three State Legislatures. If it could be made a law as applied to the whole United States, and thus cover a vast army of workmen, it would be different. Somehow I think that the first tendency of this sort of laws in a State is to cause the migration of industries to States where the laws relating to labor are less severe on the employer. At least a part of the migration of the cotton industry from New England to the South may be attributed to the more stringent laws governing the conduct of trade in New England than in the Southern States. Ultimately, when all our States adopt such measures, the effect will undoubtedly be more certain and more widely felt. On the other hand, in England, the Workmen's Compensation act, when it was once through Parliament, applied to the whole United Kingdom and actually affects nearly one-half of the total number of workmen employed in the United Kingdom, and as far as proceedings under the act are concerned, it does away with the doctrine of "common employment,"

the defense of "contributory negligence," and nine-tenths of those technicalities which have disappointed the just hopes of the injured workman or of those who, by his death, have been left suddenly to helplessness and poverty.

Should an injured workman in England be bold enough to pursue his ordinary legal remedies independently of this act, he is still liable to be entrapped in that elaborate series of pitfalls which are provided by the Employers' Liability act of 1880. Prior to the Workmen's Compensation act of 1897 something like 12 per cent. only of the accidents which happened in those trades to which the act applies were in any way dealt with in the shape of compensation, but this act brings sure if not substantial relief in each case of the remaining 88 per cent. According to the estimate of the Home Secretary, the act will apply to about 3,600,000 workmen in factories, docks, and wharves; to 730,000 in mines, to 465,000 on railways, and to 104,000 in quarries; also to something like 700,000 builders and bricklayers and 800,000 navvies and general laborers. Altogether some 6,000,000 at least will be included in the act. Outside the act there are those employed in agriculture, estimated at 1,700,000; seamen and fishermen, about 192,000; domestic servants, 2,300,000; workshop operatives, 2,000,000; shop assistants, 500,000; transport services, 600,000—which gives a total of something over 7,000,000. The most dangerous trades being already included in the act, it is probable that its provisions will soon be extended to all the industries of the kingdom.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—An active agitation is being pushed here by the Carpenters' Unions for a Union scale of wages.

PREVIOUS to the late strike of the United Mine Workers of America there were less than 20,000 members. Now there are 80,000 in the Union.

THE boycott of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, Mo., has been raised by agreement of the firm to recognize Union labor hereafter. President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was very instrumental in securing this arrangement.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Gov. Lowmes signed the state eight-hour law applying to public works in this city, and now the measure is in full force and effect. We were successful in winning our fight last month on the baseball grounds to have none only Union carpenters employed.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Forty-two carpenters went on strike on April 11th, on the grand stand of the Brooklyn baseball grounds, for the Union rate of \$3.25 per day and won in a day and a half. Business Agent Robert Beatty was very successful in that and a number of other strikes last month to enforce trade rules.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

The proper way to commence is to take any small simple detail around the job and endeavor to draw it on a piece of smoo'h pine clap-board or



FIG. 2.

By following out these simple directions any carpenter may become a fair mechanical sketcher in a short time without resorting to instruments and boards, which cost money and are unavailable on a job. A good carpenter can do very excellent drawing

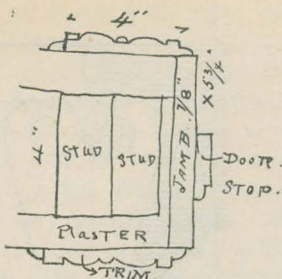


FIG. 3.

Make Sure Your Financial Secretaries Comply with Section 89.

It was in the case of Mrs. Susan Schaefer, widow of the late Joseph Schaefer vs. Carpenters' Union 64, of New York City. The deceased, Joseph Schaefer, was a member of Union 64, but at the time of his death he was actually over three months in arrears and out of benefit. But it appears the then Secretary of Union 64, J. Lounsbury, had failed to send a written notice of arrears to Mr. Schaeffer, as required by Section 89 of the constitution. He had simply given deceased a verbal notice in a jocular manner. The decision reads:

"To say that the arrearage of three months' dues deprived the member of benefits, at once and at all events, and that the notice had exclusive application to the two months' indebtedness alone, would be in effect to withhold all meaning from the provision calling for the notice, since no penalty attached when the member was two months in arrears and a notice of the fact would have no significance and would be entirely unnecessary, if intended to operate upon that situation alone. The only office

This decision affirms the validity of Sec. 89, and plainly requires the F. S. shall enforce the law and send a written notice invariably to each member two months in arrears. Because this was not done in the Schaefer case, Union 64 will have to stand the expense of this lawsuit and pay the claim itself, amounting to over \$300 in all.

BY A. W. WOODS.

03125	1
06250	$\frac{1}{16}$
09375	$\frac{3}{16}$
12500	$\frac{1}{8}$
15625	$\frac{5}{16}$
18750	$\frac{3}{8}$
21875	$\frac{1}{4}$
25000	$\frac{5}{8}$
28125	$\frac{3}{4}$
31250	$\frac{1}{2}$
34375	$\frac{3}{4}$
37500	$\frac{3}{8}$
40625	$\frac{7}{16}$
43750	$\frac{1}{2}$
46875	$\frac{9}{16}$
50000	$\frac{1}{2}$
53125	$\frac{9}{16}$
56250	$\frac{5}{8}$
59375	$\frac{3}{4}$
62500	$\frac{5}{8}$
65625	$\frac{11}{16}$
68750	$\frac{3}{4}$
71875	$\frac{7}{8}$
75000	$\frac{3}{4}$
78125	$\frac{15}{16}$
81250	$\frac{1}{2}$
84375	$\frac{13}{16}$
87500	$\frac{7}{8}$
90625	$\frac{9}{16}$
93750	$\frac{15}{16}$
96875	$\frac{1}{2}$
1,000,000	1

No. 1.

Only the numbers on the scale divisible by 3 are absolutely correct. The other decimal numbers are

0.416	1
0.833	2
1.249	3
1.666	4
2.083	5
2.500	6
2.916	7
3.333	8
3.749	9
4.166	10
4.583	11
5.000	12
5.416	
5.833	
6.249	
6.666	
7.083	
7.500	
7.916	
8.333	
8.749	
9.166	
9.583	
10.000	

No. 2.

No. 3 is a decimal scale of 100ths. The figure may be 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 yard square. In either case divide it in 10 parts each way. The upright lines should run diagonal as shown, the incline being 1-10 of the figure from perpendicular. The figures at the top represent the 10ths and

.1 .2 .3 .4 .5 .6 .7 .8 .9 1.

Nº.3.

The space from the vertical line to the diagonal opposite .06 is the desired length. If .66 of a foot is wanted find .6 at top and run down to opposite .06 then the space from the dot back to the left side being the desired length.

CLEVELAND, O.—Grand stand in Cleveland Base-ball Park and Club were built and painted by non-Union labor. The Building Trades Council and Knights of Labor jointly declare the management of the Cleveland Base-ball Club unfair, and ask Organized Labor and its friends to give this club the go-by when in your city.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1898.



Curves, as Used by the Carpenter and Joiner—X.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

BESIDES the examples of scrolls and volutes exhibited in my last paper, there are many others, but few of them are of practical value to the carpenter or joiner, though a few of them may sometimes be of service to the pattern maker or wood turner, but, as these papers are intended only for the wood-working builder, I will drop the subject and, as the French say, "Take to my mutton."

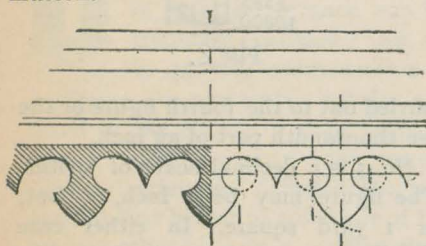


FIG. 101.

In Figs. 101, and 102, I show two easily wrought barge-boards, suitable for a summer house, for a seaside cottage, or many places the busy workman will meet with in his experience. They are easily formed, the centres, lines and curves all being shown.

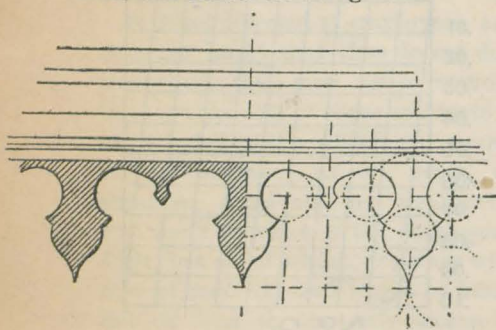


FIG. 102

Fig. 103, shows a complicated design, suited to many kinds of work. This is formed by dividing the distance a, b , into four equal parts; through the first and third of these—beginning from b —lines are drawn at right angles to a, b , and from these points 1 and 2 circles are described, the radius of which is equal to one of the parts in a, b . From b , set off distance $b/2$, to c , and f , and from these draw parallel to a, b , lines f, j ; c, h ; the line i, j , will be the centre line of one complete part of the design, the line g, h , the dividing line, between two of these. From c , set off c, b , to d , and through d , draw d, e , parallel to b, a . The arcs as k, l , between lines a, b ; d, c , are described from centres a, b ; d, c , the radii being equal to twice the diameter of the small circles, 1 and 2, these forming the "standard" of the design. The moulded fascia being drawn in from c , to m , the centre lines, n, o ; p, q , and r, s , are obtained by taking the distance 12 from the line c, b , and setting off this from the point, m , on the line m, h ; then the line n, o , is drawn through the first point thus obtained

from m , the line p, q , on the fourth point. This is rather a handsome design and is a favorite with many Swiss workmen.

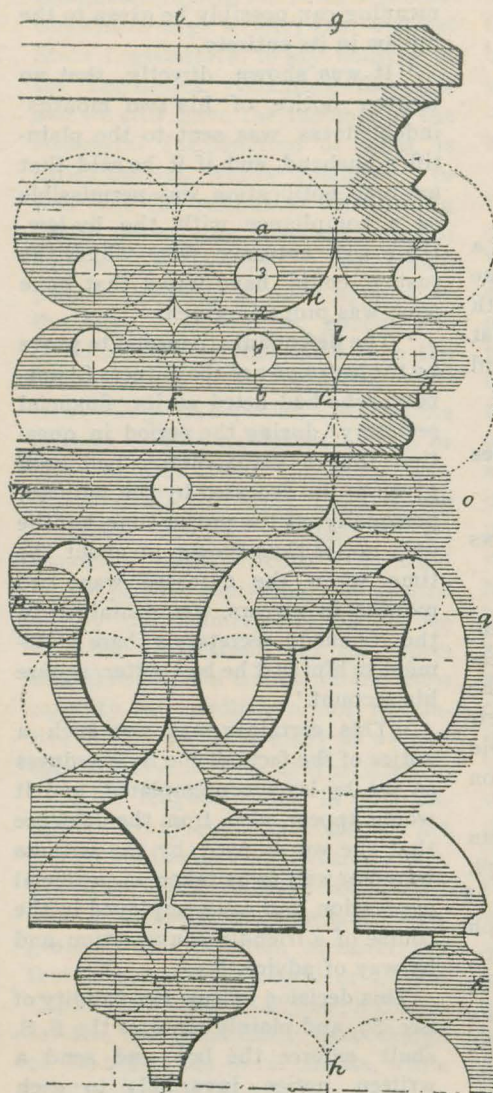


FIG. 103.

Fig. 104, exemplifies a design for a railing, in this, the distance, a, b , or the diameter of the circle, c , is the "standard" of the design. As all the

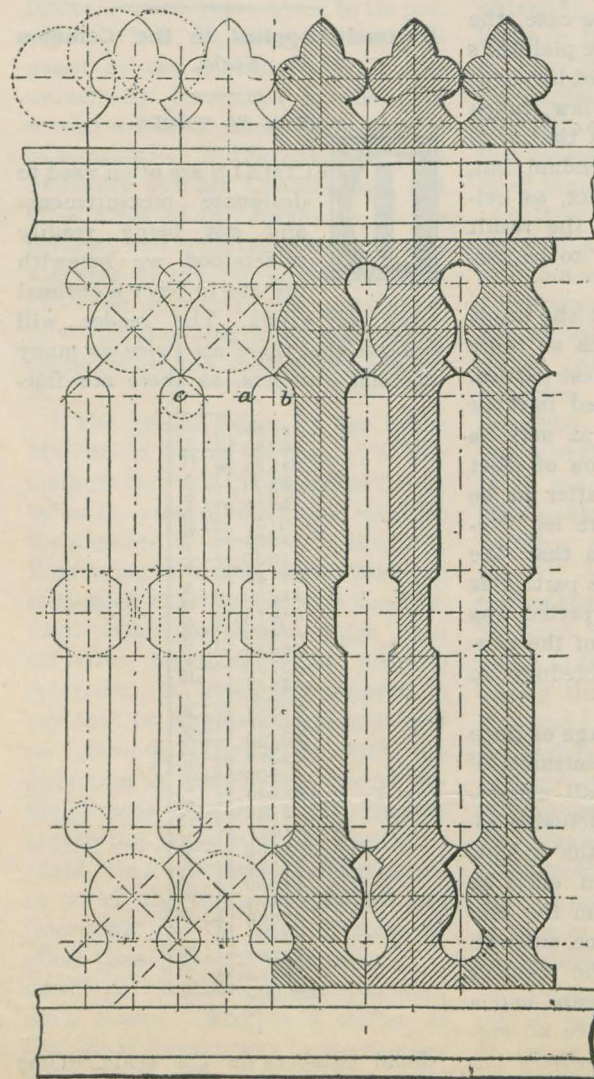


FIG. 104.

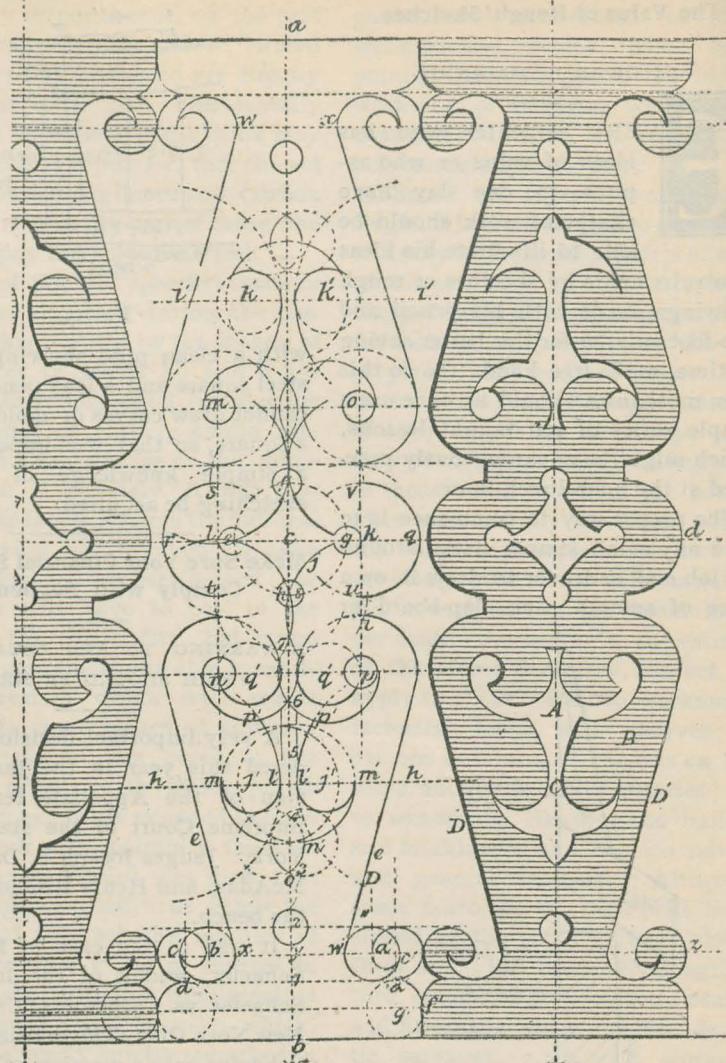


FIG. 105.

centres and lines are given, and the pattern not a difficult one, explanations are unnecessary.

Fig. 105, illustrates an elaborate design suited for a balustrade and many other purposes. Let a, b , be the height; divide this into two equal parts in the point c , through c , draw a line at right angles to a, b , as d, c, d . Draw the distance a, b , into eighteen, or a, c , into nine equal parts. With one of these from the centre c , describe the circle e, f, g, h , and from the point where this cuts the line a, b ; d, d , describe circles, the radius of which is one fourth of one of the parts, or a, c . Then with the distance as h, g , from these points as centres, describe arcs cutting in the point i ; from i , as a centre with e , the same radius still kept on the compasses, describe an arc j . Do the same from the other points, as g, f ; f, e ; e, h , and thus find the centres from which the arcs corresponding to j , are described. From the points k , and l , where the outside of the small circle e , and g , cut the line d, d , as centres with i, j , or c, g , as radius, describe arcs as t, r, s , or u, q, v , stopping at lines n, m ; o, p , drawn through the points k , and l , parallel to a, b . Next, from i , set off to

the point p , and do the same at the other and corresponding points, thus finding the four centres m, n, o , and p . From there, with e, c, d , or i, j , as radius, describe arcs which are joined by straight lines with the semi-circles w , and x , at the upper and lower ends of the design. To find the centres of these semi-circles, divide the distance between the points 1, and 2, on the line a, b , into four equal parts, and at the points draw a line z, z ; from the point y , set off in the line z, z , a distance equal to b, g , to the points a' , and b' . From these points a' , and b' , with a radius equal to y, i , or $y, 2$, describe semi-circles, as w, c' ; x, c' . Join the points w , and x , by straight lines e', e' , with the arcs described from the points p' , and n . From a point in the centre between b' , and c' , and a' , and c' , describe a small arc, and join this with another arc with the points, as d', d' ; the centre of these arcs being at c', c' . The lower arc d', f' , is described from the centre g' , which is on a line drawn through a point the third in the distance b, i , on the line b, a . To describe the part marked A, cut out of the part B, B. From the point m, o , and n , and p , describe small circles, the radius being one-fourth part of one of the parts on a, b . With a radius equal to half of one of the parts, as 1, 2, on the line a, b , describe circles from the points f', f' ; k', k' , having a space between them equal to the space at c , as l', l' , and with a radius equal to the diameter of these circles, describe from the points l', l' , the arcs m', n' ; m', n' . From n', n' , which are equidistant from the centre line, a space equal to the radius of the small circles n, p ; describe with radius of these small circles the arcs meeting in the point o' . With w, v , or s, t , as radius, set off on the line h', h' ; from the points

l' , to h' , h' , and from h' , h' , describe the arcs l' , p' , l , p , the centres of the arcs p' , p' , are q' , q' .

In Fig. 106, I show another design for a "barge board," which looks very well when in position. The centres and lines are shown in the diagram, with corresponding reference letters in the completed work, which, in this case, renders further explanation unnecessary.

In Fig. 107, I show an ornament that may be used for many purposes; it is here employed as a simple eaves board. To describe it, let a , b , be the height of the board; divide it into seven equal parts, and bisect the fifth and sixth parts in the point c . Divide c , 5, in the point d , and from c' , as a centre, with c , d , as radius, describe the circle c , d , the diameter of which, its multiples or subdivisions, give the various dimensions. From the point 5, with the diameter of the circle c , d , set off to the point e , and through e , draw a line f , g , at right angles to the line a , b ; making e , f , e , g , each equal to four times the diameter of the circle c , d . Through f and g , draw lines parallel to a and b , from f and g , as centres, with c , d , as

balcony panel, with drop, frame and moldings. Suppose a , b , to be the total height; then divide it into seven equal parts, and through the fourth of the points draw a line c , d , at right angles to a , b . Make the fascia at top equal to the distance between the sixth and seventh points. From the line d , set off to e , and f , and make f , g ; e , h , each equal to two-thirds of one of the parts on a , b , as 7, 8. Through the point 2, draw a line parallel to c , d . Through e , f ; g , h , draw lines parallel to a , b . Make b , j , equal to e , f , and through j , draw a line parallel to c , d , joining f ; e . Bisect 2, j , in the point k , and through k , draw m , k , l , parallel to c , d . With one-fourth of the distance of g , h , or e , f , set off from the points j , l , o , and m , on each side of the centre lines, as to o , and n , from 2, and l . From these points as centres, as o , and n , with radii equal to o , l , describe arcs cutting as at p , and from p , describe an arc joining o , n . Do the same at all the other points, and describe the double arcs. Divide one of the parts into which a , b , is divided, as the lowest part b , i , into four equal parts, as in the points of r , and s . With two of these as radius, from the point k , in centre describe the circle k , t , u , and put in the ornament with the arcs as shown. Through

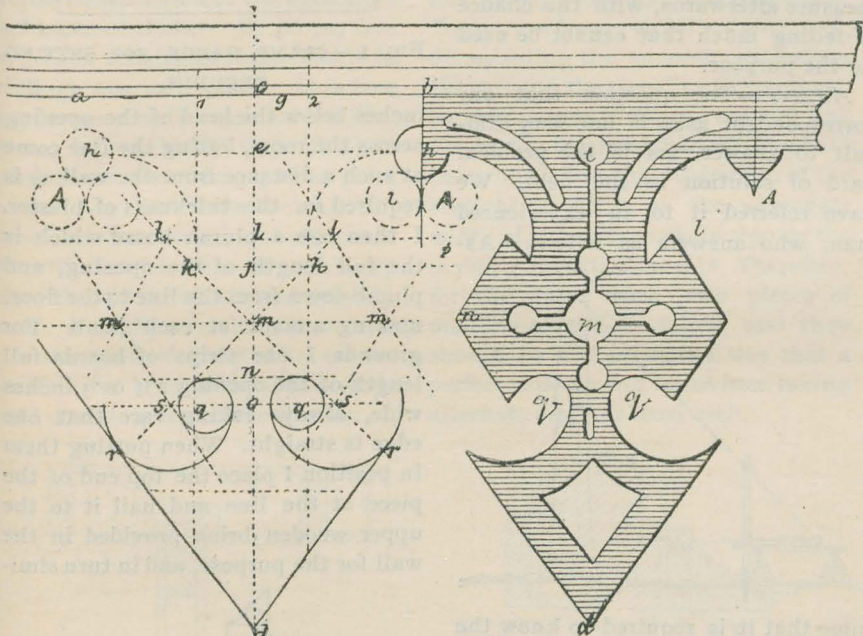


FIG. 106.

radii, describe semi-circles as shown, and from the extremities of the diameters of these draw lines h , i , j , k , parallel to a , b . From h and j , with distance equal to the diameter of the circle c , d , or half the distance 5, 6, as radii, describe parts of circles touching the lines m , n ; l , o . With the distance 4, 3, as radius, and from the point 4, as centre, describe the arc p , q , cutting the circles described from the centre r , s . With the radius c , d , from the point b , the lower termination of design, set off to the point t , and from this as a centre, with the same distance c , d , describe the circle as shown. Bisect the distance 1, 2, in the point u , parallel to f , g . From the point 4, as centre, with 4 i , as radius, describe the arcs joining v , v , with i and k . From u , as a centre, with u , i , describe the semi-circle w , w , and from w , v , parallel to a , b , draw lines which join with arcs described from the centre 4, and with the lines o and u , produced; bisect the arcs 3 p , 3 q , in the points y , y , and from these as centres, with y , y , as radii, describe arcs y , z ; y , z . Finish as in the drawing.

Fig. 108, exhibits a design for a

the points 1, 5, 2, and q , as the line a , b , draw lines parallel to m , k , l . With distance q , b , set off from q , to v , and from v , draw a line parallel to a , b . With r , s , as radius, from v , as centre describe the arc v , x . With half the distance q , v , set off from x , to y , and through y , draw a line parallel to v , w , as y , z ; the point z , is the centre of the arc y , a' . The arc from a' , is described with radius x , y , and through the centre a line to b , is drawn parallel to w , v . The arc c' , is described from the point d' . The dotted lines and radii show how the other parts are put in. The ornaments at f' , are put in the lines drawn from the centre k , to the corner points, as at e' .

These examples make splendid practice for the young student, and if repeated two or three times, they will become so impressed on the mind that they may be produced at will without copy, and enable one to form designs, with the aid of rule and compass, to suit almost any situation. All these examples are formed in exact architectural proportions, a matter that is often lost sight of by the workman, who is sometimes astonished at his own uncouth creations, which become as offensive to the trained eye as vulgar language does to the cultivated ear. In the formation of ornaments, like everything else in this world, there is an "eternal fitness," a fact which should never be lost sight of.

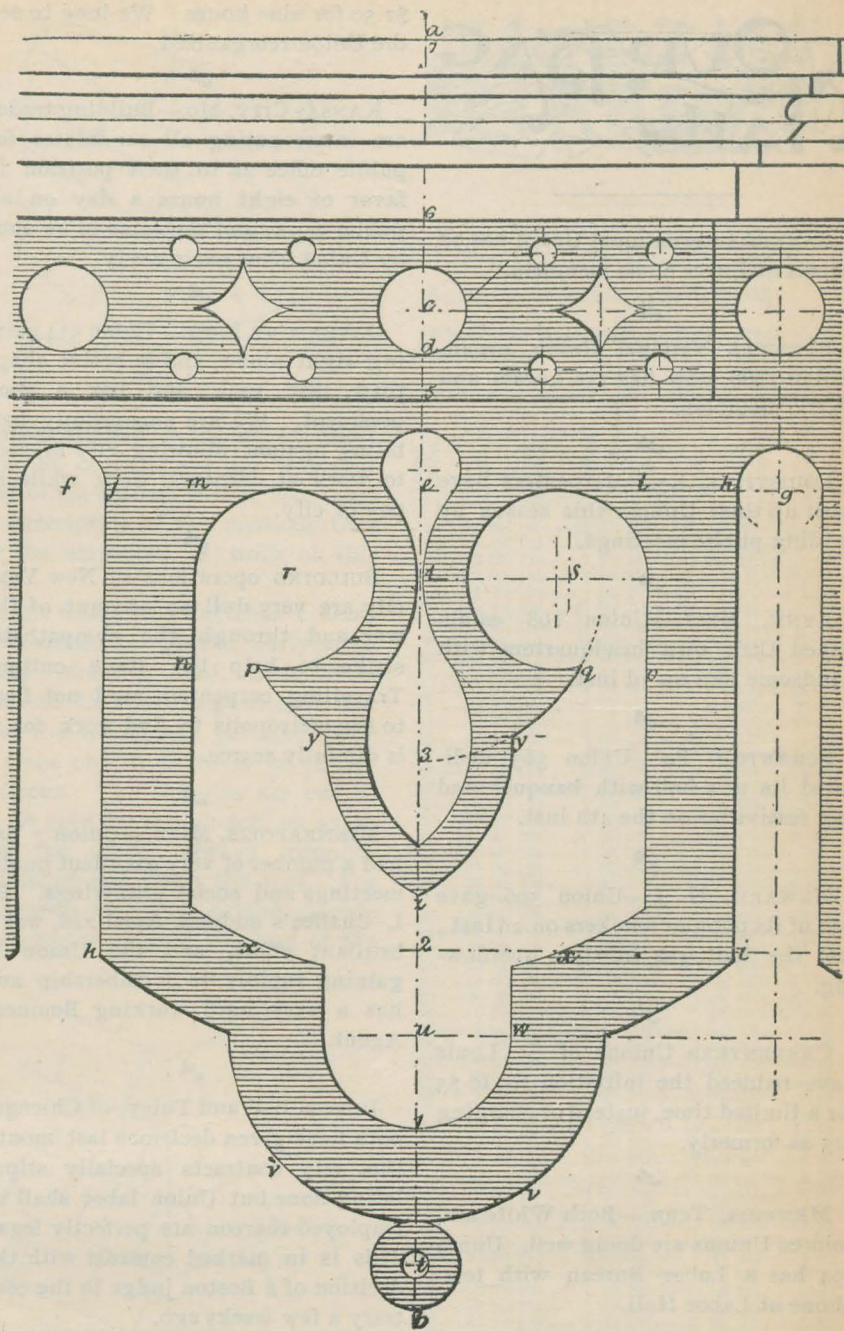


FIG. 107.

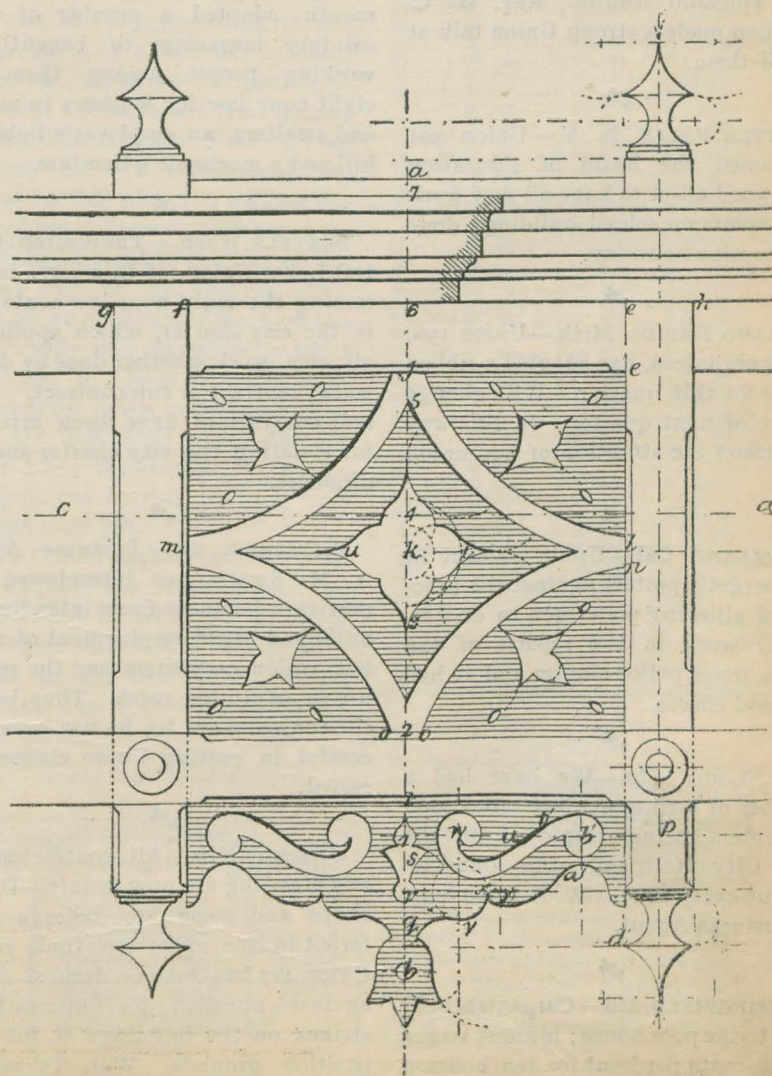


FIG. 108.

OUR BAG MAIL

BAKERS International Union has 97 Locals and over 6,000 members.

BREWERS National Union, organized in 1888, now has 136 Locals and 13,500 members.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Carpenters have built up their Unions this season by holding public meetings.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 established their own headquarters with handsome hall on 3d inst.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Union 563 dedicated its new hall with banquet and gay festivities on the 4th inst.

NEWARK, N. J.—Union 306 gave one of its popular smokers on 2d inst., and the hall was filled to overflowing.

CARPENTERS Unions of St. Louis have reduced the initiation fee to \$5 for a limited time, instead of charging \$15 as formerly.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Both White and colored Unions are doing well. Union 394 has a Labor Bureau with telephone at Labor Hall.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Unions 75 and 160 have held joint open meetings with splendid results. Rev. W. C. Coleman made a strong Union talk at one of them.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.—Union 591 petitioned the Board of Education with good effect to have all new work and repairs on school buildings done on the nine-hour day.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Union 196, lately organized, has adopted a ribbon badge for this quarter. Will change the color next quarter. In this way we attract the attention of non-union men.

OAKLAND, Cal.—Union 36 sent in an energetic protest against the practice of allowing policemen to do carpenter work in the repairs of the Sixth street police station and it had its good effects.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—We have had a number of strikes against non-Union carpenters being employed on the new City Hall and came out victorious every time. W. B. Davenport is Business Agent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Carpenters next door to the poor house; highest wages fifteen cents per hour for ten hours a day. When we had Union 377 we got

\$2.50 for nine hours. We long to see the Union reorganized.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Building trades are interrogating all candidates for public office as to their position in favor of eight hours a day on all public work, and the same to be done by Union labor exclusively.

DAVENPORT, Iowa.—Union 534 gaining right along, and in better shape than last year, and has a good president. We are successfully agitating against allowing city firemen to work at carpenter work while in pay of city.

BUILDING operations in New York city are very dull on account of the war and through the sympathetic strike to help the stone cutters. Travelling carpenters need not float to the metropolis to find work for it is direfully scarce.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Union 7 has had a number of very excellent public meetings and social gatherings. H. L. Chaffee's address, April 22d, was a brilliant effort, and the Union is gaining rapidly in membership and has a very hard working Business Agent.

JUDGES Ball and Tuley, of Chicago, both have given decisions last month that city contracts specially stipulating none but Union labor shall be employed thereon are perfectly legal. This is in marked contrast with the decision of a Boston judge to the contrary a few weeks ago.

COLORADO State Federation of Labor in annual convention this month adopted a number of very salutary measures to benefit the working people, among them an eight-hour law for workers in mines and smelters, an employer's liability bill and a mechanic's lien law.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Western Central Labor Union, of this city, is enforcing the eight-hour law contained in the city charter, which applies to all city work whether done by day's work, contract or sub-contract. Several contractors have been arrested for violating the city charter and ordinances.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Business Agent A. M. Swartz has interviewed all parties or business firms intending to build and urged employment of none but Union carpenters and the recognition of Union rules. Thus before the contracts are let he has been successful in getting Union clauses inserted.

OMAHA, Neb.—All contractors of any standing are now running Union shops and some are under a cash forfeit to live up to our trade rules. Union 427 has taken a decided stand against uncalled for sympathetic strikes on the buildings at the Exposition grounds. Wm. Turner is Business Agent.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

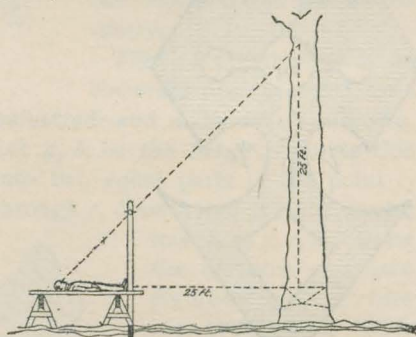
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Measuring Standing Timbers.

From C. B. M.

We country carpenters occasionally are called upon to estimate standing timber, with respect to the length of log that can be obtained from it, to use for post, girder, and the like. I should be glad to see in the columns of THE CARPENTER some rule applicable in such cases. For instance, how can one determine when on the ground the distance up to the fork? Occasionally it is necessary to measure very accurately in matters of this kind, particularly where very long sticks are desired. Timber is too scarce nowadays to cut first and measure afterwards, with the chance of felling much that cannot be used for the purpose.

Answer.—The question that our correspondent asks is not very difficult to answer, nor is the problem hard of solution in the field. We have referred it to an experienced man, who answers as follows: As-



sume that it is required to know the longest length that can be obtained from a given tree, from the top of the stump to the crotch or fork, as shown in the sketch. Upon the assumption that the tree is substantially vertical in position, proceed thus: Measure out from the base of the tree on a level whatever number of feet you think the tree will cut. In this case we will say twenty-five. Fasten perpendicularly in the ground a stake eight to ten feet long, just a man's height, inside of this point as indicated. Around this stake build up to the height that the stump will have. The object is to secure a level line from the top of the stump—or rather from the lower end of the log. On the platform thus constructed let the operator lie prone on his back, as indicated in the sketch, and sight along a mark on the stake that corresponds to his height measuring to his eye. Let his feet come against the stake. The person thus positioned and the length on stake, together with the line of sight, form a right angle triangle that is proportionate to a larger right angle triangle, the base of which has been measured out from the tree and established for experimental purposes at twenty-five feet. The point upon the

tree upon which the operator's eyes fall in this manner will be twenty-five feet above the plane of the stump, all as shown in the sketch.

If this point should be considerably below the fork, it will indicate that a still longer length may be cut from the trunk, and accordingly the stake and the platform upon which the operator poses are to be moved further away from the tree and the operation repeated. By this plan the longest length that the tree will furnish can be very readily determined without cutting it down or climbing it to measure.

Putting Grounds in Place.

From G. P., Independence, Mo.

The matter of adjusting grounds in place in doors and other openings preliminary to plastering brick buildings, is a job that often bothers a young mechanic, and very frequently men of large experience take much more time in such work than they should. My plan for doing this work will perhaps be of interest. In the first place I stretch a line about 4

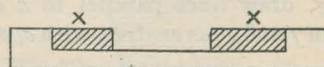


FIG. 1.—CLAMP GAUGE FOR SETTING GROUNDS.

inches below the head of the opening across the room, letting the line come at such a distance from the wall as is required for the thickness of plaster. I then use a plumb board which is the full length of the opening, and plumb down from the line to the floor, making a mark at each jamb. For grounds I use strips of boards full length of the opening $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches wide, always taking care that one edge is straight. When putting them in position I place the top end of the piece at the line and nail it to the upper wooden brick provided in the wall for the purpose, and in turn simi-

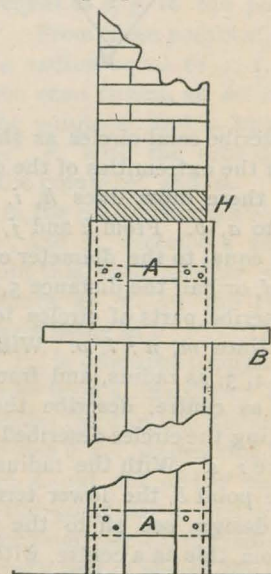


FIG. 2.—METHOD OF USING GAUGE.

larly fasten it at the bottom according to the line previously made on the floor. I then place the plumb board against the projecting edge of the ground so as to show what needs to be done to straighten it and then nail it fast to the wooden bricks, that are intermediate to the ends. Now for a little economy in method. I next employ a clamp gauge shown in detail in Fig. 1. The shoulders of this gauge are made the required distance apart, the same as the door jambs are to be, and is applied as shown by B,

in Fig. 2. It forms a guide by which to nail in place the second piece of grounds. When all the grounds have been put in place by this plan, it will be found that they are out of wind and plumb.

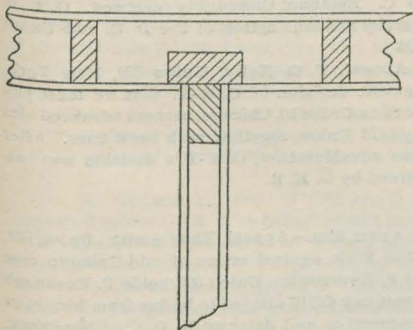
With openings wide enough to receive the frame without removing the grounds, I leave them in place. If the openings are not wide enough, they can be taken off to be used on other buildings. When the frame is being set, following grounds arranged as described, it only has to be plumbed sidewise.

I am aware that this plan of working differs from that followed by mechanics in some parts of the country, as I have noticed in my travels, and, therefore, I should be glad to see the subject discussed.

Partitions in Frame Buildings.

From L. S. A., Albany N. Y.

As a result of careful observation, I am convinced that the majority of the unseemly cracks that are seen in the plaster of frame buildings are due to careless construction or the shrinkage of unseasoned timber. By proper care the greater number of these defects in buildings can be avoided. It is true that, however well seasoned the timber may be nominally, it is likely to shrink some after being put in place in a building, but there is a vast difference between the amount of shrinkage with lumber that is nominally seasoned and that which is absolutely green. A little selection, therefore, upon the part of those who are responsible for this part of the work would obviate some of the trouble.



Now with respect to features of construction which properly managed will avoid cracks and which improperly managed tend to produce them. In the diagram I enclose, I show the plan that I prefer to employ in arranging the studs in partitions in a frame building. The special reason for this plan is to secure a bearing for the lath where they butt in the angle. In the main wall a stud is turned sidewise and in the partition a stud is also turned sidewise with respect to it, the two coming together in the way to form a T. They are spiked together before being set up, thus making a very stiff support and yet providing in the angles of the T a beaming against which the ends of the lath of both walls may be nailed as already mentioned.

This by no means exhausts my subject. Perhaps it will be received by my fellow readers as a suggestion that something from them would be acceptable. I wish a number of carpenters would contribute their experience in the same general direction.

Bending Moldings.

From A. W. M., Cincinnati, O.

Very frequently there arises the necessity of carrying a molding around a curve, as, for example, over a segmental window head. All carpenters know how to bend a square piece of wood for such a purpose by the very common plan of kerfing, and yet from my observation comparatively few know how to proceed when there is a more or less intricate molding to be bent. A plan that I have used for a long time past may therefore be of interest. The difficulty in

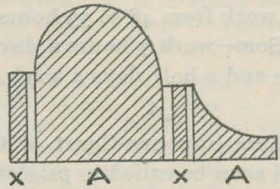


FIG. 1.

bending the molding when it is taken as a whole, using the ordinary plan of kerfing, is in the unequal proportions and the unequal strength of the different parts. It is much better, therefore, to divide it into sections, and manage each one independently. To rip an ordinary molding into pieces, disregarding the amount cut out by the saw and then bending the sections, would produce in the curved molding a form the total width of which would be as much less than the width of the straight molding as the aggregate width of the kerfs made in ripping the molding into its elements. Therefore, for the finest work, two pieces of molding should be taken, and they should be cut in such a way that a perfect molding will result from taking alternate sections from each.

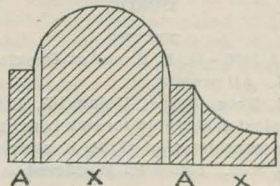


FIG. 2.

In the sketches which I inclose, two sections are shown of the same molding. In the first, the saw kerfs come out of the fillets entirely, thus leaving the molding parts A and A complete. In the second, the saw kerfs come off the molding parts, thus leaving the fillets A and A complete. Now, by discarding the sections from which the saw kerfs are taken, and then by using each of the parts composing the complete molding, the same as we would use a rectangular section saw, kerfing it according to the requirements of the case, we produce a curved molding, the same width as the straight molding and one which is neat and clean in appearance.

Shingling the Hips of Roofs.

From H. C.

There is no piece of work that the country carpenter is called upon to perform that exhibits his mechanical skill to any better advantage, than the finishing of the hips in a shingle roof. There are various plans of doing this work some of which are scientific in their nature and reveal excellent mechanical ability when

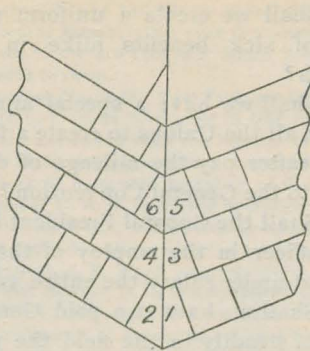


Fig. 1

correctly applied, while others show quite the opposite. I am sure that many of the readers will be interested in a description of the methods that may be employed in work of this kind.

In the first of my sketches I show a plan which has proven fairly satisfactory wherever used. It is water tight and, therefore, a good roof, and yet as the reader will perceive, there are some objections to it in certain directions. The shingles are cut, as will be seen by the sketch, so as to have the grain always running straight up and down the roof. For this reason the point of the shingle which comes against the line of the

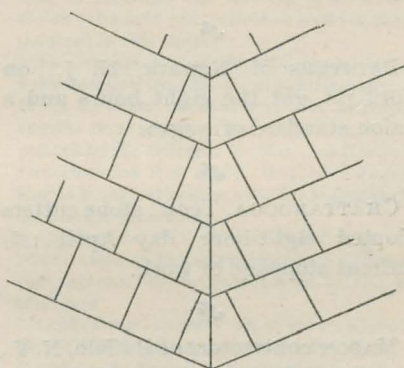


FIG. 2.

hip is weak. With shingles alternately wet and dry, according to the weather, there is a tendency to warp and shrink, which in the course of time works the nails out. The points, therefore, have a tendency to curl up and drop off. In laying out the shingles for this plan the courses are managed as follows: Number 1 is laid all the way out to the line of the hip, the edge of the shingle being planed off, so that course No. 2, on the adjacent side will lie perfectly tight down upon it. Next No. 3 is laid, and is dressed down in the same manner as the first, after which No. 4 is brought along the same as No. 2. The work proceeds in this manner, first right and then left.

In my second sketch I show a plan which employs the shingles upon the hip, in a way to bring the grain of the shingles more nearly parallel with the line of the hip. This method overcomes the objection of cross-grained points.



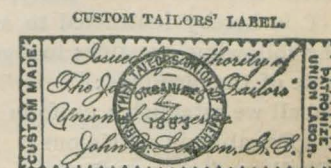
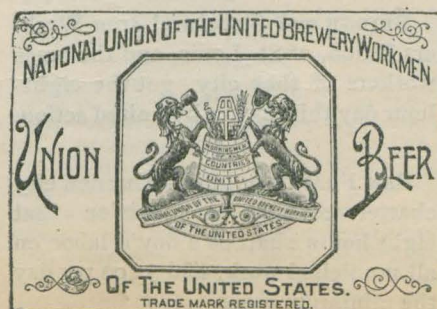
FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending April 30, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—282 00		101—28 80		208—55 40		427—86 55	
2—18 60		102—11 50		209—17 40		428—8 30	
3—8 00		103—7 20		210—16 80		429—13 00	
4—27 80		104—2 60		211—25 45		430—12 60	
5—6 40		105—7 00		212—11 20		431—4 30	
6—30 96		106—37 30		213—3 60		432—19 20	
7—23 05		107—47 30		214—2 70		433—4 60	
8—11 80		108—20 60		215—4 80		434—13 40	
9—164 40		109—7 20		216—5 85		435—17 60	
10—53 25		110—42 40		217—7 00		436—13 20	
11—57 60		111—3 20		218—26 60		437—23 20	
12—26 50		112—18 90		219—3 00		438—29 85	
13—19 80		113—9 20		220—7 00		439—36 20	
14—25 20		114—2 60		221—40 30		440—3 05	
15—2 40		115—6 80		222—14 60		441—462 10 40	
16—4 00		116—2 20		223—6 00		442—28 90	
17—20 60		117—30 40		224—12 00		443—4 60	
18—21 05		118—6 20		225—3 80		444—25 00	
19—151 60		119—9 20		226—10 10		445—29 80	
20—60 20		120—10 40		227—5 20		446—39 20	
21—23 60		121—9 50		228—7 40		447—4 80	
22—16 60		122—58 00		229—10 00		448—54 40	
23—36 00		123—5 20		230—10 00		449—20 00	
24—9 00		124—2 00		231—6 10		450—9 00	
25—10 05		125—2 20		232—4 60		451—28 20	
26—37 60		126—7 00		233—11 30		452—10 40	
27—13 80		127—4 00		234—9 60		453—14 40	
28—20 35		128—21 80		235—25 40		454—7 80	
29—24 40		129—12 00		236—4 60		455—24 00	
30—98 20		130—2 40		237—3 80		456—40 70	
31—6 80		131—8 10		238—20 20		457—5 20	
32—5 00		132—16 00		239—11 00		458—7 60	
33—8 80		133—5 00		240—3 80		459—41 80	
34—6 20		134—7 00		241—11 80		460—33 20	
35—6 00		135—9 80		242—6 90		461—15 45	
36—7 60		136—4 60		243—10 00		462—2 00	
37—3 20		137—30 15		244—14 00		463—16 70	
38—12 10		138—3 42		245—13 40		464—12 60	
39—75 40		139—2 80		246—5 30		465—6 60	
40—8 20		140—6 00		247—2 60		466—2 80	
41—12 80		141—50 28		248—44 00		467—8 10	
42—9 80		142—23 80		249—11 80		468—3 20	
43—21 80		143—40 80		250—3 20		469—16 00	
44—2 20		144—5 70		251—7 40		470—2 00	
45—4 80		145—5 42		252—15 00		471—563 50	
46—42 80		146—15 60		253—2 60		472—564 80	
47—15 30		147—3 00		254—6 60		473—27 75	
48—3 00		148—7 40		255—32 50		474—6 40	
49—19 00		149—3 40		256—10 40		475—580 60	
50—58 00		150—3 60		257—135 90		476—582 20	
51—9 60		151—3 80		258—200 10		477—584 12 60	
52—3 40		152—1 60		259—11 75		478—591 80	
53—1 00		153—2 60		260—3 60		479—592 14 60	
54—6 15		154—22 40		261—2 60		480—593 7 40	
55—7 80		155—6 90		262—6 00		481—603 6 80	
56—52 70		156—7 80		263—2 60		482—605 8 40	
57—87 95		157—2 00		264—10 00		483—606 6 00	
58—19 00		158—5 00		265—7 00		484—612 2 20	
59—24 00		159—17 10		266—10 50		485—622 10 60	
60—6 20		160—14 40		267—2 60		486—628 3 40	
61—7 00		161—21 20		268—2 40		487—637 9 20	
62—11 60		162—3 60		269—83 36		488—638 8 80	
63—14 85		163—8 60		270—6 80		489—639 13 20	
64—9 40		164—12 20		271—4 50		490—640 7 20	
65—4 00		165—1 40		272—7 80		491—650 4 80	
66—30 35		166—10 40		273—8 00		492—652 11 00	
67—32 60		167—29 80		274—7 60		493—658 2 60	
68—6 60		168—19 20		275—3 55		494—659 11 40	
69—12 20		169—3 40		276—3 30		495—667 2 20	
70—4 40		170—14 80		277—16 60		496—676 5 00	
71—5 00		171—10 00		278—8 20		497—6 8 10 20	
72—50		172—33 20		279—16 00		498—687 6 20	
73—3 50		173—11 60		280—2 80		499—692 3 20	
74—13 00		174—4 40		281—4 00		500—696 3 80	
75—4 60		175—2 40		282—12 75		501—698 8 00	
76—2 60		176—11 60		283—152 80		502—703 3 60	
77—12 40		177—5 20		284—4 00		503—704 9 40	
78—5 00		178—60 60		285—16 00		504—712 2 80	
79—4 40		179—6 60		286—1 00		505—714 11 60	
80—3 20		180—191		287—6 30		506—715 34 20	
81—9 10		181—4 40		288—11 60		507—716 21 70	
82—11 40		182—3 80		289—6 00		508—717 4 00	
83—3 20		183—2 20		290—11 60		509—723 15 00	
84—15 40		184—4 60		291—3 00		510—726 17 60	
85—15 60		185—4 00		292—2 40		511—738 5 80	
86—6 60		186—6 65		293—401		512—746 2 60	
87—36 40		187—8 10		294—3 90		513—750 12 50	
88—3 80		188—200 10 40		295—6 30		514—757 4 60	
89—5 60		189—3 80		296—5 40		515—767 5 00	
90—46 70		190—16 00		297—409		516—783 2 40	
91—8 60		191—2 00		298—416		517—785 2 40	
92—16 90		192—7 45		299—419		518—786 3 60	
93—2 20		193—26 60		300—424		519—802 3 10	
94—4 00		194—8 20					

Total \$6,058 40



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeymen Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the centre. *It means a fair price for good work.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1898.



NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.—Letters to the G. S.-T. from secretaries of locals should be written on the regular official letter heads, which are furnished from the General Office in any quantity a Union may desire. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

By decision of G. E. B., April 13, 1898, an ex-member or suspended member on being readmitted to a Local Union must pay the sum of six months' back dues, and no more, as arrearages under Section 90 of the Constitution. This rule applies to all regardless of the year they were suspended.

Official Notice to all Local Unions and Members.

At meeting of the General Executive board of the U. B., held on the 12th inst., the following circular was ordered to be sent out to the Locals for a general vote the middle of this month. The circular was sent out on 16th inst. to each and every Local and the vote must be returned to this office by June 25th, at the latest. We urge all our members to give the same thorough and careful attention. The subjects have been discussed at various times in the columns of THE CARPENTER.

Inasmuch as the time for holding the next General Convention of the U. B. is closely approaching, for it will be held next September in New York city, the G. E. B. considers it proper to consult the members on the advisability of making certain changes in the laws of the Organization. These changes have been suggested and discussed at various times by the members. The G. E. B. do not wish it understood that they are committed to these changes one way or the other. But to ascertain the sentiment of the members fairly, the G. S.-T. is hereby instructed to submit the following questions to a general vote of the members:

1. Shall we establish a uniform initiation fee, alike in all Unions?
2. Shall we have a uniform reinitiation fee for ex-members?
3. Shall we inaugurate a uniform system of monthly dues alike in all Unions?
4. Shall the dues be increased to seventy-five cents per month in all Unions now paying less?

5. Shall we create a uniform system of sick benefits alike in all Unions?

6. Shall we have a special annual tax on all the Unions to create a fund to hereafter pay the mileage of delegates to the General Convention?

7. Shall the General President be a paid officer in the employ of the U. B., and under salary the entire year?

8. Shall we have two paid General Agents steadily in the field the year round to organize new Unions, to instruct existing Unions, examine the books and accounts of the Unions, and adjust general strikes and trade troubles?

The Eight-Hour Movement Still Progressing.

COAL miners are now quite generally observing the newly inaugurated eight-hour rule.

DULUTH, Minn.—Union carpenters enforced the nine-hour law and Union rules April 4th, last.

THE City Councils of Racine, Wis., and Milwaukee, have agreed to the eight-hour ordinances.

PAINTERS of Newark, N. J., on April 1st, got the eight hours and a Union standard of wages.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., stone cutters adopted eight-hour day April 1st, without stoppage of work.

MASON contractors of Buffalo, N. Y., granted eight-hour day to their 1800 employees March 15th, last.

RACINE, Wis., has passed an eight-hour city ordinance, to apply to all city work and without reduction in wages.

BAY VIEW Mills, of the Illinois Steel Mills, find the eight-hour day, lately put in force there, is working grandly.

WACO, Tex.—Trades and Labor Council are arranging to make a general move in that city for the eight hours.

BRICKLAYERS Union of Philadelphia, April 1st, put into effect the rule of 45 cents per hour, eight hours a day and half holiday Saturdays.

GUINNESS & Co., the famous brewers of porter and stout in Dublin, Ireland, started the eight-hour system last month to continue as a fixed rule.

BRIDGE and Structural Iron Workers Union, of St. Louis, and the brass workers of that city, got the eight-hour day this spring by united action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Our new city charter contains a provision that eight hours shall be a day's labor on all municipal work, and \$2.00 per day the minimum wage.

FOUR-FIFTHS of the membership of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers work on the eight-hour system, and this rule has been gradually put into effect since 1885.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—Since Union 106 has been organized, the past month, new members are rolling in. The bulk of carpenters realize they must join, or seek the poor farm eventually.

IN the window glass trade, blowers and gatherers observe the Union rule of 40 hours per week. The flint glass workers work from 48 to 55 hours per week. Some work 7 hours a day and only five and a half days a week.

THE State Supreme Court of Colorado will soon be called to pass on the constitutionality of the eight-hour law of that state. On March 31st a brief for that purpose was filed in the case of Contractor Geo. W. Wilson, the city park grading contractor, who was found guilty, in 1896, of working ten hours a day in violation of the eight-hour law of the state.

ORANGE, N. J.—Union 349, last February, notified the contractors to establish the eight-hour day, as last year the men were out on strike over five weeks to get it. Finally most contractors conceded it May 2d, and after trying it a week returned to the nine hours because the new rule had not been made general by all contractors. The men now propose to enforce it on June 1st next rigidly.

Proceedings of General Executive Board.

APRIL 4, 1898.—G. E. B. met at General Office at 8 A. M. All present.

Appeal, Thos. Byrne, Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., against said Union for sick benefit. After thorough consideration G. E. B. sustains decision of G. S.-T. Union 167 is ordered to comply with same.

Disapproved death claim, C. J. Thacker, Union 376, Montreal, Can. Evidence considered, and decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

As to appearance before the Board of Bro. McCormack, selected to represent Chicago D. C. as counsel in cases now pending before G. E. B., Board decide under their decision of July 13, 1897, that they cannot grant such request. To do so would be an injustice to members having appeals pending against D. C. It would not be fair to hear but one side. Constitution provides all evidence must be submitted in writing.

Appeal to Convention from Union 375, New York, in Wardelman case. Ordered filed for consideration of Convention.

McCormack vs. Vaughn appeal. G. E. B. at last meeting concurred in decision of Chicago D. C., but decided fine of \$35 on Vaughn be reduced to \$10. Union 1 having declined to concur in said decision, case is reopened and G. E. B. decide to reduce fine to \$10, and Union 1 is hereby ordered to reinstate Bro. Vaughn, on payment of \$10, together with such arrearages as may be necessary to put him in good standing.

Appeal to Convention, Union 464, New York, in Henry Miller case. Filed for consideration of next Convention.

Disapproved claim for wife funeral benefit of T. P. Kenney, Union 340, New York. On careful review of all evidence and facts, G. E. B. find adverse to the appellant. Bro. Kenney's card and abstract from ledger show him in arrears.

APRIL 5TH.—Disapproved death claim, E. Partzsch, Union 5, St. Louis. Evidence thoroughly examined. Decision of G. S.-T. concurred in. Evidence shows claim illegal under Sec. 104.

Disapproved disability claim, Robert Peltz, Union 486, Bayonne, N. J. After a full investigation of all the facts, G. E. B. decide to concur in decision of the G. S.-T.

Communication, Union 723, Newark, N. J., as to legality of the admission of Mr. Haarlander as a full beneficial member. After consideration of all the facts, G. E. B. sustain the action of

G. S.-T. in demanding Union 723 place Mr. Haarlander on their books as a semi beneficial member.

Communication, D. C. of New York, complaining the Machine Wood Workers' Union of Newark, N. J., are working for 20 to 28 cents per hour. D. C. asks G. E. B. to either instruct the Newark Unions of U. B. to accept these machine hands as members, or otherwise establish a Machine Hands' Local in Newark. In view of agreement now in force between the U. B. and A. W. W. I. U., the G. E. B. cannot comply with such request, but hereby instruct G. S.-T. to communicate with Mr. Kidd and insist the Newark Union of Machine Wood Workers shall maintain wages in common with the Unions of the U. B. in that section.

Appeal, John Grennan, Union 172, Westchester, N. Y. vs. Union 51 and D. C. of New York, in demanding \$10 as a reinitiation fee as an ex-member of Union 51. Bro. Grennan joined Union 172 as a charter member. Evidence reviewed. Decision of New York D. C. concurred in.

Appeal, Union 309, New York, against D. C. of said city, in denying regular strike pay to some of their members called out on Bradley & Currier's job. On due consideration, G. E. B. sustains action of D. C. They hold members violating trade rules are not entitled to strike pay.

Appeal, Union 309 against D. C. of Brooklyn, in sustaining action of Bus. Agt. Beatty of Brooklyn in calling out members of Union 309 on Kleeman's job. Evidence examined. Action of D. C. sustained.

Appeal, Union 309 against New York D. C. in fining the Secretary of said Union for publishing the business of the organization. G. E. B. reverses decision of New York D. C. While a D. C. has original jurisdiction in all violations of trade rules, all other offenses must first be tried in the Union of which the accused is a member, in accordance with Secs. 170 to 178 of Constitution.

Appeal, T. C. Rowe, Union 23, San Francisco, against D. C. of that city and Union 22 in refusing accident benefit to Bro. H. J. Smith, injured while at ship-carpenter work. In view of the strict by-law in force in Union 22, depriving all members working over eight hours of benefits, G. E. B. concur in findings of D. C. and Union 22. The Board, however, are of opinion the operation of such a by-law works a hardship in a case such as this.

Appeal, C. Meanwell, Union 483, San Francisco, against D. C. of said city, in declining to follow up charges preferred against certain members who had violated the trade rules of that city. Appeal sustained. No D. C. has a right, by any action on their part, to bury charges properly brought.

Appeal, A. Dannenfeller, Union 304, San Francisco, Cal., against decision of said Union and D. C. Evidence thoroughly reviewed. G. E. B. hereby sustains action of the D. C. and Union 304.

Appeal, F. G. Kelly, Union 509, New York, against decision of G. S.-T. that he must pay back to Union 10, Chicago, moneys advanced him by said Union, together with back dues. After due consideration, G. S.-T.'s decision was sustained by G. E. B.

APRIL 6TH.—Appeal, Thos Smith Union 509, New York, against action of said Union in case of P. Kavanagh. Union 509 holds P. Kavanagh must pay \$23.87 alleged to be due from him as an ex-member and delegate to D. C. of New York, before they will consider his application for readmission. In this case the D. C. had referred the matter back to Union 509, when appealed to them, as coming entirely within jurisdiction of Union 509. Evidence reviewed. G. E. B. sustains action of Union 509 in refusing to consider Mr. Kavanagh's application until he pays amount found due by investigating committee of Union 509.

Appeal M. J. Gilroy, Union 509, against the decision of New York D. C. and Union 509, in failing to enforce any of penalties imposed by Sec. 164 of Constitution against Bro. T. DeGreefe, of same Union, who, it is alleged, was found guilty of slandering Bro. Gilroy. After full consideration, G. E. B. decide the provisions of Sec. 164 must be enforced if Bro. DeGreefe has been found guilty of slandering Bro. Gilroy.

Appeal, Chas. Hanley, Union 468, New York, against action of said Union and D. C. Appeal is against a \$1 fine imposed on Bro. Hanley for failing to serve on sick committee. It is claimed Bro. Hanley was absent from the Union when appointed. Bro. Hanley is a member of the National Guard of New York, and states he was compelled to drill at the time he was required to serve on sick committee. G. E. B. hold the action of Union 468 and D. C. is illegal. Union 468 is ordered to receive dues of Bro. Hanley and remit the \$1 fine levied on him, and allow him all the rights of a member. No member of the U. B. can be denied the right to belong to the National Guard if he chooses to do so.

Appeal Otto Schaeffer, Union 513, New York, against action of D. C. of said city, in fining him \$10 for alleged "publishing of malicious statements." On consideration the G. E. B. hereby decide the action of the D. C. is illegal. D. C. has no original jurisdiction in a case of this kind.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
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General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601
Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD—
Continued.

Bro. Schaeffer must be tried according to Secs.
170 to 178 of Constitution.

Appeals, Henry Hechler, J. Hirschbill, G.
Gassner, Frank Galen, Emil Weidenbach and
John Dobransky, members of Union 375, New
York, against New York D. C. Said members
were fined \$25 each for violation of trade rules.
Evidence examined and decision of D. C. con-
curred in.

Application, Union 91, Racine, Wis., for per-
mission to strike with financial aid. Sanction
granted without financial aid, the latter to be
considered later.

Appeal, W. J. Shields, in behalf of Union 33,
Boston, Mass., against decision of G. S.-T. in
his interpretation of Sec. 117 relating to working
cards. Referred back to G. S.-T. to write for
further information whether Union 33 charges
for a working card.

APRIL 7TH.—Joint appeals E. O. Clark and E.
Padgett, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo., and Bros. J.
Geekie and Owen Heath, Union 73, St. Louis,
against D. C. of said city, in fining them \$10 each
for violation of trade rules. After considering
all the evidence and facts presented, G. E. B.
hereby concurs in the decision of the St. Louis
D. C.

Bro. H. McCormack, Sec. of Chicago D. C.,
appeared before G. E. B. in behalf of said D. C.,
which desires financial aid in its present move-
ment for enforcement of trade rules. As the Gen-
eral Office has not been apprised of this move-
ment until the present time, and the laws of the
organization have not been complied with in
this instance, G. E. B. decide to deputize one of
their members to proceed to Chicago at close of
this session and investigate status of present
strike, said member to report as quickly as pos-
sible to the Board, to the end the interests of
the organization in Chicago shall not suffer,
but may be assisted in every legitimate way.

Agreement between Carpenters' Executive
Council of Chicago, and Wood Workers' Coun-
cil of the A. W. W. of Chicago, considered. It
is claimed said agreement has been adopted by
vote of the Unions of Chicago which voted.
Some Unions failed to vote. G. E. B. decide
Secs. 1 and 3 of said agreement are in conflict
with the National agreement made by G. E. B.
and the E. C. of the A. W. W. I. U., and is there-
fore disapproved. G. E. B. do not feel author-
ized to approve of any further concessions to
the A. W. W. I. U. which in spirit are in conflict
with our laws and have the effect of forcing mem-
bers of the U. B. to become members of the A. W.
W. I. U. The proposed agreement concedes to the
A. W. W. I. U. the right to call on our members to
strike against unfair wood work, but does not
bind said organization in return to refuse to
furnish Union wood work to non-Union con-
tractors and builders who are opposed to us. G.
E. B. suggests the preparation of a new local
agreement in Chicago along the lines of the
National agreement.

APRIL 8TH.—Communications from Sec. Suck-
rau, of Union 419, Chicago, stating he had issued
working card to Bro. Wernicka of said Union,
pending his appeal to G. E. B. Board decide
such action was quite proper, but Bro. Wer-
nicka's case having been passed upon by G. E.
B., and fine imposed by D. C. sustained, said fine
should be paid; even though working card has

been issued Bro. Wernicka, same would not be
valid if said member failed to pay fine after his
case had been decided by G. E. B.

G. E. B. considered following appeals against
Chicago D. C. in fining members named for
violation of trade rules, viz.: individual appeals
of Thos. Whitley, Union 62; P. Allaire and Jas.
Bell, Union 416; C. Flanagan, Union 1; G. M.
Horne, Union 10; J. Horan, Union 1; Aug.
Johnson, Union 1; Aug. Koliver, Union 521;
C. J. Lamb, Union 13; R. Lattman, Union 1; M.
G. Lee, Union 10; P. C. McLoughlin, Union 58;
Jas. McGrady, Union 13; H. Nickel, Union 419;
M. B. Philp, Union 62; H. B. Ware, Union 46;
Chas. Witt, Union 1; Chas. Williams, Union 13,
joint appeals of Jas. Shirey, Union 62, Jas. Ken-
nedy, Union 13, Thos. Keady, Union 13; J. F.
Carroll, Union 13; E. J. Kelly, Union 13; also
Jas. Kimmey and P. J. Moroney, Union 10.
After reading the voluminous testimony and
arguments presented for their consideration, in
each of above cases, all of which cover much the
same ground, G. E. B. hereby concurs in the
decision of the Chicago D. C. in these cases and
the fines levied must be paid.

APRIL 9TH.—Appeal Union 416, Chicago,
against decision of Chicago D. C. Union 416
claims the D. C. illegally tried and suspended
the F. S. of said Union for obeying decision of
G. E. B. rendered Jan. 6, 1897, and issuing work-
ing cards to members who had been fined by D.
C. Appeal is also against action of said D. C. in
suspending Union 416 for complying with deci-
sion of G. E. B. above mentioned. After
thorough consideration the G. E. B. decide the
action of the Chicago D. C. in trying and sus-
pending the F. S. of Union 416 was illegal.
A D. C. has no original jurisdiction in other
than trade rule cases. Action of D. C. was
also illegal in suspending Union 416 and refus-
ing its members working cards. There is no
law in Constitution of U. B. which warrants a D.
C. in suspending a L. U. G. E. B. instructs G.
S.-T. to again order Chicago D. C. to comply
with decision of the Board rendered Jan. 6,
1897, and to at once reinstate Union 416 in the
D. C., and issue working cards to its members.
Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. begun.

APRIL 11TH.—Telegram from Union 91, Ra-
cine, Wis.; they have been victorious in move-
ment for nine hours.

Appeal, Union 375, New York, against decision
of D. C. in case of Carl Otto vs. Union 375. Ap-
peal sustained.

Appeal, John Juchs, Union 497, New York,
against D. C. of said city. Case of violation of
trade rules. Decision of D. C. concurred in.

Appeal, M. J. Gilroy, Union 509, New York,
against action of said Union and D. C. in failing
to fine, suspend or expel Bro. M. Walsh, of said
Union, who was found guilty of slandering Bro.
Gilroy. Appeal sustained, and D. C. and Union
509 ordered to enforce provisions of Sec. 164.

Appeal, Union 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., against
Kings County D. C. in denying them the right
to representation in their D. C. on any but full
beneficial members. Union 109 claims number
of delegates to D. C. should be based on full
membership. G. E. B. hold Union 109 is entitled
to representation based on number of members
in good standing for which they pay tax to
D. C., regardless of whether they are beneficial
or semi-beneficial members.

Communication, Bro. P. Kirsch, Chicago, Union
13, asking reconsideration of his case, passed on
at last meeting of Board. G. E. B. decide they
cannot reopen the case on the statements made,
as there is no evidence presented to substantiate
them.

Communication, Julius Radtke, Union 522,
Milwaukee, Wis., asking for rehearing in his
appeal vs. Milwaukee D. C. In said appeal Bro.
Radtke was found guilty of paying two and one-
half cents per hour less than the scale to men
employed on Pabst Building, and collecting full
amount of scale from Pabst Brewing Company.
Several other communications in support of Bro.
Radtke's request were also considered. G. E. B.
decide the information contained in them is not
sufficient to justify a reopening of the case. Bro.
Radtke must comply with decision of G. E. B.
Action of D. C. in expelling Bro. Radtke is ille-
gal. Sec. 170 requires verdict of D. C. shall be
carried out by the L. U. of which the accused is
a member.

Appeal, Walter Kemp, Union 258, Brooklyn,
against action of Kings County D. C. for fining
him \$10 for violation of trade rules. Evidence
reviewed. Decision of Kings County D. C. con-
curred in.

Joint appeals, Wm. Schmidt and Adam
Schmidt, Union 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., against
action of said Union in fining them for violation
of trade rules. Appeal sustained. Action of
Kings County D. C. concurred in. Local Unions
must not try violations of trade rules where a
D. C. exists.

Application, Union 43, Hartford, Conn., for
dispensation to allow said Union to set aside
enforcement of Sec. 158 of Constitution, as to
comparison of cards with books. G. E. B.
decide they do not feel authorized to set aside
such an important feature of our laws. Provi-
sion in question was inserted for protection of
the members against errors or dishonesty of
Financial Secretaries, which were oft-times the

cause of loss of benefits to members. G. E. B.
believe if members of Union 43 understand true
intent of the law they will admit it is of great
benefit to them.

Appeal, Union 382, New York, against a ruling
of G. S.-T. made November 10, 1897, on question
of law connected with the legality of member-
ship of Bros. Rowantree and Laramie of Union
382. G. E. B. concur in ruling of G. S.-T. De-
cision of G. E. B., deferring operation of Sec. 90
until May 1, 1897, was general in its application,
and applied to all members in arrears.

Appeal, A. R. Wyatt against action of Union
306 and Newark D. C. in suspending him. After
a full and thorough examination of evidence be-
fore them G. E. B. decide to lay whole matter
over until next meeting, and instruct G. S.-T. to
request Union 306 to send a copy of their ledger
account of A. R. Wyatt, and also write the latter
for his due card, so G. E. B. can examine the
same.

APRIL 12TH.—Protest, Union 64, New York,
against decision of G. E. B. in holding it respon-
sible for amount involved in the Schaefer claim,
G. S.-T. having replied by letter to the argu-
ments presented in said protest, his action is
concurred in, and contents of said letter en-
dorsed. G. E. B. further decide to instruct
G. S.-T. to order Union 64 to levy a pro rata as-
sessment upon its members in sufficient amount
to cover the judgment obtained in the Schaefer
claim.

G. S.-T. submitted text of opinion of Supreme
Court of New York in the Robertson case from
Union 64, together with summary of evidence
taken before trial Court, which is quoted as a
basis for decision of the higher body. G. E. B.
hold, inasmuch as evidence discloses gross and
inexcusable negligence on part of Union 64, in
paying sick benefits to the late Bro. Robertson
when out of benefit, and in failing to deduct the
full amount of his indebtedness from the sick
benefit paid him; also in failing to observe pro-
visions of Sec. 89, requiring written notice be
sent to members two months in arrears, that
Union 64 be held responsible as well for the sum
involved in this claim.

Application, Union 134, Montreal, Can., for
appropriation of \$200 for organizing purposes.
G. E. B. deem it inadvisable to appropriate
specific sums of money for organizing to be ex-
pended by the different Unions. But it is hereby
recommended that the G. S.-T. send an organ-
izer to Montreal as soon as in his judgment con-
ditions are favorable.

Application, D. C. Westchester Co., N. Y., for
\$400 to assist in better organizing the Unions in
that section. Same decision as in the Mon-
treal case.

Application, Newark D. C. for an appropria-
tion of \$500 for enforcement of trade rules. Re-
ferred to the G. S.-T. to investigate and later
advise the G. E. B.

Application, Union 125, Utica, N. Y., for per-
mission to strike with financial aid. G. E. B.
deem it inadvisable at this time and on the
showing made to sanction a strike on the part
of Union 125. G. E. B. recommend Union 125
carry forward their work of organization and
G. E. B. will be pleased to take up matter of
sanction later on.

Application, Unions 15, 26 and 192, Syracuse,
N. Y., for permission to strike with financial
aid. Laid over until a better showing can be
made by above Unions. Conditions are not such
as to warrant the G. E. B. in taking the respon-
sibility of sanctioning a strike in Syracuse.
Unions 15, 26 and 192 have not complied with
the constitution in appointing a conference
committee to visit the bosses.

Communications, D. C. and Union 309, New
York City, asking appropriation of \$1,000 to
carry on movement against unfair trim. G. E. B.
deems it inadvisable to grant the request at this
time.

Appeal, Union 715, New York, against deci-
sion of D. C. of said city, in ordering Donald
Munro, of said city, to pay \$9.10 to the Amalg-
amated Soc. of Carpenters; as said appeal was
laid over by G. E. B. at its Jan. '97, meeting for
further information, and same not being forth-
coming, G. S.-T. is instructed to meet the Dist.
Sec. of the Amalgamated Soc. and strive to
adjust the difference.

G. S.-T. submitted to G. E. B. all the corre-
spondence, agreements and other matters relative
to movement against unfair trim, in N. Y. city.

Appeal of D. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., against
Unions 355 and 440 for withdrawing from D. C.
and non-payment of tax. It appears Union 440
has been suspended from D. C. G. E. B. decide
that according to Sec. 47, all Locals in same
city must be represented in a D. C. If Union
440 failed to live up to its obligations, the D. C.
should have appealed to the General Office to
take measures to discipline Union 440. On
the other hand, Unions 355 and 440 are not jus-
tified in withdrawing from D. C., but should
have awaited action of this Board in redressing
their grievances. Therefore it is ordered that
the delegates of said Unions in Buffalo shall
again apply for admission to D. C., and that
Union 440 be given a reasonable time to pay its
tax to the said body. It is recommended a gen-
eral dispensation be given all Unions in Buffalo
desiring same to initiate candidates on easy
terms. D. C. minutes of Feb. 5th, show letter of

G. S.-T. advising that course was acted on and
permission given all Unions that desired to take
advantage of its provisions. Hence action of
Union 355 in lowering its initiation fee is
justifiable.

As to application of Buffalo D. C. for financial
aid in organizing, G. E. B. must decline to con-
sider further appropriations to Buffalo until
present dissensions have ceased.

APRIL 13TH.—Audit of books resumed.

Communication, B. T. C. of Milwaukee, ad-
dressed to G. E. B. It requests G. E. B. to make
an appropriation, or allow appeal to be made to
the Unions, in behalf of Business Agent Otto
Fischer, who has been arrested and sentenced
for conspiracy in connection with a trade diffi-
culty in Waukesha, Wis. Referred to G. S.-T. to
ascertain all the facts, and later advise the
G. E. B.

Appeal, Union 16, Springfield, Ill., for permis-
sion to strike with financial aid. Laid over, and
G. E. B. decide one of their number be selected
to visit Springfield and report to G. E. B. as to
conditions there.

Application, Union 189, Quincy, Ill., for per-
mission to strike with financial aid to enforce
trade rules. G. E. B. are of opinion, considering
showing made by Union 189, there is no need of
a general strike to enforce their working card.
Proportion of Union men to non-Union men, as
claimed by Union 189, should make it compara-
tively easy to enforce trade rules adopted.

Communication, Union 6, Amsterdam, N. Y.,
asking a speaker be sent to that city to assist in
their agitation for better conditions. Request
granted. G. S.-T. instructed to send a speaker as
soon as possible.

Communication, Union 161, Kenosha, Wis.,
asking an organizer shall visit them and assist
in their movement for enforcement of trade
rules. Referred to G. S.-T.

Application, Hamilton County D. C. (Cincin-
nati), O., for sanction to strike with financial
aid. After due consideration, G. E. B. decide
they cannot grant request on showing made.
G. S.-T. is requested, if possible, to send an or-
ganizer to Cincinnati to assist in strengthening
Unions there.

Application, D. C. of Richmond County, Staten
Island, N. Y., for sanction and financial aid in
trade movement. Laid over for report of Con-
ference Committee.

Application, Union 169, East St. Louis, Ill., for
permission to strike with financial aid. Permis-
sion to strike granted; financial aid to be con-
sidered later.

Application, Union 448, Waukegan, Ill., for
permission to strike with financial aid. Action
deferred until Union 448 increases membership
sufficiently to warrant a strike.

Application, Union 33, Boston, Mass., for per-
mission to strike with financial aid. Action de-
ferred. G. S.-T. instructed to request Union
to comply with provisions of Constitution re-
lating to strike, fill out schedule of inquiries,
and secure joint action of Unions 33, 67 and 218.

Communication, Union 153, Fort Wayne, Ind.,
giving notice of their contemplated movement
for enforcement of trade rules, and requesting
an organizer. Referred to G. S.-T., with power
to act.

Appeal, Union 61, Columbus, O., asking assist-
ance of G. E. B. in their movement for better
conditions. Laid over until Union complies with
Constitution.

Application, Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., for
financial assistance to place organizer in the
field. Same action as in Montreal case.

Audit of books continued.
Inquiries from various Unions as to amount of
back dues to be collected under Sec. 90 from ex-
members or suspended members. G. E. B. de-
cide in the readmission of ex-members the sum
of six months' dues, and no more, shall be col-
lected as arrearages, and this shall apply to all
ex-members, regardless of the year they were
suspended.

Appeal, C. L. Ryals against D. C. and Union
526, Galveston, Tex., in fining him \$1 for using
bad language, etc. After full examination of
all evidence G. E. B. sustain decision of Unions
526 and the D. C.

Agreement, between Galveston Unions and
Ship Carpenters and Caulkers' Union 6884, A. F.
of L., Galveston, approved after due consid-
eration.

G. E. B. completed audit of books and ac-
counts of the G. S.-T. from which the following
summary is drawn:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1898.	\$18,297 70
Receipts, Jan., Feb. and Mar.	18,294 46
Total	\$36,592 16
Expenses for same period	16 063 65

Balance on hand, April 1, 1898	\$20,528 51
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It was decided Bro. Grimes should visit Chi-
cago, to act in conjunction with Bro. Cattermull
in investigating present trade movement.

Bro. Grimes selected to visit Springfield, Ill.,
to investigate and report.

It was decided G. E. B. meets again at General
Office, Monday, July 18, 1898. Adjourned 10
P. M.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary G. E. B.

Attest:
P. J. McGuire,
General Sec.-Treas.

The Effect of the War Upon Trade.

THE course of prices on the Stock Exchange exhibits the perplexity of operators in regard to the probable duration and outcome of the war with Spain, and their inability to form a definite opinion on the subject. One day a selling movement preponderates; the next, buying is in the ascendant; and the next, both alternate from hour to hour. On the whole, the tendency, just now, is downward, and it is likely to continue so until the future clears up, says Matthew Marshall in the *New York Sun*, and then he continues:

"If the present war should terminate in a few weeks, either through diplomatic agencies, or by one or two decisive naval engagements, the prevailing depression in prices would speedily come to an end and be followed by a rise. Should the war, on the other hand, be protracted, the government will be obliged, not only to increase taxation but to borrow money, and its borrowing will inevitably raise the rates of interest for money and correspondingly depress the prices of securities. Capitalists having capital to invest will, to some extent, at least, give the preference to government bonds, and to some extent, also, they will sell their present investments in order to take government bonds in exchange. In such a case, there can be no great upward movement in prices, and if the amount asked for by the government runs into the hundreds of millions, prices must inevitably fall.

It has already caused serious injury to trade and is destined to cause still more before it is ended. Stories are told of a diminished volume of sales of goods, of countermanded orders to factories, of a falling off in the number of passengers going to Europe, and of a widespread hesitation to hire summer residences on the sea coast, through fear of bombardment by Spanish war vessels.

It ought always to be borne in mind that all trade, whether domestic or international, is an exchange of commodities which are the fruits of labor. It is, therefore, in reality, an exchange of labor or services of one kind for labor or services of other kinds. As civilization has advanced the occupations of the human race have more and more multiplied, until, from the savage state, in which every family provided for itself all the commodities it consumed, it has arrived at a condition in which each individual has his special vocation, and for the satisfaction of his wants beyond the results of exercising that vocation he depends upon other individuals, who, like him, have each their part to perform in the world's industry. The agriculturist raises food and materials for clothing; the miner mines fuel and ore, and the artisan takes the products of both and converts them into fabrics of utility and beauty.

In what are called prosperous times, this interchange of the fruits of labor goes on briskly. Every producer finds a purchaser for his product, and in turn becomes a purchaser for his fractional share of the products of his

fellow laborers. There is neither dearth on the one hand nor scarcity on the other. Supply equals demand and demand equals supply. Such an equilibrium is, however, necessarily unstable and liable to disturbance. Particular branches of industry succeed, by the improvements of machinery, or by attracting to themselves an undue number of participants, in supplying the world with more of a particular commodity than the world desires. Changes of custom and fads of fashion render commodities of a certain kind less marketable than they were before, so that, the production of them remaining the same, the consumption of them is lessened, and their producers, in turn, are less able to consume the commodities of others. Then those branches of trade are said to be bad.

It has been a frequent subject of comment, among thoughtful observers, that, notwithstanding the multiplicity of men engaged in industrial pursuits, and their want of knowledge of one another's operations, the adjustment of production to consumption should, on the whole, be as perfect as it is. Ordinarily, no greater a quantity of any commodity is produced than can readily be consumed. A surplus is avoided either by limiting production in advance, or through a reduction in price increasing consumption to meet it. When the market is fully supplied with cotton cloth, or with pig iron, or with shoes, or with any other article, the makers of them stop making them, and if they find they have made them in excess of the demand for them they try to dispose of them by offering them to purchasers at lower prices. Retailers, too, cease adding to their stocks when they have more goods on hand than they can sell, and thus prevent loss.

This process of adjustment, however, goes on, always at the expense of the individuals affected, and, frequently, at one of great industrial calamity to whole communities. The agriculturist, stimulated by a large crop and high prices one year, prepares to get a larger crop the year following, and expects to obtain as high a price for it, if not a higher one. His neighbors do the same, and so, besides his neighbors, do thousands of other agriculturists. The result, if the elements favor him, which is uncertain, may be the larger crop which he expected, but the price may be so low that he receives less money for it than he did for that of the year before. A particular manufacture, proving to be very profitable, entices other manufacturers to engage in it, and the competition thus started ruins all of them. So the struggle for existence which goes on continually in the animal and the vegetable worlds, extends also to that of human industry. The same means by which the mass is benefitted is destructive to parts of it. Seeing this perpetual struggle and the loss which it entails, the Socialists contend that all industry should be regulated by the government, and that the production of no more of any commodity should be permitted than is demanded by consumers. Precisely how the officers of a government could ascertain in ad-

vance the demand for each commodity, and how they would enable the producers of it to earn their living when the demand for their services was not sufficient to keep them busy at their trades, has never been satisfactorily explained. Nor, has it been explained how, under such government regulation, industrial occupations would increase in productivity. Progress in invention possibly would have to stop, lest workmen should be thrown out of work.

In times of peace, therefore, it is plain that trade is subject to fluctuations which are, at present, beyond human control, and, as we know, these fluctuations are occasionally widespread and violent. The inequality between supply and demand, which every year occurs in special departments of industry, and is due to special causes, sometimes manifests itself in all departments at once, and constitutes a commercial crisis. First comes an enormous general activity in production, with which consumption is unable to keep pace, and, then, a revulsion, in which both production and consumption are curtailed, and trade is partially paralyzed. After the crisis, consumption slowly overtakes the reduced production, and the ordinary course of affairs is resumed. To bring on such a crisis war evidently has no direct power. It can do it only by suddenly reducing consumption and thus diminishing the volume of exchanges between traders. This it may effect by diminishing the number of consumers, or, their power to consume, or, more likely, their desire to do so.

The present war will not, probably, diminish the number of consumers nor their power to consume, because it will lead to no great mortality among either our soldiers or our sailors, and these, wherever they may be sent, will have to be clothed and fed and supplied with munitions of war. What it can do, however, is to diminish the expenditures of non-combatants and thus restrict their consumption of the products of industry. This will be the work of imagination and not that of necessity. It will be like the panic of frugality which followed the financial panic of 1893, and from which the country has only recently begun to recover. Evidently, if every man sets to work to see how little he can spend of his own labor in employing the labor of his fellow men, all business must cease, except that which supplies the barest necessities of life. If, for the next twelve months, nobody buys new clothes, or new furniture, if everybody refrains from consuming wine, beer, and tobacco, from entertaining his friends, and from supplying his family with other food than bread and potatoes, the purveyors of clothing, furniture, butchers' meat, wine, beer, tobacco, fruit, and similar luxuries, will have themselves to come down to an equally frugal style of living, and our present edifice of industrial activity will go to pieces. Such a calamity cannot be attributed to war. It would proceed from pure fright, to which, it is safe to say, American citizens have too much good sense to succumb.

Even conceding, therefore, that the first effect of the war has been, in a

measure, to check the volume of ordinary trade, this effect cannot be otherwise than temporary, and will speedily be followed by renewed activity. The industries set in motion to create war material do not, indeed, add to the permanent wealth of the country, but they supply employment to hundreds of thousands of people and furnish them with the means of indirectly employing hundreds of thousands of other people. Nor are these industries any less profitable to the community than many of those of peace. Powder and shot, when they are consumed, leave behind them nothing of value, but the same thing is true of whiskey and tobacco. Ships of war are useless for commerce, but so are pleasure yachts. The uniforms and equipment of soldiers and sailors, also, are of no more immediate value than the holiday clothes of civilians. In fact, nine-tenths of the daily expenditure of the majority of us might, in an emergency, be dispensed with, and if one of these nine tenths should be diverted to war purposes, it will not altogether ruin us.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Carpenters Union, No. 66, is growing at a lively rate the past month.

NEWARK, N. J.—Machine stone workers and iron workers got the eight hours last month, and a standard scale.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.—We have an extraordinary surplus of idle carpenters, and only half enough work for them. This is a bad place to find work.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Carpenters went on strike at new grand stand at Olympic Park against employment of non-Union men in violation of agreement to hire none but Union men, and won in a day.

BOSTON, Mass.—The new city repair department for public buildings is working eight hours per day and seven hours Saturdays, for \$2.70 to \$4 per day wages. The city is now putting up its own mill machinery for the construction of doors, window frames and sash.

OMAHA, Neb.—Outside carpenters had better remain away from this city. We are overdone with travelers looking for work, because of the preparations for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. All jobs, however, are Unionized, and new members flocking into Union 427.

CLEVELAND and Whitehill Company, manufacturers of Keystone overalls and pants, Newburgh, N. Y., during eighteen years in business never had a strike, though employing a great number of people. Recently this firm increased the wages of its employees 10 to 20 per cent. This is a record the firm may well feel proud of. Their goods are all strictly Union made, and bear the Union label.

OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

AUSTIN, Texas, March 17, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

Here below is a resolution of Local Union 300 on the benefit question. We wish it published in THE CARPENTER, to see what reply it can get from the Brotherhood.

There are a number of members of Union 300 who think it would be a good idea to have a \$1,000 death benefit fund, to be confined to those who can pass the medical examination and are willing to pay special assessments to such fund. In fact, we favor a benefit insurance within the membership of the Brotherhood.

Resolved by Union 300 that the following amendment to Section 95 of Constitution also be offered for action at the next convention:

Section 95 to read, The member's funeral benefit shall be \$100 on six months membership; \$200 on one year's membership and to increase \$25 each year till the limit of \$500 is reached, the member to be in good standing during the time.

Fraternally,

G. W. GRIFFIN, Rec. Sec.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 110, St. JOSEPH, Mo.,
April 2, 1898.

Resolved, That in memory of Brother HENRY H. GIVEN, who departed this life Sunday, March 20, 1898. This Union, No. 110, feels the loss of a faithful worker, an honorable member and an upright, honest man.

This Union extends to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, praying the Master Builder of the universe in this their time of sorrow will temper the winds of adversity with his boundless love.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the sorrowing widow, and that a copy be spread on the minutes and published in our official paper, THE CARPENTER.

L. N. MILLER,
B. B. MORRIS,
E. W. MULENIOUX. } Committee.

UNION No. 189, QUINCY, Ill.,
April 16, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe to remove from our midst Brother H. C. STORMER a faithful brother, and therefore be it

Resolved, By Local Union 189, that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and also be published in our official journal.

HY. BEHNEN,
FRANK A. PFEIFFER } Committee.
LOUIS C. SPECHT.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Union 6 postponed its anticipated nine-hour movement of May 2d until later in the season, owing to the present stringency in business growing out of the war with Spain.

List from New York City of Union Trim Manufacturers, and Contractors Using the Same.

TRIM, INTERIOR DECORATIONS, ETC.

Allard & Son, 44th st., near First ave.
Autenrieth, 319 and 325 E. 64th st.
Baumgarten, 502 E. 74th st.
Bradley & Currier, Spring st., near Clark.
Cottier, W. 19th st. and Tenth ave.
Cabus, 28th st., near Eighth ave.
Flint & Co., 19th st., near Seventh ave.
Hilbrand, 319 and 325 E. 64th st.
Hess & Co., 318 E. 75th st.
Herter Bros., 28th st., and First ave.
Herts Bros., 32d st., near Fourth ave.
Kimbrel, Tenth ave., near 36th st.
Kilian, 32d st., between 6th and 7th aves.
Marcotte, 32d st., between 6th and 7th aves.
Pottier & Stymus, 395 Lexington ave.
Ferguson & Son, Brooklyn.

PARQUET FLOORING.

Koch & Son, 168 W. 34th st.
National Parquet Floor Co., 22d st. and 11th ave.

SASH, BLINDS AND TRIM.

Murray & Hill, 617 to 621 W. 130th st.
Wilson Adams & Co., Mt. Vernon.
P. J. Cooney, 771-775 E. 165th st.
J. C. Orr, Greenpoint.

MILLS.

Youngs Bros., 432-434 E. 10th st.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

Hamilton & Sons, 358 W. 26th st.
Hoe Sons, 52 Gansevoort st.
Maguire, S. K., 151 W. 28th st.
Mulligan, Geo., 33 E. 32d st.
Mackey, O. T., 50th st., near Broadway.
Sloan & Moller, 319 to 325 E. 64th st.
Smith Bartlett, 220 W. 29th st.

OUT OF TOWN.

St. John Wood Working Co., Stamford, Conn.
New York and Batavia Wood Working Co., Batavia, N. Y. (New York City, 81st and Columbus ave.)

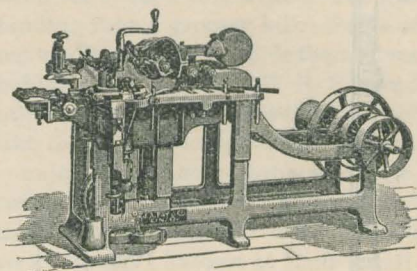
GENERAL CONTRACTORS WHO COMPEL THEIR SUB-CONTRACTORS TO HAVE ALL MATERIAL UNION-MADE.

G. T. Wills, 20th st and 5th ave.
Otto Eidtetz, Fifth ave. and 42d st.
Gill Bro., Maiden Lane, near Broadway.
R. Deeres, 309 Broadway.
Rothschild, 117th st. and Fifth ave.
Gressler & Sons, 632 E. 17th st.
S McMillan & Co, 327 W. 42d st.
Jas. Elgar, 335 W. 24th st.
T. Overington, 121 E. 129th st.
McCabe Bros., 33 W. 64th st.
Robinson & Wallace, 123 E. 23d st.
P. J. Walsh, 503 Fifth ave.
Harvey Murdock, 140 Nassau st.
Burditt Realty Co., 146 Broadway.
The Woodbridge Co., 100 William st.
Peaser Bros., 80 St. & Lexington ave.
V. J. Hedden & Son, Newark, N. J.
Standard & Ellis, 26th st. and Broadway.
T. J. Cockrill & Son, 550 W. 41st st.
Jeans & Taylor, 5 Fifth ave.
P. J. Gallagher, 156 Fifth ave.
John Beinhauer, 124 Maiden Lane.
C. True, 33d st. and Boulevard.

No. 00, Special Four Side Sash Sticker (AS ARRANGED FOR WORKING CHECK RAILS)

This machine we have introduced as one of great importance in factories where sash are made in large quantities. As the cut shows it is arranged to dress beveled check rails on four sides and cut the glass grooves at the same time. It can be used for a great many other purposes by the substitution of other heads and cutters, and it is undoubtedly the best four-inch four-side molder, has a stronger feed and more improvements than any other made.

The frame is substantially built, and supports the driving mechanism as well as all the working parts. It is long, thus giving sufficient length to driving belts. The platen is gibbed to the frame and can be lowered to work 16 inches wide. The platen after the lower head can be quickly thrown around when access to the head is required to adjust or change cutters and has movable throats for narrowing the gap for the head



The arbors are of steel, perfectly ground and run in self-oiling bearings. The upper arbor will receive a head as long as 4 inches and has an end adjustment. The outer side spindle is adjustable across the bed, raises vertically with it and can be swung to varying angles. The lower arbor has a vertical adjustment independently of the bed, for varying the depth of cut.

The feed is very strong, consisting of four driven rolls, two above and two in the bed and expansively geared for a variation in movement of bed of 4 inches. The upper rolls are heavily weighted and the entire mechanism meets every requirement. Our patent self-adjusting pressure bar and swinging bonnet is adjustable to and from the path of the cutter and can be instantly thrown back out of the way for access to the upper head.

J. A. FAY & Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Manufacturers of patent planing, matching and surfacing, molding, tenoning, boring, mortising and sandpapering machines; band, scroll, rip and cut-off saws; band and circular resawing machines, wood workers, etc.

The Pennsylvania State Eight-Hour Law.

This law published below went into effect July 26, 1897, and of course only applies to public works:

An Act to regulate the hours of labor of mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or municipal corporations therein, or otherwise engaged on public works.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That on and after the passage of this act eight hours out of the twenty-four of each day shall make and constitute a legal day's work for mechanics, workingmen and laborers in the employ of the State, or any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works.

SECTION 2. This act shall apply to all mechanics, workingmen and laborers now or hereafter employed by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, through its agents or officers, or in the employ of persons contracting with the State or said corporation for the performance of public work, and in all such employment none but citizens of the United States, or aliens who shall have legally declared their intentions to become such, who have been residents of the State in which such work is to be done for the six months next preceding the date of such employment, shall be employed by the State or any municipal corporation therein, or by any person or persons contracting with the same; and every contract hereafter made for the performance of public work must comply with the requirements of this section: Provided, That nothing in this act shall affect contracts in existence at the time of the passage of this act.

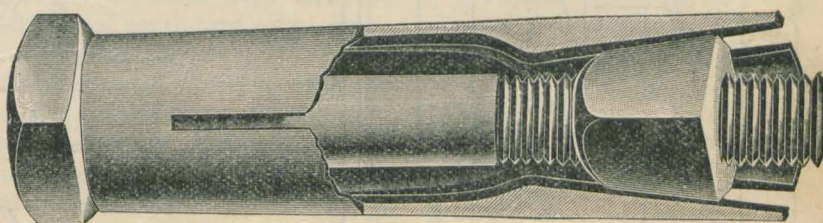
SECTION 3. Any officer or officers or agents of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, who shall wilfully violate or otherwise evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and upon conviction thereof may be removed by the Governor or head of the department to which said officer is attached.

SECTION 4. Any person or persons contracting with the State or any municipal corporation therein, and any officer or agent of the State or any municipal corporation therein, who shall fail to comply with, or attempt to evade the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SECTION 5. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

A New Expansion Bolt.

We present in the accompanying cut a new expansion bolt that has just been placed on the market by The McCabe Manufacturing Company, 532 West Twenty-second street, New York City.



We are advised by the manufacturers that it is the only bolt on the market that will admit of being withdrawn from the wall after the expansion has been made; shell and nut will retain the expansion. This is a decided advantage in placing door jambs or fixing work to a wall where it is necessary to take the bolt out in order to get the fixture into position.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright, 1897.

READERS will see at Fig. 1, four different designs of screens for portiere openings, alcoves, and other openings where doors are omitted. The only measurement required for these is the width of the

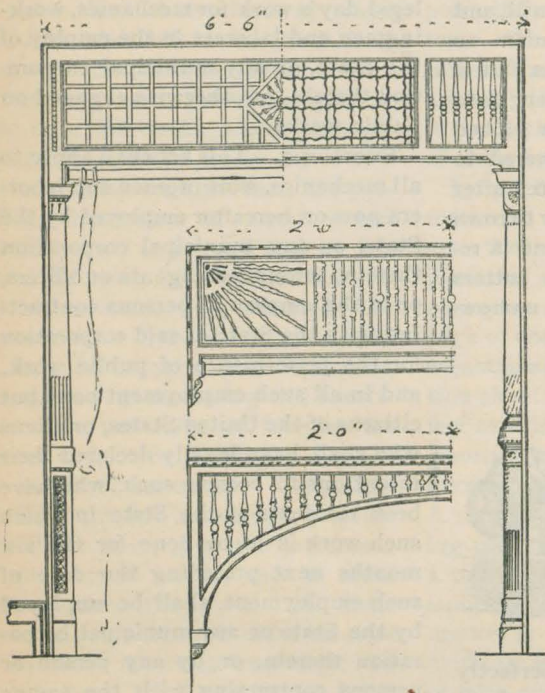


FIG. 1.—SCREENS AND COLUMNS.

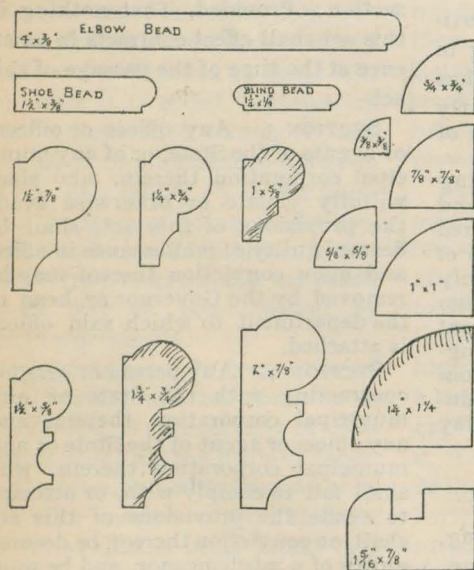


FIG. 2.

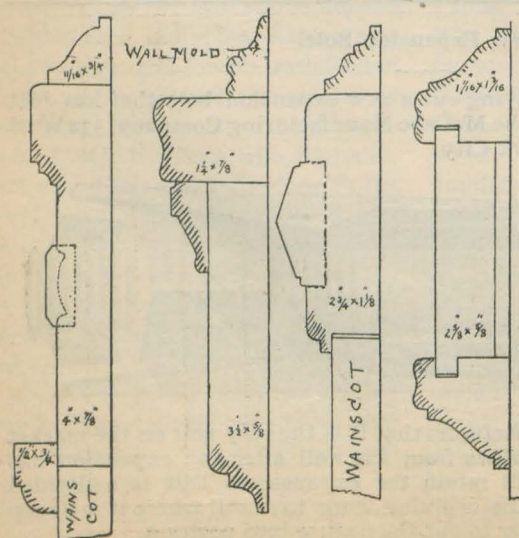


FIG. 3.

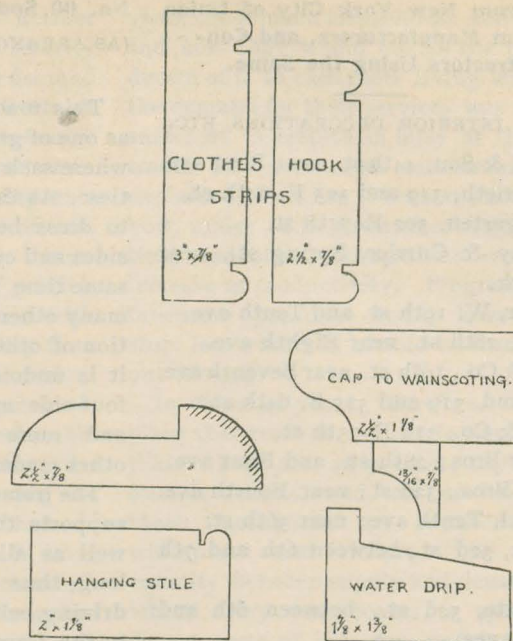
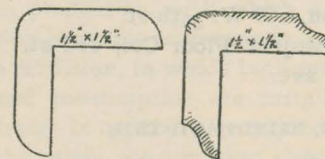
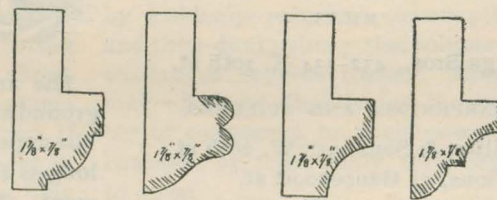


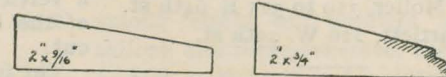
FIG. 4.



BEADS FOR PLASTER CORNERS



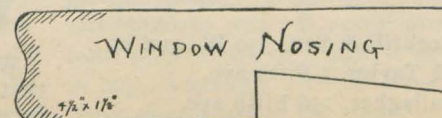
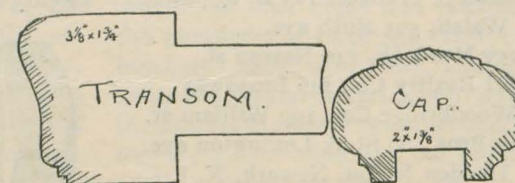
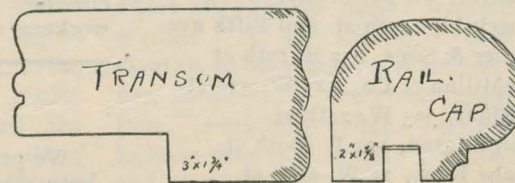
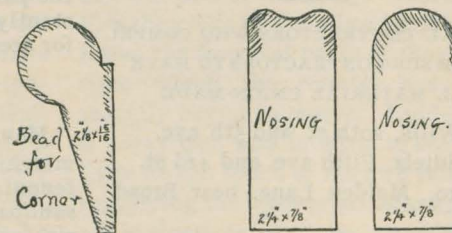
REBATED SHELF CLEATS



HEARTH

BORDERS.

FIG. 5.



TRANSOM BAR, NOSING AND CAP.

FIG. 6.

opening in the clear of the jambs and this can easily be obtained from the plans of the building or from a dimension taken after the jambs are set. At least a quarter of an inch should be allowed on each edge to permit of scribing and fitting. If the side columns shown in the engraving be desired or ordered then the full height from the floor to the soffit of the head must be determined.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, illustrate the details which are necessary for the inside finish of a building, and which are supplied in lengths of 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, and 16 feet each, direct from the mill or woodworking factory. Fig. 2 shows the beads for the top of the elbows and the shoe bead which is inserted in the window sill groove at the top of the panel back. The elbows must be measured the same depth, or rather width, as the window jamb above, and the height of the panel-back measuring up to the horizontal groove in the jambs into which the elbow bead is inserted. In this engraving picture moldings, quarter rounds, and shoe molding for base is clearly shown. All these come in lengths of feet and it will be, therefore, necessary to measure up the lengths and distances where they will be required and add up each for a total.

Fig. 3, gives several sections of chair rail, which also comes in lengths, and are principally used in dining rooms or as binder ties on 3/8 inch or 1 1/4 inch wood partitions.

Fig. 4, gives the grooved floor shoe for wood partitions with a wainscot cap, clothes hooks strips for walls or clothes closets, water drip for top of window frames and doors, or water table and hanging stiles, all of which must be figured up and ordered per lineal foot.

Fig. 5, shows wood corners which are nailed on, and cover plaster corners where they come to an outside angular point to prevent their being broken off; also shelf cleats for plaster walls, and hearth strips or borders. As these are also cut and fitted in the building, they likewise are measured by lineal foot.

Fig. 6, shows several wood details similarly measured.

(To be continued.)

CLEVELAND, O.—Union carpenters strictly enforced the card system in this city on the 2d inst., and refused to work with non-Union men.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Union carpenters working on the shelter house at O'Fallon Park went on strike last month against non-Union men and won.

SWIFT'S packing house at East St. Louis, Ill., on April 4th, started on the eight-hour system permanently with a slight reduction in wages. This affects 900 men.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Trades Assembly is very actively helping Carpenters Union 580 by a series of public meetings with local speakers. Many new members have been brought in thereby.

Corresponding Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.

FIGURE 1 shows corresponding pitches for polygonal hips with that of the common rafter. In this example we have used the $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch. The lower square shows the

1, which was done to show the corresponding degree of pitch. In Fig. 2 is shown the length of the first jack when set two feet from the common rafter, together with its respective run and rise.

Thus the length of a jack for a ten-sided polygonal roof would be from A to B.

For a nine-sided roof would be from

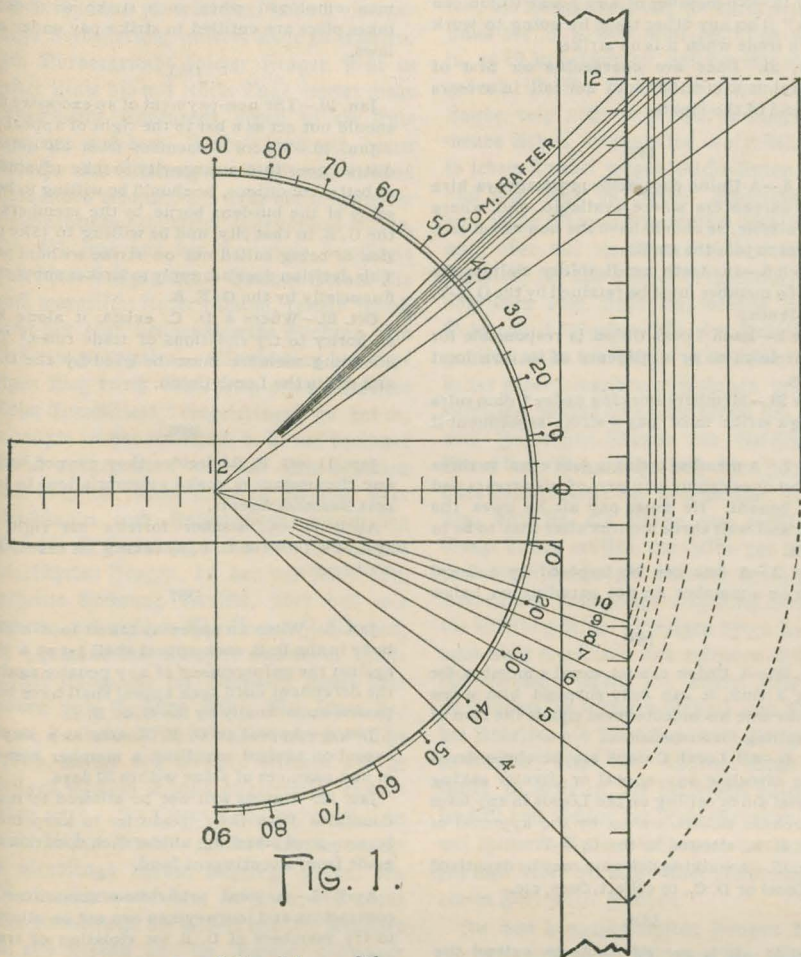


FIG. 1.

position of the seats of the hips with that of the common rafter, which is at 0° . The upper square shows the $\frac{1}{2}$ or 45° pitch of the common rafter and the corresponding hips for same. By this it will be seen that there is near 10° difference between the pitch of the common rafter and its corresponding hip for a four-sided building, and that all other hips (for the $\frac{1}{2}$ pitch) come inside of 5° with each other.

Fig. 2 illustrates the same as given in Fig. 1, but under a different form, the rise being centered at one point instead of the toe, as shown in Fig.

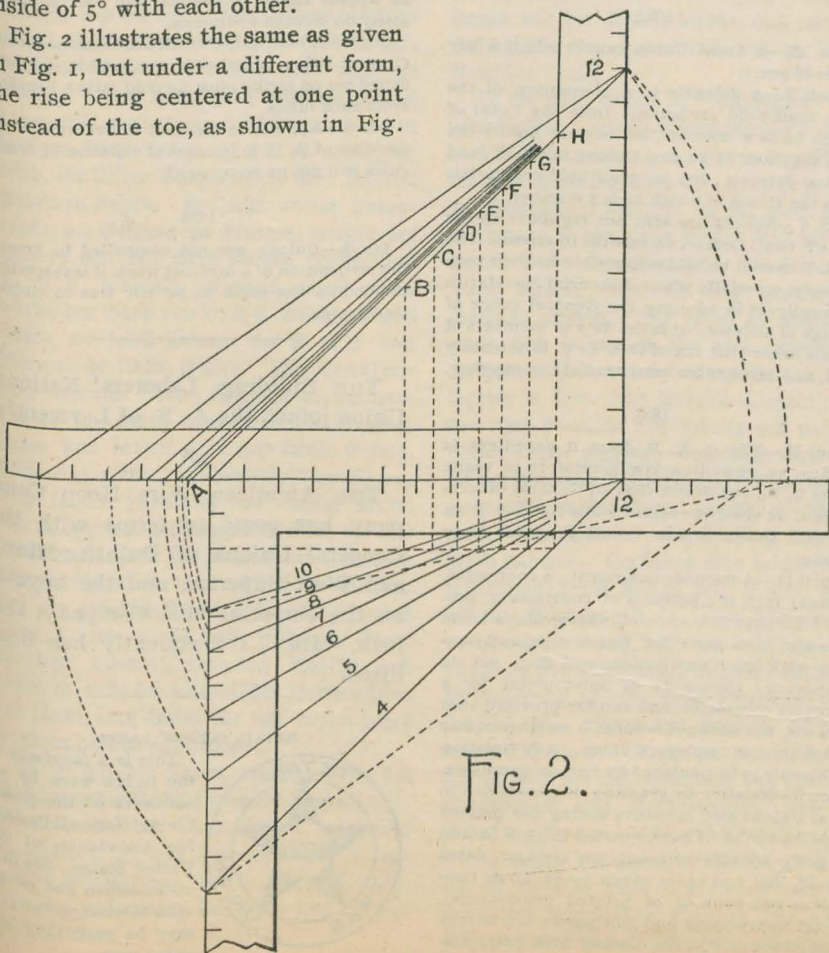


FIG. 2.

A to C. For a four-sided roof would be from A to H.

The cuts and bevels are all contained in these figures. Can you analyze them? If not, send for a copy of "The Square Root Delineator," advertised in this paper.

From a St. Louis Correspondent.

EVERY month I become impatient for the CARPENTER'S arrival, so much so that I make complaint in my Local when it comes late. Scarcely a number that does not prove interesting in several respects. McGregor's contributions I would like to have in book form. While socialism, in theory, seems good, his articles almost convince me that there is something in human nature not good (for socialism); so now I am less impatient of the present arrangement.

"Saturday Night," "The Little Dinner Pail," and similar articles strike my savage eye as highly poetic, hardly less so from being in prose form, and their insertion proves excellent taste.

Then, there is the mechanical department—questions and answers and illustrations—generally interesting, often instructive, and in this department I now beg leave to liquidate a debt, for I feel a moral debt not less binding than a grocery bill. Some of our creditors modestly hide themselves behind "X. Y. Z," "B. S. P.," and other unknown quantities. I do not like that way of doing things, though—unless it is the editor's rule. Because those who answer questions and those who ask are the men I would seek, should I happen in their localities; and they are the very fellows I would employ, where I in quest of mechanics.

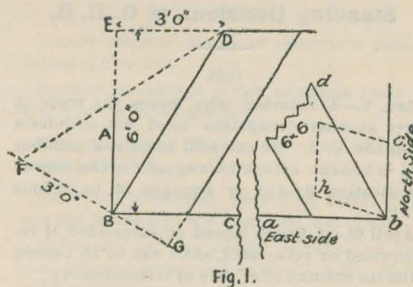


Fig. 1.

"F. S.," in the November CARPENTER, wants to know how to get the horizontal cuts across ends of the corner posts of a trestle whose four sides incline equally toward the middle. To make the angles more easily seen I will not use the dimensions he gives.

There are several ways, of course, but this may answer: A, B, and B, C, Fig. 1, is part of base plan, B, C, being part of north side and A, B, part of east side. The lines *a*, *b*, and *b*, *c*, are drawn to show the east elevation of the same part B, D. At B, draw a perpendicular to B, D, 3'-0" to F. Draw F, D, and the angle at F, gives the horizontal cuts for the north face of north bent and the south face of south bent; also, F, D, gives length of posts.

The horizontal cuts for the east and west sides of the tower are more difficult, because the outline of foot of posts, when in position, on east and west sides of tower, will not coincide with the outlines of plan, but will recede inwardly from the plan, as shown by *b*, *h*. Draw B, C, square

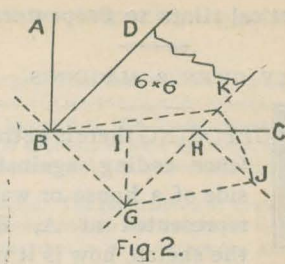


Fig. 2.

to B, D. Fig. 2 gives A, B, and B, C, and B, G, on a larger scale, with corresponding letters, in order that the small angles which produce the required cut may be better shown. Make H, J = G, I, and G, K = G, J, Fig. 2. Then will B, D, K, be the horizontal cut on east and west faces of tower.

EARL PADGETT.

St. Louis, Mo.

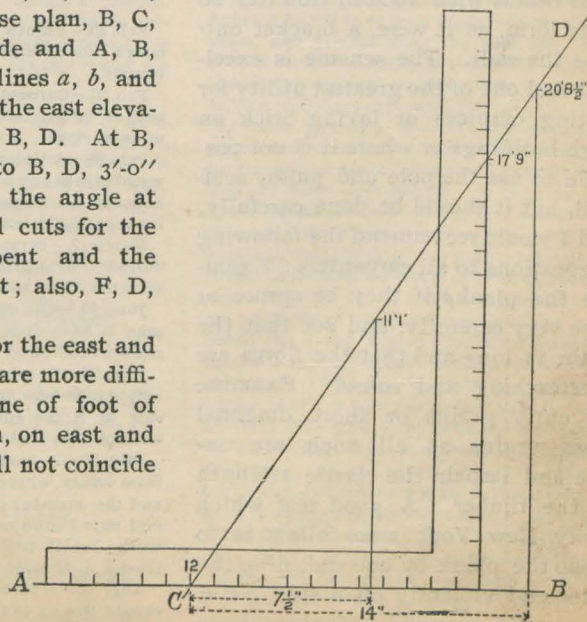
Board Measure.

BY A. W. WOODS.

MOST all of the steel squares manufactured nowadays contain a board measure stamped on the blade, but very few carpenters ever think of referring to same, and a larger proportion do not even know how to use it, but be that as it may here is a board measure based on the square not generally known, and more complete than any stamped on the blade, and is as follows:

Draw line A, B. On this line place the square as shown. Now suppose our lumber we wish to measure is 17 feet 9 inches long. Draw a line from 12 on the tongue passing at 17 1/2 inches on the blade, continuing same indefinitely. This line we will call C, D, C being at the point of intersection of A, B. Now, if our plank be 7 1/2 inches wide slide the square along the line A, B, letting 7 1/2 on the tongue rest at C, and we find that C, D passes at 11 1/2 inches on the blade representing 11 feet 1 inch. If the board be 14 inches wide let 14 on tongue rest at C and we find the board contains 20 feet 8 1/2 inches.

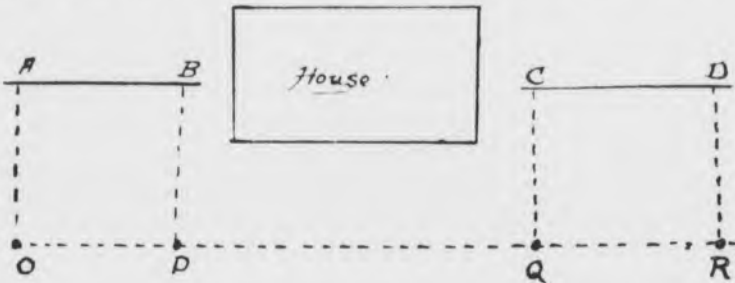
This method solves fractional lengths and widths as readily as in even inches and feet.



Practical Hints to Carpenters.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

SUPPOSING there is a straight fence ending against the side of a house or wall, as represented at A, B, in the sketch, how is it possible to continue the fence on the other side of the house and keeping the new fence on the same line? This is a methodical hint which carpenters will often find useful in laying out their work, and it is accomplished as follows: At any distance outside the house, as O, P, Q, R, draw a straight



line, or stretch a cord line practically parallel to the fence, A, B, as O, P, Q, R, and from this line measure back the distance C, D, which will be parallel to O, P, Q, R, and on the same line as A, B. This method may be employed in a dozen of ways in getting past any intervening detail, and will be found most useful.

Another way to do this, if it be not possible to stretch a line, is to set two rods or stakes as O, P, and by sighting across them to place Q and R on a ranging straight line, thus placing all four stakes on a line from Q and R; measure back for the line.

I have been very particularly impressed of late with some of the methods carpenters adopt when scaffolding from windows of brick buildings, and have noted that there is scarcely enough consideration given to this important detail of construction. I find that there is a great deal too much reliance placed on old and unsafe timber and nails, without considering the static conditions to which the timbers may be or are subjected, with the too often result of a break and an accident. This mostly occurs in using the plank scaffold from windows, which consists of projecting about one-third of a 3" x 9", 3" x 10", 3" x 12" or 3" x 14" spruce plank placed on edge outside the wall line, and securing the inside end to the floor beams with wood or iron ties, so as to form, as it were, a bracket outside the wall. The scheme is excellent and one of the greatest utility for setting cornices or laying brick on high buildings or where it is not possible to use the pole and pulley scaffold, but it should be done carefully, and I would recommend the following suggestions to all carpenters: Examine the planks if they be spruce or pine very carefully, and see that the grain is long and that the fibres are overreaching and sound. Examine for curly grains or short diagonal cross grains as all such are unsafe and impair the elastic strength of the timber. A good test which many New York men follow is to grasp the plank by one end, drop the other end violently on a steel beam or on the ground. If there be a

brittle spot in the timber it will fracture or make a sufficient cracking sound to signify its weakness. Sounding it on the end with a hammer is not to my mind a safe test as it may ring sound yet be weak beyond two thirds its length, but the blow will tell if it rebounds after the impact. Oftentimes it happens that scaffolds of this class are formed of masons' scaffolding planks covered with old lime or cement mortar so that it will be impossible to examine the grains. In this case each may be examined by springing them sidewise or edgewise, but masons' plank are generally well tried or seasoned and may be relied on with but a super-

ficial examination. Split plank or hemlock plank, *dozed* plank or very knotty plank should never be used for scaffolds, and I have known many men to skimp the nailing together of their scaffolds, and in several cases pay for their temerity with their lives all for the want of a few extra nails. In concluding these few suggestions, I would state that I am very much opposed to the prevailing practice of scaffolding from each window with one bearing plank without a supporting brace to prevent its springing, and if overweighted its subsequent fracture, so if possible a brace should be carried down to the window below.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.
Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 2.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a P. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. E. B. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S. T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 18.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S. T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S. T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S. T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S. T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or a "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 18.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

THE Building Laborers' National Union joined the A. F. of L. recently.

THE American Wire Hoop Company has come to terms with the Coopers' Unions of Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, and the boycott on the Imperial Mill Company, Duluth, Minn., consequently has been lifted.

RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.



This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

For Our German Readers.

Zur Situation.

In letzter Zeit sah sich Lokal Union No. 309 des öfteren veranlaßt, durch öffentlichen Appell ihre Stellung in verschiedenen Fragen und inneren Angelegenheiten kundzugeben, in der Hoffnung und Absicht, wenn auch dadurch nicht völlige Beseitigung der Mißstände zu erreichen, so doch eine gewisse Verbesserung unserer Lage zu erzielen. Im Vordergrund solcher Fragen steht in erster Linie die mit jedem Tage immer mehr zunehmende Konkurrenz gegen unsere Existenz von aus dem „Lande“ kommend, deren Ursache und Wirkung der Exekutive unseres Verbandes bekannt, wie auch der möglichsten Beseitigung bedürftig zugestanden wurde. Die bis jetzt von der Executive bewilligte und schon ausgegebene Summe Geldes wie auch moralische Unterstützung, reichte jedoch nicht hin eine nennenswerte Wirkung zum Besseren zu erzielen. Glaubt man den richtigen Weg durch Einsetzung eines „Outside Trade Committees“ eingeschlagen zu haben, so müßte solcher erweitert, d. h. auf breiterer Basis vorgegangen werden. Wir behalten uns vor, in einem späteren Resumé Vergleichen und Folgerungen anzustellen über die Entwicklung dieser wie noch weiter angeführten Fragen, da bei uns selbst noch getheilte Meinung herrscht, über das wie und wo der raschen Abhilfe von Zuständen, die scheinbar Tagesfragen bilden, in Wirklichkeit jedoch nur die Vorboten neuer Methoden und Systeme sind. Wie schon bekannt, handelt es sich besonders nur um solche Arbeit, welche von hiesigen Firmen als in hiesigen Costum Shops angefertigt, ausgegeben wird. In einem Circular, welches an solche hiesige Firmen gesandt wurde, welche es blindlings darauf angelegt haben, den Akt abzulegen auf dem sie sitzen, aus unrunder Profitgier die Arbeit wie die Arbeiter auf das Niveau von im „Lande“ geltenden Normen zu bringen, unter denen wir hier als organisierte Arbeiter nicht existieren können, ist in kurzen Zügen das Uebel bloßgelegt.

Obgleich nun nachgewiesen, daß viele Firmen die Schlussfolgerung auf sie angewandt nicht bestreiten, ist von einer Umkehr zur „Selbstproduktion“, resp. eigener Ausführung von Lokal-Aufträgen nichts zu bemerken, im Gegenteil, gerade jene Firma, die über den Verfall des Gewerkes öffentlich sich beklagte und die eigentliche Ursache des Circulars abgab, inkriminiert sich zur Zeit in verstärktem Maße. Wir sind eben nicht im Stande—wenn nicht ganz radikale Mittel angewandt werden—zu verhindern, daß den hiesigen Nicht-Union Shops es unmöglich wird, für Union Shops direkt oder indirekt Arbeit zu liefern. Versuche, unsere Unionregeln zur Geltung zu bringen, werden besonders von den ihren Namen schändenden R. of L. vereitelt. Beweis genug allein würde der Shop von B. & C. Spring Street bilden, wo selbst Beamte der R. of L. eine jämmerliche Rolle spielen. Alle Bemühungen, derartige Shops strikt zu organisieren, und es sind deren mindestens ein Duzend, haben nur kurzen oder gar keinen Erfolg. Abgesehen, einen „Bruderkampf“ zu führen, wird solcher schließlich das einzige Mittel sein zu dem wir gezwungen werden, um diesen Mienenlegern ihr lichtfeues Gebahren abzugewöhnen oder unmöglich zu machen. Der neu gebildete Board of Building Trades Council, an Stelle des früheren Wood Workers' Council, versprach Abhilfe und wenn es nicht bei platonischen Versprechungen bleibt, mag Gutes für nur einheitliches Handeln daraus entspringen.

Es ist auf die Dauer unmöglich für die Mitglieder der Brotherhood mit Leuten, resp. Mitgliedern einer Organisation zusammen zu arbeiten, die uns hindern unsere Forderungen durchzusetzen, und bei jedem Kampfe mit dem unlauteeren Bosthum uns in den Rücken fallen.

In dieser Sache bedarf noch manch dunkler Punkt der Beleuchtung, besonders wie es kommt, daß, wie z. B. beim jetzt „verfloren“ Bost Hartung, der von L. 309 seit Jahren bekämpft, die von solcher Sorte R. of L. (für uns waren sie Scabs) hergestellte Arbeit in den Buildings von Union Carpentern angeschlagen wurde.

Die Interessen der L. U. 309 finden aber auch bei ihren eigenen Schwester Lokals nicht die richtige Würdigung. Es herrscht bei den Kollegen, die beständig in Buildings arbeiten, die Ansicht vor, daß sie durch den Nothstand der L. U. 309 nicht betroffen werden, ja, es ist zu behaupten, daß der Glaube maßgebend ist, für sie sei es besser alle vom Lande, resp. nicht organisierten Shops, kommende Arbeit anstandslos aufzustellen und so jedem Trübel wegen Nicht-Union Arbeit aus dem Wege zu gehen. Momentan steht eine solche Theorie sehr einfach und friedlich aus, aber auf die Dauer ist dieselbe ausichtslos, für alle Theile verderblich. Ganz abgesehen vom Bosthum, welches sich keine Gelegenheit entgehen läßt, eine Arbeiter-Organisation an die Wand zu drücken, die Arbeiter gegen einander aufzuheizen und auszuspielen, würde eine neue Macht sich bilden, eine Interessen-Gruppe der Geschädigten. Wenn der Grundlag, daß die Interessen aller Lohnarbeiter nur gemeinsame sein können, daß sie als Klasse ein geschlossenes Ganze bilden müssen, um selbst zur Geltung zu bringen, nicht als oberstes Prinzip gilt, werden wir noch lange vergeblich versuchen, die Wirkungen zu beseitigen deren Ursachen man nicht ergründen und erkennen will. L. 309 versucht schon seit erster Zeit ihrer Gründung (in früherer Gestalt und Namen) die Arbeiter als Menschen und Bürger frei zu machen, nicht nur augenblickliche Vortheile zu erzielen, die bei jedem bösen Willensakt von Seiten der Nicht-Arbeiter-Klasse mit theueren Opfern behauptet werden müssen und leider oft mehr einer Niederlage als einem Fortschritt gleichen.

In den hauptsächlichsten Fragen können wir mit unseren Klassengenossen, besonders englischer Zunge, nicht übereinstimmen, ohne das was wir als wahr, weil mit mathematischer Sicherheit begründet, anerkennen, verleugnen. Wir behaupten, in unserem Prinzip und Beschlüssen auf jener geistigen Höhe zu stehen, welche die ökonomische und politische Entwicklung der nationalen, internationalen, ja kosmischen Welt erkennen läßt und unbedingt nötig ist, wollen wir gegenüber der Welt Coalition der ausbrütenden Kapitalmacht mit Erfolg kämpfen, immer mit der Ueberzeugung, daß nur die Abschaffung der Lohnarbeit uns zu freien Menschen macht.

In der schon früher im „Carpenter“ veröffentlichten „Einwanderungsfrage“ wird dies besonders betont, in einem kürzlich erschienenen Circular über die Zeit, Lohn und Werkzeugsfrage detailliert, in wie weit unser Vertrauen in den guten Willen und die Fähigkeit jener Genossen geht, die in erster Linie berufen sind, mit uns gemeinsame Sache zu machen. Wir sehen es ungemein gerne und halten es für eine unbedingte Nothwendigkeit, daß besonders Beamte, Delegaten u. s. w. von Arbeiter-Organisationen ihre politische Verbindung mit unseren ökonomischen Gegnern aufgeben, statt sich an der korrupten kapitalistischen Deutepolitik zu betheiligen, die Sache der Arbeit schädigend, ihre Dienste ausschließlich letzterer direkt widmen. So lange eine solche Zweiterstellung, deren Kosten wir tragen, nicht als eine Schande gilt, so lange sind wir der positiven Meinung, daß eine wirkliche Abschaffung von Mißständen und eine dauernde Verbesserung unserer Lage überhaupt nicht möglich ist. Wenn wir dennoch jederzeit bereit sind in den Kampf zu treten, so geschieht es in der Ueberzeugung, daß alle diese Schamzüge eine Vorbedingung sind zur Schulung für den bevorstehenden großen Kampf gegen das Gesamt-Ausbeutethum. Es ist kleinlich über die Kosten und den momentanen materiellen Schaden (Lohnausfall) zu jammern und sich in dem Glauben zu

wiegen, daß in Bostthums Gnaden ein Halt zu finden sei. Furchtbar rächt sich stets die Illusion der Ruhe, des Sichgehenlassens. Wenn das hier in Amerika so weiter den Krebsgang geht, werden auch wir bald an die Reihe kommen auf jene Stufe von Lebensbetrachtung zu sinken, dem schon ganze Industriegewerke anheimgefallen sind. Noch ist es Zeit zu thun, zu was wir, wenn entnervt und dem Kampfe entwöhnt, keine Kraft mehr haben. Sollen wir den stets der Spielball ökonomischer und politischer Krisen sein, unsere Gesundheit, unser Leben, unsere Nachkommenschaft dem Moloch—Kapital—opfern? Haben wir nicht alle das gleiche Recht an's Leben? Gewiß, Arbeiter! Lernt von Euren Gegnern wie sie ihre Klassen-Interessen zu wahren wissen, hebt jede politische Gemeinschaft mit ihnen auf, dann werdet Ihr in den Vorbereitungen zum Kampfe jene Quelle von Befriedigung entdecken, die jene Menschen empfinden, welche für eine gerechte Sache kämpfen, ohne an ihren eigenen Vortheil zu denken.

Mit ehrlichem Willen und Streben müssen wir endlich in nicht ferner Zeit die Masse der Arbeiter zur Einsicht bringen, daß die Organisation der Arbeiterklasse die absolute Vorbedingung ist, um jene geistige Reife zu erlangen, die nötig ist, unsere Natur- und Menschenrechte, unsere Rechte als die übergroße Majorität an die Stelle der parasitischen Minorität zu setzen. Von diesem Geiste durchdrungen, gelangen wir von Sieg zu Sieg, andernfalls uns eine Zwischenperiode von elender barbarischer Verflawung sicher ist, die nur durch Ströme von Menschenblut ihren Abschluß findet. So wollen wir die Agitation in Arbeiterkreisen verstanden und ausgeführt wissen; schlägt ein und überbietet Euch im alltäglichen Handeln so bringt uns jeder Tag einen Sieg!

Lokal Union 309.
Of New York City.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 463 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$91,002 have been expended the past two years, and \$444,522 since the year 1883, while \$571,880 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

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92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

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86. PHOENIX—D. J. Rice, 22 N. 3d st.

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177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 7 Evers st.

MICHIGAN.

116. BAY CITY—K. J. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
119. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—J. A. Fraser, Lock Box 65.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—E. Burniston, 324 Jackson st.
173. MUNISING—Henry Adams.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1323 Mackinaw st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—John Turner, Box 655.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—W. S. Chisholm, 214 E. 15th st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—Jos. Tschirhart.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

- KANSAS CITY—Secretary of Dist. Council,
U. G. Snyder, 815 S. 14th st., K. C., Kan.
75. J. E. Chaffin, 2229 Troost ave.
160. J. E. Morgan, 405 Cypress st.
249. F. H. Warren, 2122 Bellfontaine ave.
219. SEDALIA—D. Burns, 418 E. 15th st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmermann, 1223 N. 13th st.
LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3885 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. Rombough, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—G. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

113. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
133. BAYONNE—(Jewish) J. Greenberg, 65 W. 20th st.
486. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmermann, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 195 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleider, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monticello ave.
482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
M. P. Wood, 213 E. Kinney st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 102 Niagara st.
148. Wm. Boenig, 54 Holland st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Maibauer, 298 W. Kinney st.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kennally, West Orange.

325. PATERSON—P. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
153. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Langer, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mks.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575 1/2 Leonard st.
147. M. Pearson, Hemlock and Etina sts.
175. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
802. Geo. Langdon, 42 Carmine Place.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL—ON HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Daddon, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 12 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. Commerford, Sta. S.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangan, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—L. Schwetzer, 161 Fulton ave.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—E. K. Frank, 232 S. 4th ave.
493. " J. Beardsley, 32 N. 6th ave.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 221 2d ave.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Muller, 545 E. 157th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 32nd st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehn, 619 E. 9th st., rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John Brown, 304 W. 118th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 L. den st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA—C. H. Winnie, W. Walnut st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—E. J. Briggs, 115 Broad st.
240. PLATTSBURGH—E. N. Bristol, 31 N. Catherine st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. Poughkeepsie—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchanan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, C. J. Rinehardt, 121 Patterson st.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
100. TUCKAHOE—F. A. Strang, Box 52 Scarsdale.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Duane ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marian st., Wakefield, New York City.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middleton rd.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave., bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 209 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
132. BARBERTON—J. W. King.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. David Fisher, 1513 Moore st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
481. (Stairs) E. H. Evans, N. W. cor. Court and Baymiller.
628. A. Berger, 4125 Langland st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Wehrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.

61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 534 Kimball st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 422 Jethro.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
369. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—J. B. Seavers, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
284. SPRINGFIELD—B. F. Conklyn, 222 Gallagher.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—J. N. Jorgensen, 345 4th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Barry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADY—A. H. Ellison, 30 Cottage Row.
738. CARBONDALE—R. Shuman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 816 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
404. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—L. L. House, Box 527.
253. JEANETTE—Frank Megahan, Box 362.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
213. MCKEESPORT—H. B. Pitzer, 303 Pennsy av.
201. MAHANOV CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy City.
206. NEW CASTLE—Wm. White, 35 Carson st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—M. H. Mainwaring, Box 197.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2137 Ella st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2548 Hancock st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2133 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. McCausland, 311 Collins ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, 3204 Juliet st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 25 Welsh Way, S. S.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. J. Evans, 739 Lee court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, rear 109 S. Main ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
38. SHARON—R. H. McCleary, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Wicks, Box 45.
551. TURTLE CREEK—Wm. Marker.
93. WILKES-BARRE—D. A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickley, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—E. Herbert, 33 Sylvan st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ct.
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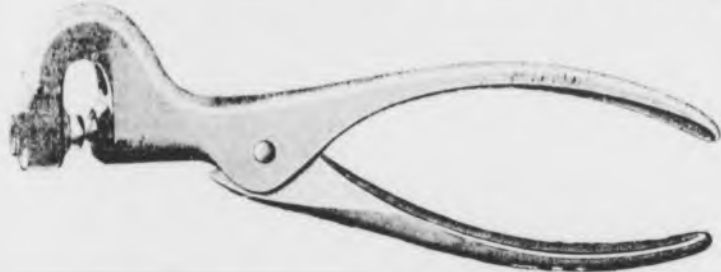


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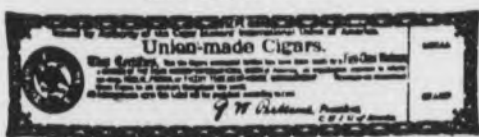


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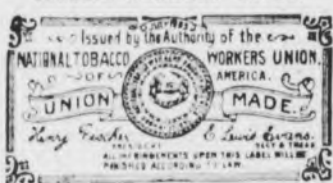
This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



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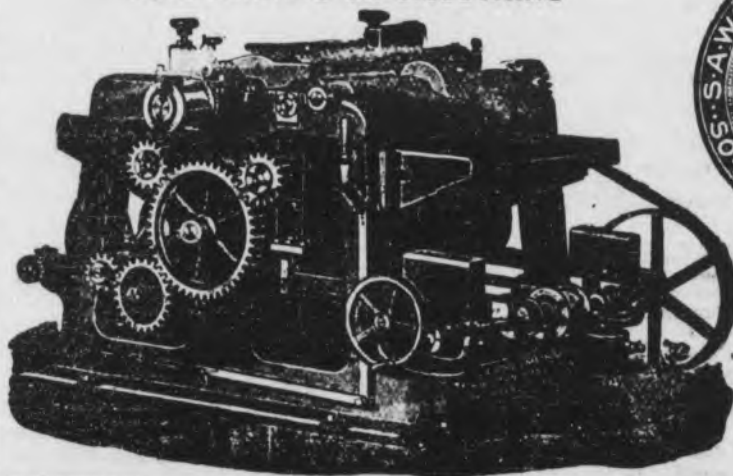
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Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1898.

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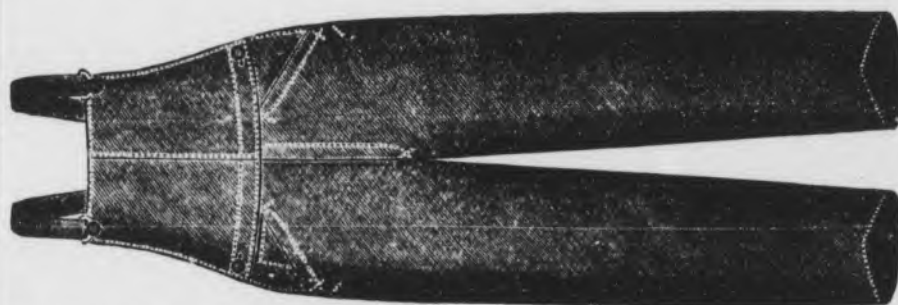
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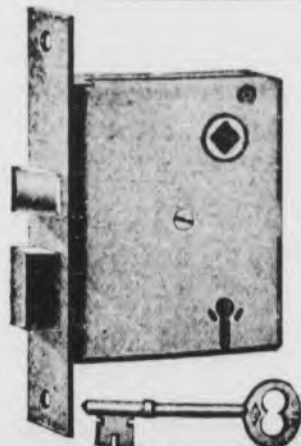


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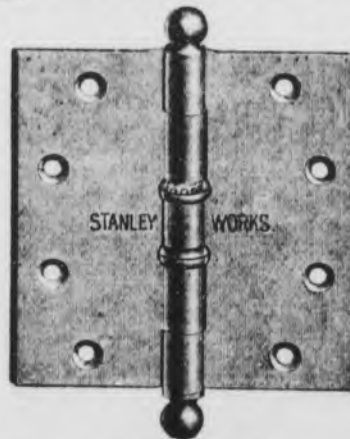
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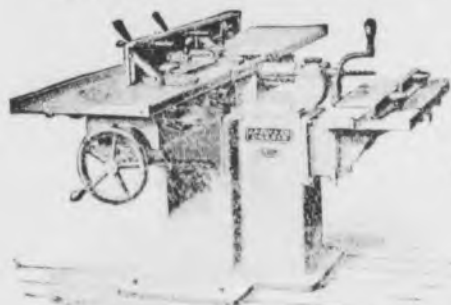
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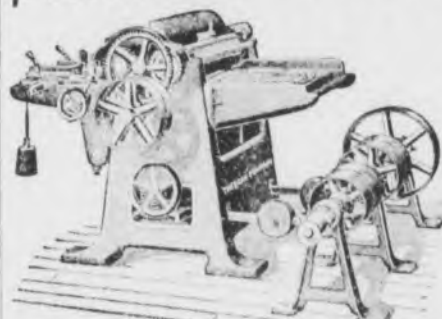
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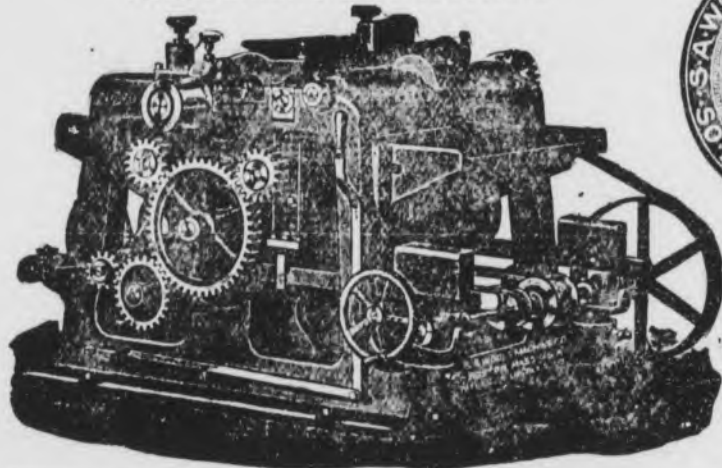
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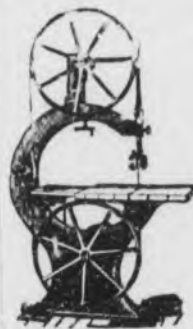
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Some of The Demands This Season.

ON August 1st next, Carpenters' Union 193, North Adams, Mass., will enforce the nine-hour day and a Union scale of wages. Most employers favor it.

CLEVELAND, O.—Nearly all Union carpenters are at work on Union jobs. We had a few contests this spring on the enforcement of the card system and won.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—We have unionized the Henry Taylor Lumber Co., and all delinquents have been notified to get into Unions 215 or 783. We have prospects of similar success with the Lafayette Lumber Co.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.—Here in this Long Island village we have a sturdy Carpenters' Union, No. 81, and this season we established the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays—fifty-three hours per week—and full pay. All the bosses conceded it. Our Union is growing splendidly.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Carpenters went on strike May 2d for eight hours and 30 cents per hour. Mostly all contractors agreed to it, but the five packing companies are holding out. All the men employed in Schwarzschild and Sulzberger's, and in Swift & Co.'s came out and the other three companies were badly crippled.

QUINCY, Ill.—Union 189 has had a wondrous growth through the agitation for trade rules and a scale of wages, and we got both this spring. On May 29, the standard Union scale of wages was strictly enforced. Some contractors fought it but they finally gave in. The Union has more than doubled in membership the past month.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—On May 16th, the members of Union 16, came out on strike for the short day and Union rules, and we won in two weeks on all but a few jobs. Two planing mills also conceded our rules. The business men and public stood by us nobly, and Bro. J. F. Grimes, of the General Executive Board, gave us his personal assistance.

OMAHA, Neb.—Contractor Dion Geraldine last month forced a strike of carpenters on the exposition build-

ing through hiring scab labor and discharging the Union foreman and Union men. We were sustained by all the building trades in this fight, and where Geraldine made his boast he would "bust" the Union, we "busted" his game.

E. ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Union 169, went on strike May 2d, to enforce the eight-hour day and an advance in wages from \$2.50 per day to \$2.80, and we won in two weeks. Some bosses would not sign any agreement with the Union the first week and this kept forty-six members out of work. But finally the Contractors' Association had their secretary sign the agreement for them as a body and then our men went to work.

DULUTH, Minn.—On April 4th Union 365 enforced the rule of nine hours a day and eight hours Saturdays, which will be in effect until November 1st next. After that until April 1st next year the rule will be eight hours a day. It is expected that after next April the eight-hour day will be generally established in the trade. We have inaugurated the card system very strictly with the help of the Building Trades Council.

TRENTON, N. J.—Union 31 had simply enough members to hold the charter for two years back, until last November the members took a notion to push ahead and with the help of General Secretary McGuire and other speakers the membership was built up. Now this spring we have twelvefold the membership we had, and on May 21st, we established the eight-hour rule Saturdays with full pay and nine hours a day the other five days, making fifty-three hours per week. The majority of builders are now in favor of our Union.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—On May 2d the three Carpenters Unions of this city, Unions 15, 26, and 192, demanded the eight-hour day. Over one-half the men in the trade are Union men. In three weeks time the eight-hour day prevailed on most jobs, but a few contractors held out against it and offered a compromise of nine hours a day and \$2.00 per day—the same wages the men were asking for eight hours. The men on strike with few exceptions refused the compromise and for six weeks held out. From 25 to 40 men were on strike and financial aid was given by U. B. At this writing the men are still out to make the eight-hour day general.



STEAMFITTERS of Cleveland, O., and also the electricians inaugurated the eight-hour day, June 4th.

BELLAIRE, O.—Business fairly good, principally repairs, and Union 17 will have quite an increase in membership this month.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Union 334 will hold a public meeting on 28th inst. We have strengthened our Unions very largely by such meetings.

FLUSHING, Long Island, N. Y.—All building trades here have notified the contractors eight hours will constitute a day's work, on and after August 1st next.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Union 115 has more than doubled its membership the past few months by public meetings and hard work of a few devoted members.

BRICKLAYERS of Philadelphia get the Union scale of 45 cents per hour for eight hours a day and four hours on Saturdays, making forty-four hours per week in order to employ more men.

JACKSON, Mich.—Since our Carpenters Union disbanded, wages have dropped to \$1.25 and \$1.50 per day, where they used to be \$2.25 and \$2.50, and ten hours a day is now the rule, where it used to be nine hours.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—All our Unions in this city are increasing quite rapidly in membership, and Bro. A. M. Swartz has been doing yeoman service, going around among architects, business men and builders creating a more favorable opinion of our organization.

THE Western Central Labor Union, of Seattle, Wash., has filed through Congressman Lewis, of that district, an energetic protest with the Attorney-General at Washington, against the employment of men on government work on Puget Sound more than eight hours a day.

IN a number of instances soldiers' uniforms for the present war are being made under sweat shop conditions in New York city where one dollar a day for fourteen hours' work is considered good pay. Complaint is also made that considerable of the clothing for the volunteers is made by convicts in State prison and in Chinese dens in San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eleven members of the Carriage Makers Assembly have been indicted for conspiracy under the Federal Anti-trust law of 1890, for a boycott against the carriage manufacturers, Chas. Walter's Sons. This is another plain evidence of how laws intended for the public welfare can be twisted by the Courts into use against labor organizations.

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—On May 2d our members came out for the eight-hour day and 30 cents per hour, and won our demand on all work done by contractors and builders. We struck a snag, however, in dealing with the big packing houses like Swift & Co., Schwarzschild, and Sulzberger, etc. They opposed the eight hours and after our men held out a couple of weeks a number went back to work and the strike was declared off also the contemplated boycott of said firm.

LYNN, Mass.—Since Union 108 opened its new hall, which was dedicated May 3d, last, by General Secretary-Treasurer McGuire, the members have taken a far more lively interest and the membership has largely increased, with the eight-hour day and Union rules strictly maintained. The lady friends of the Union are organized in a Ladies' Club, and presented us with a handsome piano May 20th. We have had a splendid series of public meetings and entertainments the past few months.

THE Lime Burners, of Rockland, Me., to the number of four hundred, have been on strike since January 13th, last, against a reduction in wages of 15 per cent., and the quarrymen in that industry are out in sympathy with them. Nine-tenths of the men in that industry are solidly united in this strike. The men work eighty-four hours a week when employed and are fleeced by the store pay system. This reduction, if accepted, would bring the wages down to the starvation figure of 57 cents a day on the average. All Rockland lime at present is scab lime.

Labor's Happy Home.

(Remodeled for THE CARPENTER by Karl Reuber.)

MOTTO: "Let the brave toil of the present over-arch the crumbled past;
Build thy great acts high and higher,
build them on some conquered sod.
Where thy weakness first fell bleeding
and thy prayer first rose to God."

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate
And the vine on the garden wall
Cover thorough and the rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrines of home;
Let the pure and the fair and graceful there
For the loveliest lustre come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about its hearth the gems
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall out and blossom and bear the fruit
While the endless ages roll.
Plant with the flowers of justice—truth,
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In Labor's Home shall bloom.
Pittsburg, Pa.

Drawing an Ellipse with the Square.

BY THUMB TACK.

THE best method of drawing an ellipse is always an open question with every mechanic who encounters that geometrical figure. A regular instrument for drawing an ellipse is seldom at hand, but the carpenter's square is always at hand, and it is not difficult to supplement it by a strip of wood and some nails, or pins to represent the different points. With such an outfit the figure is comparatively easy to produce. How an ellipse may be drawn in this manner is what I will attempt to show at this time.

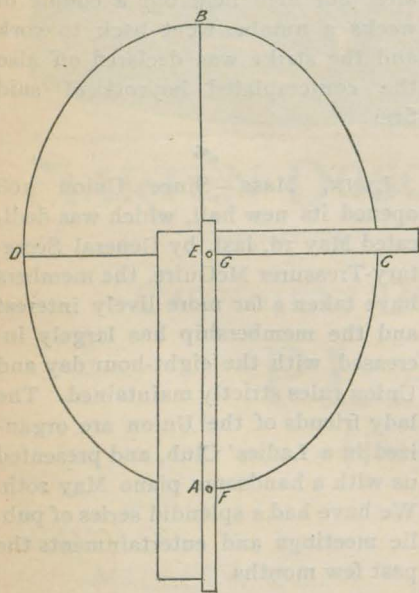


FIG. 1.

It is to be assumed, of course, that the ellipse is to be drawn to specified dimensions; Draw the line A, B, Fig. 1, in length equal to the length of the required figure. Bisect it, to obtain the point E, and through E, draw C, D, in length equal to the width of the required figure. Lay the square over these lines, as shown. Lay the strip of wood, already referred to, lengthwise of the figure, as shown. Put a pin through the strip opposite the point E, and make a hole through the strip for a pencil or scribe-awl opposite the point A.

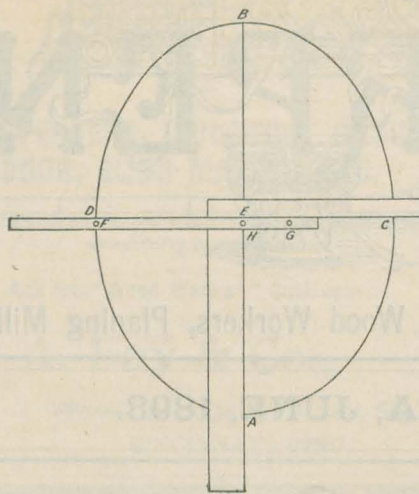


FIG. 2.

Now, change the position of the tongue of the strip of wood, placing it against the square, and across the proposed slope, as shown in Fig. 2. Bring the pencil against the point D, letting G, go where it will. Put another pin through the strip corresponding to the intersection of the lines first drawn, as shown by H.

The pins through the strip at H and G, are to be so placed as to form guides in drawing the figure by moving against the edges of the blade and tongue of the square. By keeping these pins, one against the blade and the other against the tongue of the square, one-fourth of the required figure may be drawn with the square in the position shown in the sketches. Then, by turning the square over to the left another quarter may be drawn, and, by turning it into the several portions of the figure, then remaining, the other sections may be drawn, thus completing the ellipse.

Best-Housed Community in the World.

There is a greater concentration of wealth in the State of New York than elsewhere, says a writer in the *North American Review*, last June, the average per inhabitant being 40 per cent. over that of the Union at large. This is partly shown in the prodigious value of house property, including public buildings, which averages \$810 per inhabitant in the State of New York against \$420 for the whole Union. The six Middle States taken collectively give an average of \$660 of house property per inhabitant, which is double the ratio found in Great Britain, and hence it may be affirmed that the people of these states are, on the whole, the best-housed community in the world.

The average wealth per inhabitant has almost quadrupled in forty years, a marvelous proof of the progress of these states, and unparalleled in Europe; for McCulloch lays it down that only prosperous nations can double their wealth in that interval. The accumulation in the Middle States per inhabitant has been \$10 20 per annum higher than in New England, and exactly double the average accumulation yearly in Great Britain in the interval of 1860-1895. Agricultural wealth forms only 15 per cent. of the total in the Middle States, whereas it is 25 per cent. in the whole of the Union,

Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

Albina, Oreg.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Oreg.
Asheville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Apollo, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mon.
Belk, Mon.
Bakersfield, Cal.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho.
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio.
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellair, Ohio.
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
College Point, N. Y.
College Hill, O.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charlevoix, Mich.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Corona, N. Y.
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Columbia, S. C.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio.
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, O.
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa.
Davenport, Iowa.
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio.
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Oreg.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Ind.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Eureka, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
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Findlay, Ohio.
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fresno, Cal.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
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Fostoria, Ohio.
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
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Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Norwood, O.
New Britain, Conn.
Nelsonville, O.
North Easton, Mass.
New Kensington, Pa.
Norfolk, Va.
New Orleans, La.
Newport, R. I.
Newport News, Va.
Newtown, N. Y.
Newburyport, Mass.
Nanaimo, Brit. Col.
Nyack, N. Y.
Norwood, Mass.
N. La Crosse, Wis.
Natchez, Miss.
New Cumberland, W. Va.
New Castle, Pa.
New Haven, Conn.
New Haven, Pa.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Westminster, B. C.
Nyack, N. Y.
Newark, N. J.
Natick, Mass.
Newton, Mass.
Newburgh, N. Y.
New Bedford, Mass.
New Albany, Ind.
New Brighton, N. Y.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Northampton, Mass.
Norwich, Conn.
Norwalk, Conn.
Oceanic, N. J.
Oswego, N. Y.
Ogden, Utah.
Olean, N. Y.
Ottawa, Can.
Ottumwa, Iowa.
Ottawa, Ill.
Ontario, Cal.
Orange, N. J.
Olympia, Wash.
Oneonta, N. Y.
Ottumwa, Ia.
Peru, Ill.
Pittsfield, Mass.
Port Richmond, N. Y.
Pawtucket, R. I.
Port Chester, N. Y.
Punxsutawney, Pa.
Pensacola, Fla.
Peterborough, Can.
Portland, Oreg.
Port Townsend, Wash.
Passaic, N. J.
Plymouth, Mass.
Pomeroy, O.
Portland, Me.
Port Angeles, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Portsmouth, Va.
Portsmouth, O.
Pocatello, Idaho.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Paterson, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Plainfield, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pierre, S. Dakota.
Parkerburg, W. Va.
Paris, Texas.
Peoria, Ill.
Providence, R. I.
Quincy, Mass.
Quincy, Ill.
Rockland, Me.
Rockville, Conn.
Racine, Wis.

Rochester, Pa.
Richmond, Va.
Richmond, Ky.
Rock Island, Ill.
Rondout, N. Y.
Roxbury, Mass.
Rochester, N. Y.
Rosedale, Ind.
Revere, Mass.
Riverside, Cal.
Red Bank, N. J.
Redlands, Cal.
Rutherford, N. J.
S. Framingham, Mass.
Springfield, Mass.
St. Augustine, Fla.
South Norwalk, Conn.
South Bend, Ind.
Salem, Mass.
Stoneham, Mass.
Somerville, Mass.
Somerville, N. J.
Saltsburg, Pa.
Salt Lake City.
San Angelo, Tex.
Sandusky, Ohio.
Shreveport, La.
Stamford, Conn.
Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Springfield, Ill.
Springfield, Mo.
Springfield, Ohio.
San Leandro, Cal.
Steubenville, Ohio.
Santa Anna, Cal.
Santa Rosa, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
St. John, N. B.
Saxtonville, Mass.
Schenectady, N. Y.
Scottsdale, Pa.
Spokane, Wash.
Sharon, Pa.
Sheffield, Ala.
Stapleton, N. Y.
Streator, Ill.
Stoughton, Mass.
S. Abington, Mass.
St. Catharines, Ont.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Bernardino, Cal.
Scranton, Pa.
Sharpsville, Pa.
Sharpsburg, Pa.
Santa Cruz, Cal.
Saginaw City, Mich.
Sioux City, Iowa.
Anaconda, Mont.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Central Falls, R. I.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Terre Haute, Ind.
Central Falls, R. I.
Duluth, Minn.
Rome, N. Y.
Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.
Seymour, Tex.
Seymour, Ind.
Summit, N. J.
Southampton, N. Y.
Tampa, Fla.
Taunton, Mass.
Tawas City, Mich.
Tarrytown, N. Y.
The Dalles, Oreg.
Tiffin, Ohio.
Toronto, Ohio.
Toronto, Ont.
Trenton, N. J.
Trinidad, Col.
Troy, N. Y.
Tarentum, Pa.
Turtle Creek, Pa.
Taylor, Pa.
Texarkana, Tex.
Union Hill, N. J.
Utica, N. Y.
Uniontown, Pa.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
Vincennes, Ind.
Visalia, Cal.
Waxahatchie, Tex.
Wellsburg, W. Va.
West Hoboken, N. J.
West Duluth, Minn.
Warren, Ohio.
Winthrop, Mass.
Windsor, Can. (Ont.)
Weymouth, Mass.
Wabash, Ind.
Waltham, Mass.
Waco, Tex.
W. Newton, Mass.
Worcester, Mass.
Washington, Pa.
Wilmington, Del.
Whitman, Mass.
Woburn, Mass.
Winchester, Mass.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Wilkesburg, Pa.
Winnepeg, Man.
Woodside, N. Y.
Winfield, N. Y.
Watertown, N. Y.
Williams Bridge, N. Y.
Yakum, Tex.
Yonkers, N. Y.
Youngstown, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Zanesville, Ohio.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Greensburg, Pa.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Little Falls, N. Y.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Oneyville, R. I.
Bangor, Me.
Marion, Ind.
Memphis, Tenn.

Total, 426 cities.

Friends of Honest Labor

are said to have declared a

BOYCOTT

upon the product of the firms and corporations whose names appear in this list:

BICYCLES—Overman Bicycle Co., Chicago Falls, Mass. Gormully & Jeffrey, United States Bicycle Co., Chicago. Derby Bicycle Co., Jackson, Mich.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis, Mo. Harding & Todd, Rochester, N. Y. Gould & Walker, Westboro, Mass. Thos. G. Plant Shoe Co., Lynn, Mass.

BREWERS AND MALTSTERS—Geo. Ehret's beer. St. Louis Brewers' Association. Balts Brewing Co., Philadelphia. Deucher Co., Hamilton, O. C. Schreier, Sheboygan, Wis.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS—Krebs, Wertheim & Schiffer, Powell, Smith & Co., New York. Moeb's Cigar Co., Harrington & Ouellette Cigar Co., Banner Cigar Co., H. Dietz Cigar Co., Brown Cigar Co., Gordon Cigar Co., Detroit Cigar Co., Gross & Co., Wm. Tegge Cigar Co., Detroit, Mich. Charles H. Busbey, McSherrytown, Pa. Vocum Bros., Reading, Pa. Hetterman Bros. Co., Hitel & Cassebohna, Louisville, Ky. Vallens & Co., Rarebit Cigar.

CLOTHING—Rochester Clothiers' Exchange. J. W. Losse Tailoring Co., St. Louis, Mo. Jos. Biefield, Siegel & Bros., Daube, Cohn, Stern & Co., Clement, Bane & Co., Chicago. S. F. Hess & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FLOUR AND CRACKERS—American Biscuit Co., Imperial Mill Co., Duluth, Minn. W. L. Kidder & Son Milling Co., Terre Haute, Ind. United States Baking Co.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES—Times, Los Angeles, Cal. Freie Presse, Chicago. Arena, Pilot and Republic, Boston. Donohue & Henneberry, Printers, Chicago.

STORE FITTINGS AND FURNITURE—Quincy Show Case Works, Excelsior Show Case and Cabinet Works, Quincy, Ill. Royal Mantel and Furniture Co., Rockford, Ill. School Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. East India Matting Co., Piqua, O. Kipp Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

TOBACCO—American Tobacco Co.'s plug and smoking tobaccos and cigarettes.

MISCELLANEOUS—Fuller-Warren Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. Swift's Sure Specific, Atlanta, Ga. H. J. Heinz Pickling Co., Allegheny City, Pa. Maple City Soap Works, Monmouth (Ill.) Pottery Co. Monmouth Mining and Manufacturing Co. (sewer pipe). Gobell Pattern Works, Cleveland, O. Venable Bros., Quarries, Lithonia, Ga. Studebaker Bros., South Bend, Ind. Hopedale Manufacturing Co., Hopedale, Mass. Mesker Bros., Architectural Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Crown Cork and Seal Co., Baltimore, Md. The Schneider & Trenkamp Co., Cleveland, O. Adolph Laux, book binder, Lockport, N. Y. Buffalo barrels, SARDINES—Gun Rock, Eureka, Crescent, Lawrence Packing Co.'s and E. W. Brown, Lubec, Me. Indian Cove and Buck's Harbor Packing Co.'s, Machias, Me.

Boom all Union Labels.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.
Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S. T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S. T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 18.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S. T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S. T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S. T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S. T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S. T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or a "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 13.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

Labor Papers, Their Aims and Influence.

The labor movement in this country has been co-extensive with the growth and expansion of the United States. In the earlier days of the republic Trades Unionism was looked upon as something akin to criminality; but during the great Civil War the country, along with its political revolution, also passed through an industrial one, which, though silent, was of no less gigantic proportions. So whatever may be said of the old United States will have little application to the republic of to-day. The cardinal principles of Trades Unionism are now considered by the legislative branches of the government, national and state; it is now respectfully handled by the courts, and there are few executive officers who will ignore and trample upon its claims for recognition, as was the custom fifty years ago. Now all is changed, and to-day we have the labor press in every state in the Union advocating the cause of labor.

As we glance over the vast number of labor exchanges that come to this office from every part of the land, we are impressed with the stupendous leverage of this noiseless force that is being applied to every hamlet in the land to lift its inmates up to a realization of their present cramped condition, and their equitable rights to participate in the administration of the government. Fifty years ago the farming element controlled all the states and national government; now more than half that power comes from the cities, and the indications are that this city percentage will increase in the future. When that time comes, as it will in approaching years, Trades Unionism will become as important a factor in the administration of our beautiful system of government as Christianity now occupies in its net work. This may seem an exaggeration to those who have studied history only casually, but to the careful student the future is aglow with fulfillment. The common schools and churches have done their work, have reached the limits of their

capabilities as an elevating power, as they have in a measure been captured and controlled by concentrated capital, better known as "trusts." The labor journal will educate the labor world, starting from the point where this trust system has embalmed the others in its rigid embrace. This duty has been forced upon them through the exigency of present conditions, which were not of the laboring men's creation.—*Little Rock Record.*

Finding the Pitch on the Square.

BY A. W. WOODS.



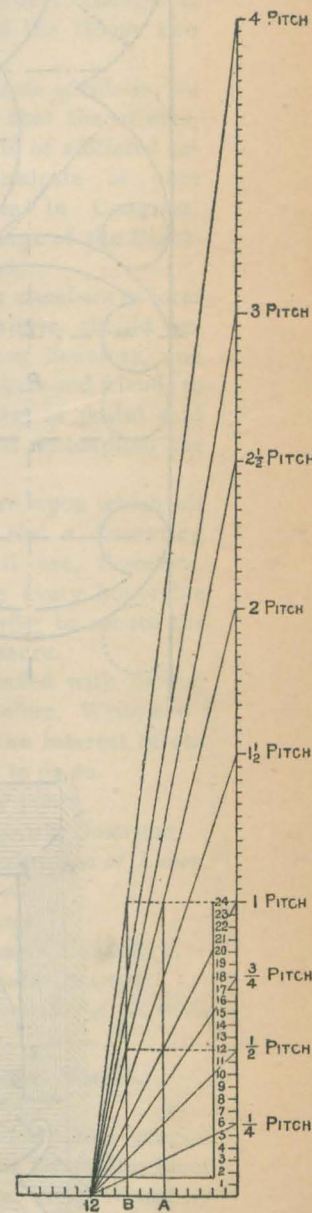
ANY carpenters are puzzled to know what figures to use on the square for the different pitches or what the pitch is when referred to as so many inches rise to the foot. The solution is simple and is as follows:

Since the run for one foot being 12 inches the span must be 24 inches. Therefore the rise must be that proportion of 24 inches. (See illustration.)

The first inch in rise is 1-24, the second 1-12, the third 1-8, the fourth 1-6, etc. The twenty-fourth inch rise being equal the span is therefore 1 pitch. As the rise continues above this point is simply a repetition of the above with a 1 prefixed thus; The twenty-fifth inch rise being 1-24 pitch, etc., but we are now beyond the limits of the full scale as applied to the square, so we must reduce the scale.

By letting the vertical line at A represent the blade we will have reduced the scale one-half. The pitches would centre at 6 on the tongue instead of 12 as in the full scale. We must now use the half inches above 12 on the blade for each inch in rise till we reach the 24th inch will be equal to 2 pitches or 48 inch rise to the foot.

For steeper pitches it is necessary to again change the scale. If we let the blade rest at B the pitches will centre at 3 on the tongue (making the scale 1/4 full size), and by letting the 1/4 inches above 12 on the blade represent the full inches in rise will give the cuts, etc., from the 48th inch rise to the 96 inch rise to the foot or 4 pitches.



THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1898.



Curves, as Used by Carpenters and Joiners—XI.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

IN Fig. 109, I exhibit the bare outline of a compound ornament that will admit of being either added to or having some of its members "cut out." In skilful hands it can be worked up until it will be a very complicated affair, or rendered simplicity itself by a judicious thinning out of its members. The design is offered here simply as a skeleton on to which the student may hang a

body of life and flesh. In the diagram one-half, or the upper part of two of the compartments is given; but the design may be repeated to fill up any given space and length; the lower half is the same, only reversed. To construct it, let a, b , be half the height of the completed design, and b, c , the full breadth of one compartment. Divide the distance b, c , into two equal parts in the point d , and parallel to a, b , draw the line d, e ; divide this into five equal parts, as shown. Divide the distance between the points 3 and 4 into three equal parts, and set up one of these parts from the point 4 to f . From this point with 3 as a centre with the distance $3, f$, describe the circle f, g, h . Divide the distance $i, 3$, into two equal parts in the point j , and from this as a centre describe the circle $i, 3$. From the point e , with $e, 2$, as radius, describe the circle $2, e$, and through the centre e , draw the radial lines, dividing the circle into six equal parts. Divide the diameter as $e, 2$, into two equal parts, as in the point

k , and from this, with k, e , describe semi-circles. This will give the curved arms as at A. Through the points e and 2 draw, parallel to the line b, c , the lines $l, m; n, o$; and through these draw lines, parallel to d, e ; on the lines l, n, m, o , will be found the centres of the arcs of the parts B. With half of one of the parts on the line d, e , set off from the points l and m , to the points p and q ; from these points as centres, with radii equal to $p, q; q, h$, describe arcs $2, h, r; 2, q, s$. From r and s , set off to t and u distances equal to $f, 4$, and from t and u as centres with radius t, r , describe circles as shown. Draw the diameter as t, v , at right angles to the line l, m , and from the point q , as a centre, with the distance q, v , as radius, describe the arc $v, 2$. From 4 set off $4, f$, to x, x , and through x draw a line parallel to b, c ; from the point y , with x, y , describe the circle x, a , and from the point d , describe an arc as c, b , joining the arc c, b , with a small circle described from

shown. From n , draw the line n, j , parallel to c, e , cutting c, j , in j . Divide j, p , into four equal parts. The various dimensions and radii of the arcs of the lower part of the bracket and of the parts A, are derived from these divisions; the line o, s , is drawn from the centre o , parallel to the line a, b ; the dotted lines in this case show the centre lines and radii of the various parts.

At Fig. 111, I show a design suitable for a central ornament, and one that may be employed for many purposes. Carvers frequently make use of this as a skeleton figure for carved panel work, as it may be elaborated to almost any extent. The manner of drawing it is as follows: Let a, a' , be the centre line, and a, b , the distance from upper rail to centre of lower part of design; through b , draw the line c, d , at right angles to a, b ; c, d , in the length of the lower part of the design. Divide $c, b; b, d$, into two equal parts in the points e and f , with radius e, c , describe an arc cutting in the point i ; from i , with i, a ,

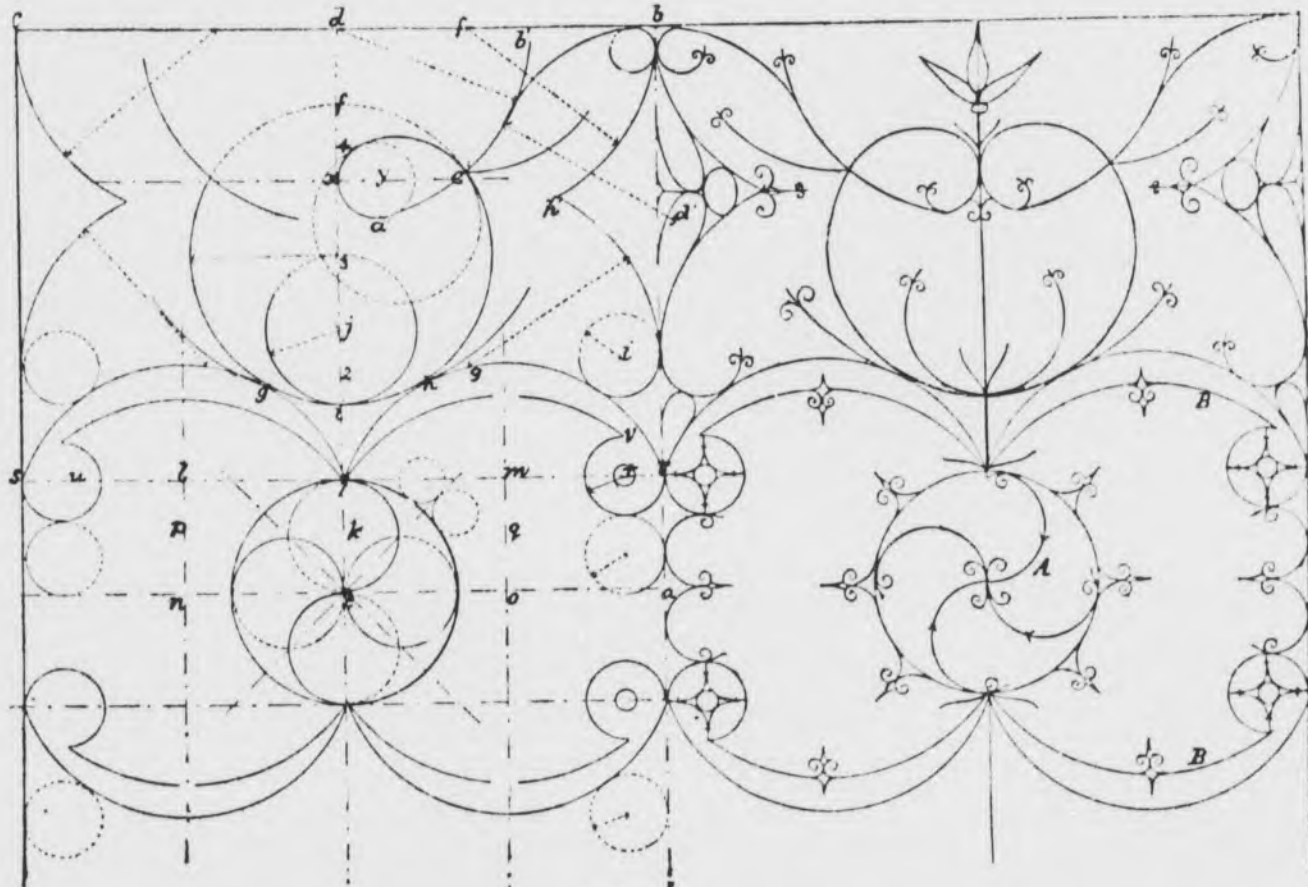


FIG. 109.

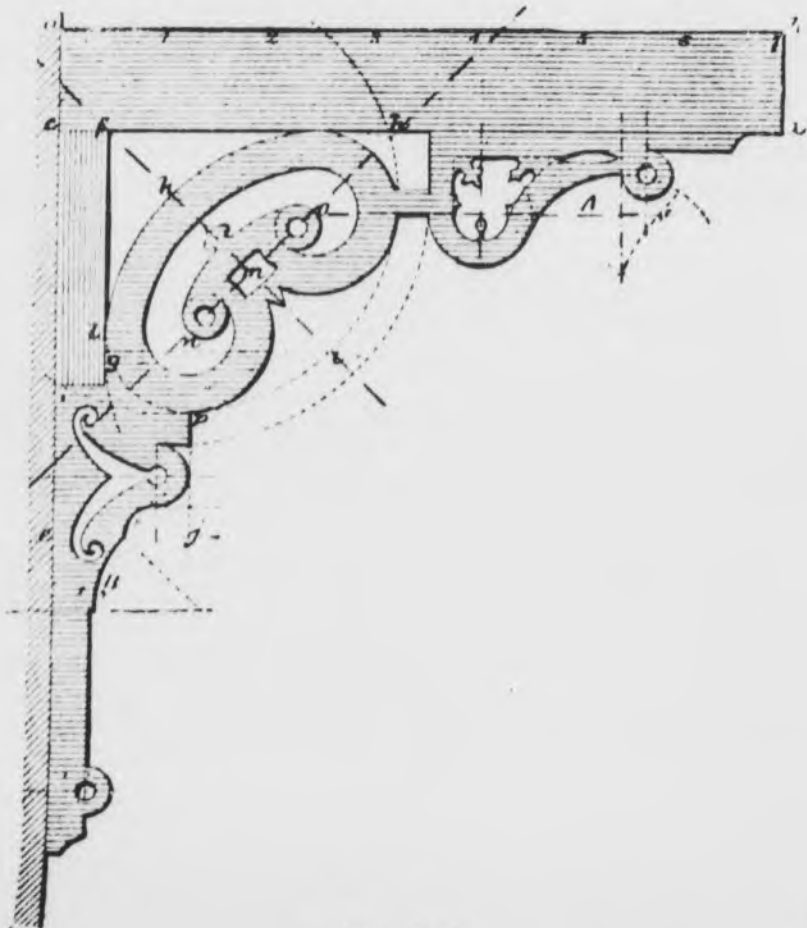


FIG. 110.

the point y . With the distance d, c , as radius, from the points f and g , describe arcs cutting in the point h ; the lower arc runs into a circle described from the point i , the radius of which is equal to t, v . The various parts are finished as at A, B.

I show a design for a bracket at Fig. 110. To form it, let a, b , be the breadth. Divide this into seven equal parts; make a, c , equal to one of those parts, and draw c, d , parallel, and a, e , at right angles to a, b . Make c, f , equal to half of a, c , and f, g , equal to two and one-half times a, c . From the point f , draw the line f, i , bisecting the angle g, f, d . Make c, e , equal to four parts, as a, b , and draw a line e, j , parallel to a, b . With three of the parts, as a, b , set off in the line f, i , from f to i . From i and k as a centre, with a radius equal to i, l , describe arcs cutting in the points g and h . Draw g, h , and bisect $g, m; m, h$, in the points n and o ; and from these as centres describe arcs joining the arcs i and k , and finish this elliptical-shaped ornament as

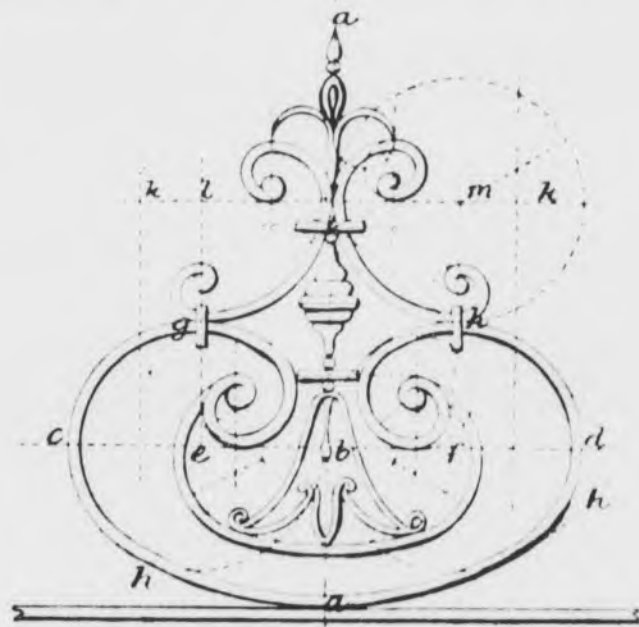


FIG. 111.

describe the arc b, a, h' . From the point b , set off the distance c, f , to the point j ; and through j , draw a line k, k , parallel to c, d . From j , with the distance b, f , set off to the points l and m , and these will be the centres of arcs forming the upper part of the design. The lines and centres for the spiral terminations of the leading curves thus described are shown in the drawing.

Fig. 112, exhibits a design for a railing or open balustrade. To lay it out proceed as follows: Divide the height a, b , into 13 equal parts. Draw a line a', b' , at right angles to a, b , as the base line; divide the space between the second and third lines, as $d, c, e; g, 4, f; h, 8, i; j, 11, k$, and $l, 12, m$. With the distance b, c , set off from b , on the line a', b' , to the points n and o , and from n and o , draw lines at right angles to a', b' . Divide $b, 1$, into four equal parts, as shown; divide the last of these into two equal parts, and through the point draw a line p', p' , parallel to a', b' . From p' , with $b, 1$, set off to q, q , and from these points describe the arcs of the circles at the base q, q , as shown. From n and o , draw parallel lines to a, b , as n, n' and o', o' . Then from the points g and f , as centres, with distances $g, s; f, 2$, describe arcs intersecting at the points t

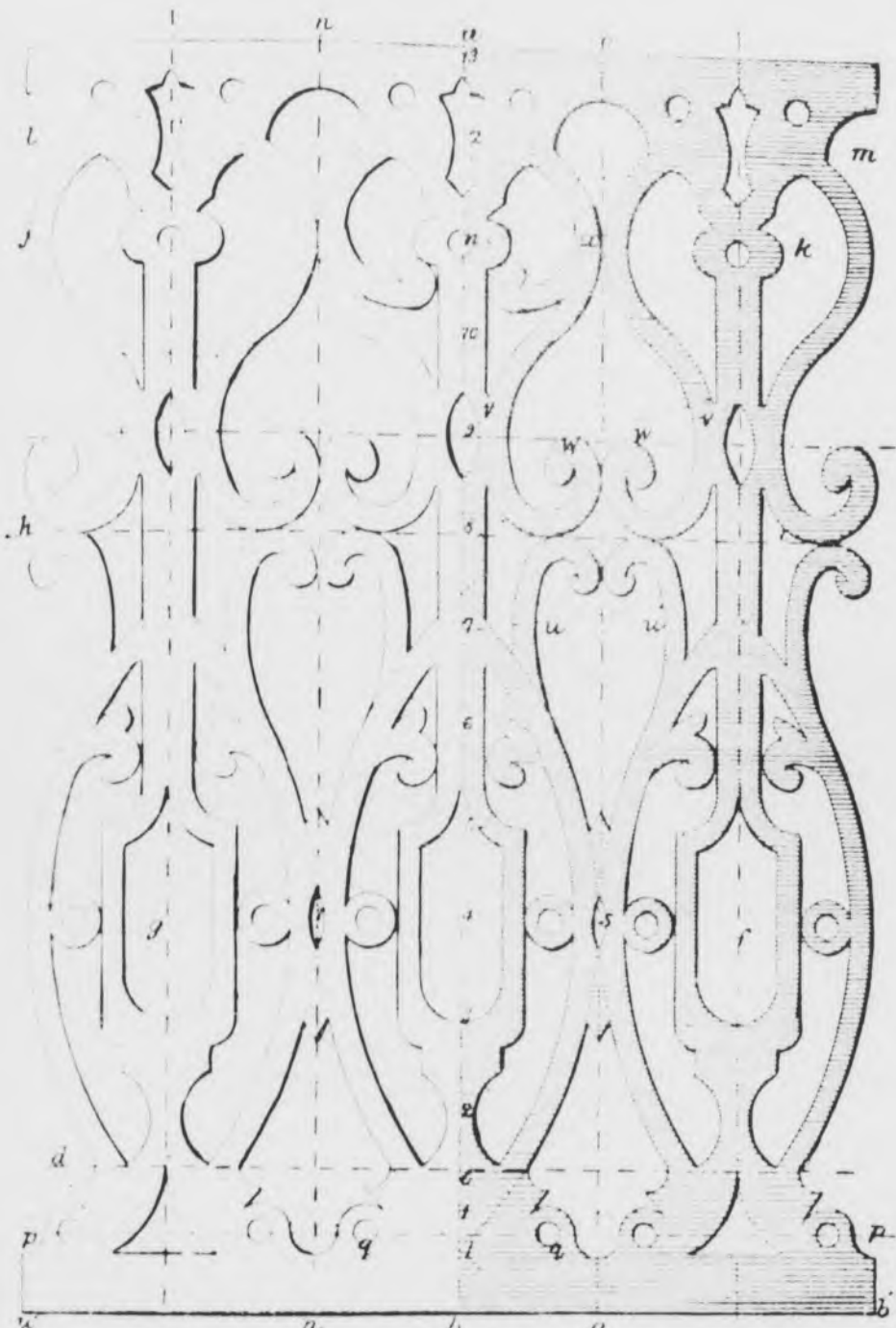


FIG. 112.

and *c*. Furnish the interior of these curves with the parts, as shown. The arcs *n*, *m*, are described from the points *7*, *7'*, as centres; the arcs *p*, *p'*, from the points *w*, *w'*; the arcs *r*, *r'*, from the points *y*, *y'*. Then give the leading curves, and the remainder of the design can be put in, as shown.

Fig. 113, shows the design for a drop or an eaves board. Suppose *a*, *b*, to be the height of the lower part of the design, which is divided into thirteen equal parts. Then, through the second, sixth, seventh and eleventh of these, draw lines at right angles to *a*, *b*. From point *1*, with half the distance of the space between points *1* and *2*, as radius, describe the circle *d*. From the point *2*, draw lines at an angle of 45° to the line *c*, *f*, cutting the semicircle; these points, as *g* and *h*, give the centres of the semicircles. From one centre of the circle, described between the points *3* and *4*, draw lines at right angles to the line *c*, *f*, to *i* and *j*. These are the centres of the parts of circles thus shown. Finishing the circle at the point *k*, draw the line *k*, *l*, parallel to *a*, *b*; on this line the centre *m*, of the arcs *n*, and *o*, is found. *6* and *p*, are the centres of the arcs *q* and *r*. The remaining portions of the design may readily be put in from the lines, curves and centres given.

Fig. 114, shows the termination of an ornamental scroll suitable to the carver's purposes. At *A*, the section of part of lines *a*, *b*, is shown. The

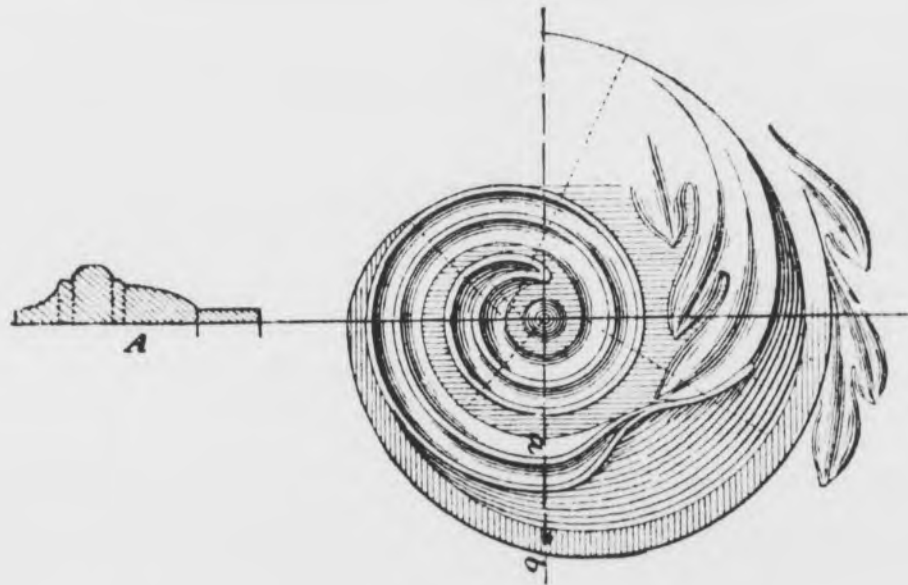


FIG. 114.

lines from which the curves are drawn are marked, so that the centres may easily be found. This is a practical illustration, and those of my readers who are able to carve, will find a study of this terminal interesting and instructive. While the outlines of the ornament may be adhered to, the contour, or shape of the raised mouldings may vary to suit the taste of the worker. Examples of this sort should be preserved, so that the workman may never be taken short when called upon to execute work of the kind.

(To be continued.)



RETAIL CLERKS' LABEL.

This is a fac-simile of the badge worn by all members of the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States. See that all salesmen and clerks wear this badge, and you may be sure they are union men.

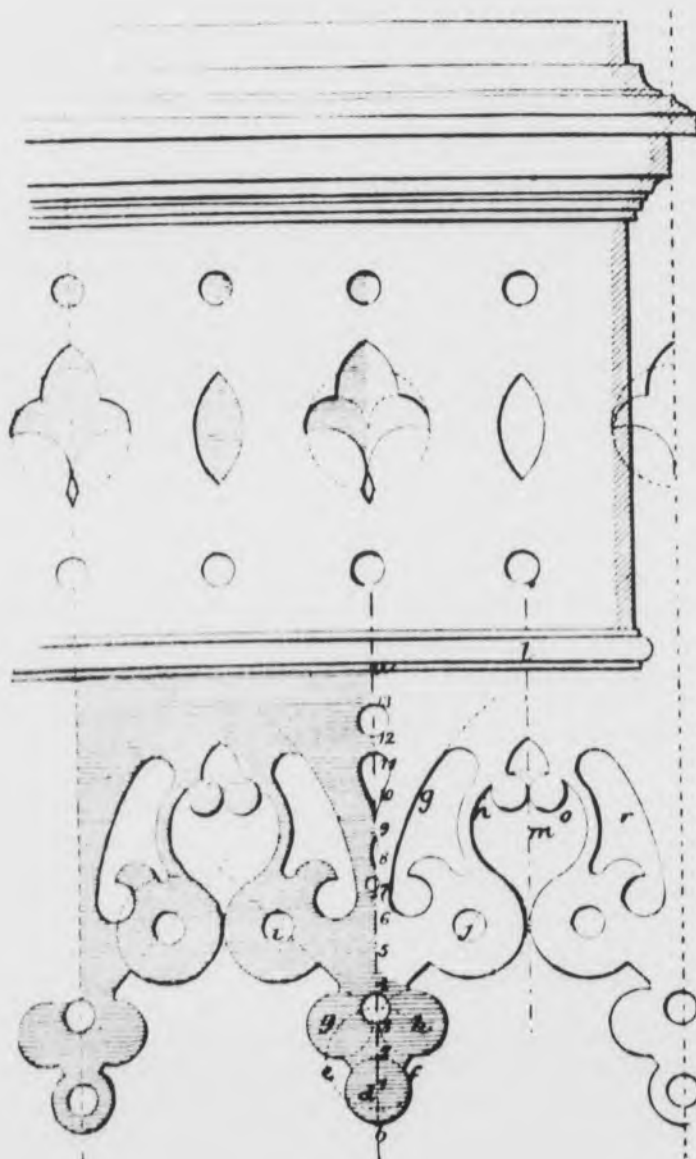


FIG. 113.

The Pending New Eight-Hour Law Held Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1898.
To Affiliated Unions and Organizers:

For reasons not clearly manifest, the legislation demanded by the American Federation of Labor is held back by the Senate. Whatever the influences may be, they are not yet clearly discernible. Our eight-hour bill is not yet reported, though it unanimously passed the House two weeks ago.

In view of this state of affairs, we believe it necessary that the officers, members and friends of affiliated organizations communicate at once with their Senators in Congress, demanding the passage of the Eight-Hour Bill, H. R. 7389.

You, as officers or members of local Unions or as organizers, should immediately write your Senators, and ask your fellow workers and friends to do likewise. A letter or postal card written at once will accomplish the desired result.

This is a measure upon which all labor is agreed. Not a dissenting opinion exists. All are, therefore, authorized to take every honorable action at once in order to secure the passage of this measure.

Do not rest satisfied with having written some time before. Write now; it is necessary in the interest of our great cause for you to do so.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

Pres't American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

ANDREW FURUSETH,

GEORGE CHANCE,

Legislative Committee A. F. of L.

The Standard of Wages.

It may be laid down as a general principle that wages for similar labor in any given market are governed by the local standard of living of the laborers. Consequently, all efforts to improve the condition of the laboring class to be efficacious must be directed toward increasing the influences which raise the standard of living among the laboring class. In no other way can a permanent increase of wages be secured, and it may be added that no scheme for social reform which does not tend to promote this end can be of any real benefit to the wage class.—*Guntton's Magazine.*

Drawing Lesson—IV.

BY A. W. WOODS.

In our last lesson we gave the foundation and floor plan of our subject. In this we give the roof plan and front elevation. The point of sight in a roof plan is from above showing the location of the ridges, hips, valleys, gutters and chimneys.

strip of paper and lay across the front of the floor plans, and on it locate the corners, doors, windows, porch columns, etc., then lay this strip on the drawing-paper and locate the above points on same. Use the blade of the T-square for all parallel ruling, and the set square or triangle for the vertical ruling, as referred to in lesson I. The window and door heads should all be of same height. Figure on the height of door, width of transom and

The reasons for such joint action must be apparent to all, whether directly or indirectly interested, as well as those who are dependent upon coal supply for the management of their business. Production, aided by mining machinery and other modern devices, is rapidly increasing and is now far in excess of the market requirements, in fact the annual productive capacity of our mines is almost three times as great as our annual

miners of West Virginia by their operators threatens to terminate those joint mutual relations, which have proven such a great advantage to all branches of business, hence our appeal to the coal consuming public for such assistance as they believe to be consistent with justice and fairness, and as their business interests and the interests of industrial pursuits generally demands. The welfare of more than one hundred thousand miners and their families, making in all more than half a million souls, depends upon your favorable consideration. With your assistance success is sure to follow; without it strife, strikes and disturbances will result.

It is therefore hereby requested that inasmuch as the coal operators of West Virginia refused to take part in the joint movement, or pay their miners fair relative price for their labor, or grant them conditions that prevails in competing fields, that their product be deemed unfair and prejudicial alike to the miners, manufacturers and to the public generally, and that the buyers and consumers of coal for railroads, steamboats, manufacturing purposes, and for public institutions, and public buildings, as well as for domestic use, refuse to purchase or consume West Virginia coal until fair conditions and living wages are granted to the miners of West Virginia.

Beware of impostors representing themselves as agents at market and distributing points. All authorized agents will have proper credentials. Friendly and reform papers please copy. Very respectfully yours,

By order of the Executive Board,
M. D. RATCHFORD,
President.

W. C. PEARCE,
Secretary,
1101 Stevenson Building.

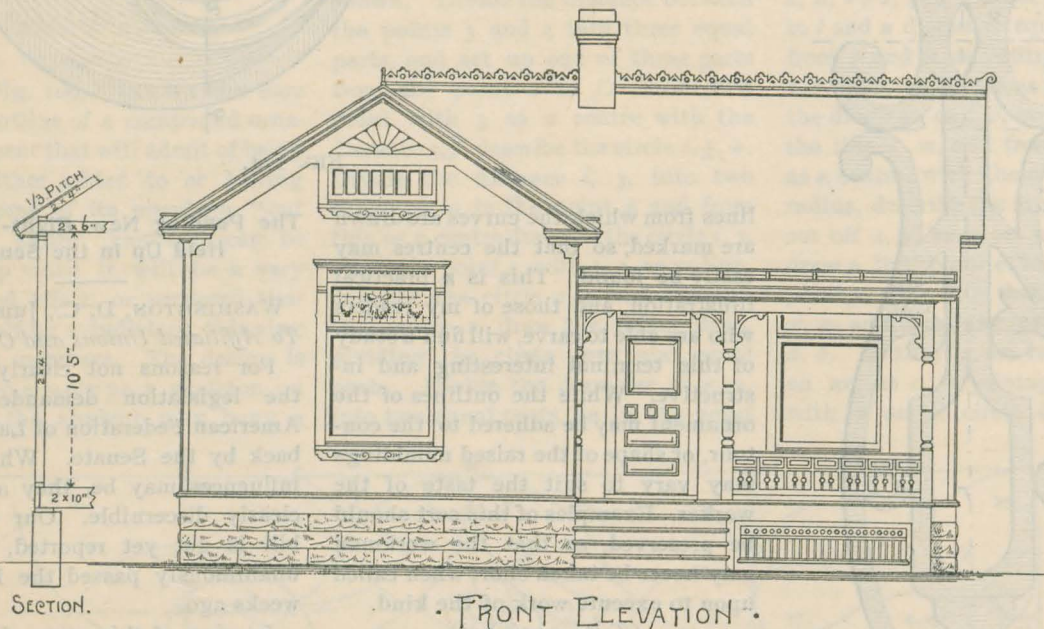
PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Union 156 has had a nice increase in membership since Bro. J. F. Grimes, of Houston, talked here.

OMAHA, Neb.—Too many carpenters coming in here from outside to work on the Trans-Mississippi Exposition buildings, and the work is nearly wound up.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Trade is fair and Union carpenters need not stay away from here. We prefer to have them rather than scabs, for a Union man, if he is any good at all, won't work on an unfair job.

LAKE FOREST, Ill.—We are encouraged very much in Union 250, by better prospects of work and gains in membership lately. This is a summer home for Chicago millionaires and still for five years back work was very slack for carpenters.

LYNN, Mass.—Union 108 has a well appointed hall with reading room in central part of city. We have a three years' lease and fitted up the hall suitably. Never has a better feeling existed in Lynn between our members and the outside carpenters than is now manifest.



A change of pitch would not change the diagram, unless different pitches are used in the roof. In that case the seats of the hips and valleys would not rest at an angle of 45° with the plates, as shown.

It is a good idea to show the gutters and also mark the size of the outlets, the tinner can then see what is wanted as to quantity, size, etc., and can figure accordingly. It will save many questions and possible mistakes

bar, and set top of front window sash accordingly. Draw the porch and trimmings before attempting to draw the window and door.

Patience and practice are the main essentials required in this work.

To the Buyers and Consumers of Coal and to the Public Generally.

OFFICE
UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 16, 1898.
CIRCULAR LETTER.

Gentlemen:—We beg to submit the following letter giving in brief a statement of the circumstances and conditions with which we are surrounded and ask for it your earnest consideration and action:

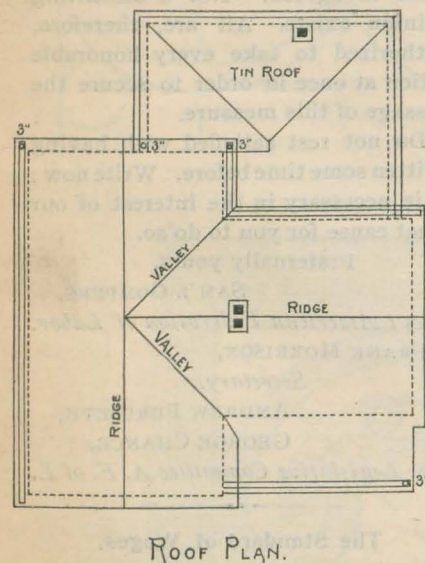
The joint mutual relations recently established between the coal operators and miners of the central coal producing states has already improved the condition of the mining communities and has given much life and stability to the coal industry, which, if preserved, will not only prove a great advantage to those directly concerned, but also to the general public and especially to large consumers and manufacturers whose business has been so frequently interrupted by the occurrence of strikes and lockouts, both local and general.

This competitive coal field embraces the states of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia. The operators and miners of these states (excepting the last named) met in joint convention in the city of Chicago January last, and by mutual agreement fixed a uniform scale of wages, hours of labor, and other conditions for the different states that were mutually satisfactory to all parties and to all interests. The same to take effect April 1st last and continue in force until April 1, 1899.

consumption. This makes it possible for any state or district that may be favored by a low mining rate or other advantages to destroy the business of its competitors by demoralizing their natural markets, which action is invariably followed by reduction in wages, and ultimately by strikes and disturbances causing a general paralysis of business in all branches of trade and industry.

It is a regrettable fact that the coal operators of West Virginia, though urged to take part in this movement, have positively declined. They have also declined to accept the terms of the joint agreement as regard wages, hours of labor, etc., or to meet the miners of their state to formulate a scale of prices that would be relatively fair with the prices paid in competing states, but on the contrary they have refused to give our demands any consideration whatever in hope that their refusal might lead to a strike in other states and thus extend their markets at the expense of their competitors.

The present mining rate in West Virginia is lower, the screens over which the miner's labor passes are larger, the hours of labor longer and the necessities of life, owing to the exorbitant prices imposed by the company stores, are higher than in any of the competing states. The miners are mainly unorganized and wholly at the mercy of the employer, and therefore cannot be moved for better prices and conditions. The organizers sent among them are prohibited from holding meetings on the public highway, and deputies, police and detectives do the rest. The railroads are indifferent and refuse to afford any relief to operators of other states who are treating their miners as fairly as conditions will allow. In short, the force of unscrupulous practices and unfair conditions imposed on the



by locating these things while the mind is on the work; in fact, everything where a misunderstanding is likely to occur, should be, as the saying is, in black and white. The dotted lines represent the outer line of the frame-work below. Now that we are satisfied that our roof is going to work out all right, we will start in on the elevations.

First, we will draw the section, as shown, showing the size of timbers, height of story, pitch of roof and projection of cornice. This will serve as scale for the heights. Now take a

Strength of Beams.

BY ENGINEER.

I AM one of those who get somewhat out of patience whenever a mathematical rule is presented in an extremely arbitrary form, and without attempting to show the reason. My feeling is that if reasons are only stated the carpenter, or whoever else attempts to make use of the rule, will be more intelligent in adapting it to varying conditions than one who carries the rule in mind, simply by memory, without his reasoning powers being appealed to in the least.

I propose at this time, in very brief space, to show some of the reasons that underlie the more or less arbitrary rules concerning the calculation of the strength of floor beams, which are more or less scattered through the books and papers which carpenters read. I do not expect to exhaust the subject, nor to present so much as to justify a carpenter in depending upon this article alone, instead of studying into further details on his own account. I shall feel amply paid if what I write has the effect of arousing in my fellow-workers in the building line a spirit of investigation and experiment.

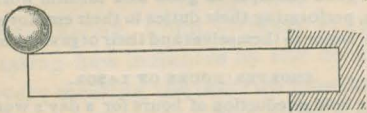


FIG. 1.

I need not argue before the readers of THE CARPENTER the self-evident proposition that the strength of a beam depends upon certain laws and conditions. That is to say, the beam may be variously supported, and in part at least, as it is supported, so will be its real strength. It may be supported at one end, or at both ends. In turn, it may be variously loaded. The load may be all at one end or equally divided between the two ends, or all in the middle of the beam, or equally distributed throughout the length of the beam. All these conditions influence the behavior of the beam under stress. What the carpenter needs to know, therefore, are

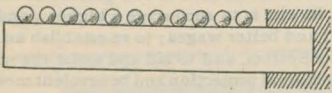


FIG. 2.

the rules which apply in each and all of these cases, so as to be able to make certain general calculations on his own account, instantly and without the necessity of referring to his books.

In the first of the illustrations presented herewith, there is shown a beam, firmly supported on one end, with the load all on the opposite end. Assume that this beam is 6 inches by 6 inches in section and 6 feet long. Assume, also, that we have got another beam that is 6 inches by 3 inches, set up edgewise; likewise another, 6 inches by 3 inches, used flat, both of them being 6 feet long, and that we have still a fourth beam that is 6 inches by 6 inches, but only

3 feet long. Assume, further, that all these beams are built into the wall as shown in the first sketch, that is, firmly held at one end, and that weights are placed upon their outer ends as shown. Suppose that the weights placed as in Fig. 1 are increased until the timbers break.

This experiment has actually been made time and again by those who have scientifically investigated the subject, with results as follows: The material being Georgia pine of average

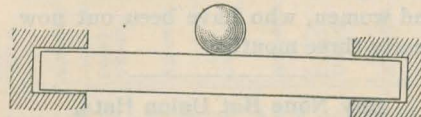


FIG. 3.

quality, it is found that the 6 inches by 6 inches beam, 6 feet long, requires 7,632 pounds to break it; the 6 inches by 3 inches beam, 6 feet long, placed edgewise, breaks at 3,816 pounds; the 3 inches by 6 inches beam, 6 feet long, used flatwise, breaks at 1,908 pounds, and the 6 inches by 6 inches beam, only 3 feet long, requires 15,264 pounds to break it.

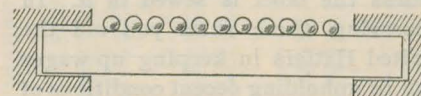


FIG. 4.

Nothing is really determined in the strength of material, except by actual experiment, hence the importance of careful tests. Having made these experiments and determined the breaking strength of the timber, under the conditions described, we have thereby secured certain standards that may be employed in the various calculations that we have to make.

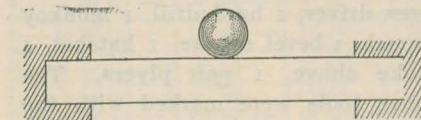


FIG. 5.

We will take the several beams as described above, as standards, and by comparing the figures which they show under different conditions we shall be able to deduce various important rules from them. Number 2, which it will be recalled is one-half as broad as Number 1, revealed a breaking strength just one-half as great. From this we obtain our first rule, viz: that the strength of a beam varies directly with the breadth. That is, if we double the width of the beam, we double the load that it will carry, and so on. From this the carpenter will readily perceive just what is accomplished by doubling up on floor beams, trimmers, etc.

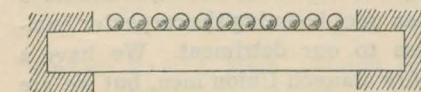


FIG. 6.

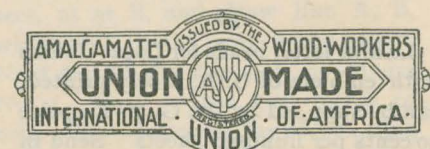
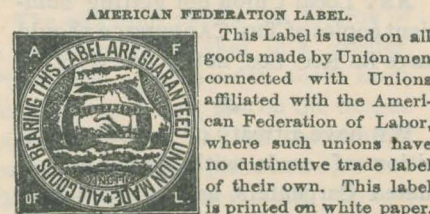
It will be seen from the above statement that the third beam which is 6 inches x 3 inches used flatwise breaks with the weight of one-quarter of that of Number 1. This fact establishes our second rule, viz., that the strength of a beam varies as the square of its depth.

BUY UNION MADE GOODS.

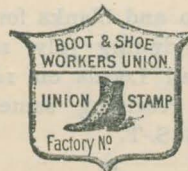
It is an old, well-established principle of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters for members to buy UNION LABEL GOODS in preference to other articles. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others.

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working conditions and union labor employed.

We here give a facsimile of the Union Labels so our members may know Union Label goods and make it a point to ask for them.



UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



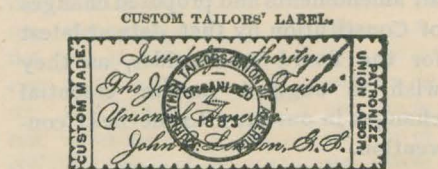
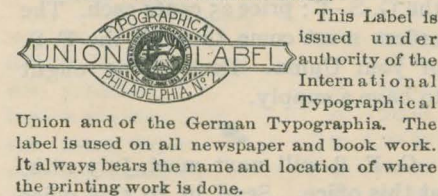
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the National head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the boot and shoe workers deemed it necessary to take this effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. The union made shoes and boots are sold as cheap as the inferior article.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



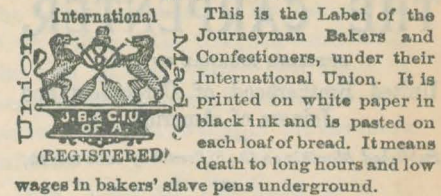
This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

UNION PRINTERS' LABEL.



All Trades Unionists are requested to ask for the label of the Journeyman Tailors' Union, and insist on having it when they order any clothing from a merchant tailor. It is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen, with the words "Journeyman Tailors' Union of America" in red ink in the center. *It means a fair price for good work.

UNION BREAD.

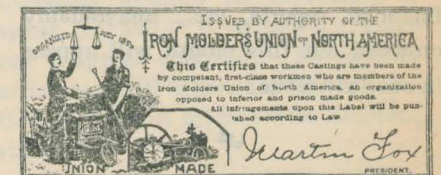


This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

UNION MADE STOVES.



The above Label is issued by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and can be found on all union made stoves, ranges and iron castings. It is printed in black ink on white paper and pasted on all union made stoves, ranges and castings.

TOBACCO WORKERS' LABEL.



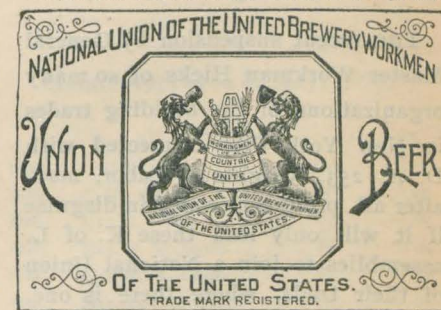
The above label printed on blue paper will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufacturers in union tobacco factories.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



This Label is the only positive guarantee that Ready-made Clothing, including overalls and jackets, is not made under the dreaded, disease-infested tenement house and sweating system.

You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.



Patronize Union Clerks. All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.

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THE CARPENTER.

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Joiners of America.

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PHILADELPHIA, JUNE, 1898.

CONSIDERABLE important matter in the line of correspondence, trade news, financial reports, etc., unavoidably crowded out this month will appear in our July issue.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Unions 93 and 102 are in splendid shape and we have been Unionizing a number of jobs and several bosses are very favorable. Union 93 is away head in membership and growing at every meeting. We organized the carpenters of Plymouth, Pa., and next will try Pittston, Pa.

NORWICH, Conn.—It is the hardest kind of a job to get carpenters to join a Union and next to get them to attend meetings after they do join. Some will send their dues and never show up to help the cause in any way. If men would only stop and think of the benefits they can derive by belonging to a Union and pushing it along, they would be in this movement more heartily. Union 137 is thought well of in this city and has had several new members this spring.

THE recent suspension by General Master Workman Hicks of so many organizations of the building trades in New York City connected with D. A. 253, Knights of Labor, may, after all, prove a blessing in disguise if it will only lead these K. of L. assemblies to join a National Union of their trade, where there is one. The spectacle of four differing and different rival organizations of carpenters in New York City is enough to bring joy to all who want to keep workingmen divided.

PORTLAND, Oregon.—The boys begin to see that they cannot get their wages raised to the old standard without banding together. Of course, there are the usual outsiders who will tell you how a Union should be run and will accept a 50 cent raise in wages per day and refuse to part with 50 cents a month to help keep them up. Of course, laws cannot be made to please every one, but there ought to be something in the Constitution that would be an inducement to keep members in after we get them.



OVER half our Unions have grown in membership the past few months.

ANY Local Union not getting sufficient copies of THE CARPENTER should have its Rec. Sec. notify the G. S.-T.

WE have a treaty of mutual recognition of cards with the Amalgamated Carpenters, and it should be recognized by all our Locals.

LARGE letter heads for Local Unions with emb'em of U. B. nicely printed, can be supplied by the G. S.-T., price 50 cents per hundred sheets. Send in your order.

PASSWORD and blanks for ensuing quarter, beginning July 1st, were mailed to all Locals on 14th inst. Those not receiving same should notify the G. S.-T.

THE general vote of our Locals so far on the eight proposed constitutional changes sent out for vote last month, seems to be decidedly against one and all of them.

TENTH General Convention of the U. B. will be held in New York city, beginning Monday, September 18, 1898. Send names of your delegates to this office when elected.

UNION 4, St. Louis, Mo., was suspended Dec. 9, 1895, and has no connection at all with the U. B. Any Unions receiving clearances from that Union since that date should notify the G. S.-T.

SMALL gold plated pins or badges to be worn on the vest, as an emblem of the U. B., can be had on order from the G. S.-T.; price 25 cents each. The orders must come through the F. S. of your Union. Each Union ought to have a supply.

G. E. B. will next meet, July 18th, at this office. Send in to this office all amendments and proposed changes of Constitution by that date at latest for the Board to consider, as they wish to suggest certain essential changes in our laws to the next convention.

FROM present indications it seems that the entire eight proposed changes in the Constitution, submitted to vote of our members, have been defeated. None of them received a two-thirds vote, as required by our laws, and only a few of them got even a majority vote.

IT is far from wise in a poorly organized city to raise the initiation fee to \$5 or any high figure. First make it easy for the men to join. Then having power through a good membership, raise your initiation fee

and back it up with the strict enforcement of the card system to keep the members in once you have them.

TRY and help the Textile Workers of New Bedford, Mass. The spinners and a few kindred branches are still on strike against the reduction of wages attempted by the mill corporations. We publish their statement on page 13 of this issue. A financial donation from each of our Locals can be of great assistance to these men and women, who have been out now nearly three months.

Buy None But Union Hats.

Do not buy or wear a fur or felt hat, either soft or stiff, unless the genuine Union label is sewed in it. Keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit labels. As a general thing, they are not perforated on the four edges. They are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only one. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Don't patronize a dealer who has loose labels, and don't buy a hat unless the label is sewed in it. In observing these rules you aid the United Hatters in keeping up wages and in upholding decent conditions of labor.

Tools Stolen.

WESTFIELD, Mass., May 6, 1898.
Editor CARPENTER:

One of our members was unfortunate enough to have some of his tools stolen on the 20th of April. Appended is a list. Will you be so kind as to mention this in the next issue of THE CARPENTER? 1 level, one block plane, 1 bit brace, 1 keyhole saw, 1 screw-driver, 1 hard drill, 1 monkey wrench, 1 bevel square, 1 hatchet, 1 spoke shave, 1 pair plyers. The above tools were marked with the letters thus: A. C. in traced letters, put in with a punch.

Union 222. H. G. POMEROY.

Lively Correspondence from Plainfield, N. J.

Steer clear of Plainfield, N. J., the place is overrun with carpenters and wood butchers. Wood butchers put no price on their labor, as they do not know the value of it. They served no apprenticeship; but as they are able to climb and to lug and haul and drive nails, they take fifty to seventy-five cents less a day, and are given the preference. This is harmful to the trade, as it does not turn out skilled labor. Carpenters are flocking in here, for the better hours and wages got by our Union. There are two dailies published here, which have been over-booming the carpenter business to our detriment. We have a few staunch Union men, but we are in the minority. The non-Union men like the Union rules and wages, but do not like to uphold or help pay for them. Uniform dues look very nice on paper, but to the Unions in the small towns where wages are small, it would come very hard on the members to pay the same as those receiving \$3.50 a day; the cost of living and the rent do not make up the difference.

UNION 155.

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods to call for those which bear the trade-marks of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organization, they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discourage carpenters and joiners from organizing as carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we believe each trade should be organized under its own trade head in a trade union. This does not debar our members from joining mixed assemblies.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence, the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, that of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,042 members. Now, in fifteen years, it has grown to number 453 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprenticeship System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; Members' Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$91,002 have been expended the past two years, and \$444,522 since the year 1883, while \$571,880 more was spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is over One Million of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 88 cities, and 9 hours a day in 426 cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9-hour system on Saturdays. By this means 12,500 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters' Union of your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood; the dues are but small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601
Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

BOONE, Iowa.—Small as this town
is, Union 315 has a good membership,
and, newly organized as we are, still
we command a fair public influence.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Union 115 is
initiating new members by the dozen
at every meeting the last two months.
Trade Unionism has had quite a re-
vival since Bro. J. D. Cowper's work
here.

THE organized carpenters are very
active all over the country and are
pushing Union matters vigorously.
Reduced hours, increased wages and
refusing to work with non-Union men
are the principal features of the cam-
paign now in progress.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Carpenters
are fairly employed here this season
and Union 7 is growing at a steady
gait. Our scale is \$2.25 per day for
nine hours, and we have been circu-
lating an agreement for signatures of
architects, contractors and jobbers in
favor of our scale and to hire none
but Union men.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

CANTON, Ohio, May 15, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in
His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst
our esteemed brother, JAMES BANAR,

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No.
143 feel the loss of a faithful brother and an
earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourn-
ing for thirty days, and that we express our
sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our
deceased brother; also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be
spread on the minutes of our meeting and a
copy of same be presented to the bereaved
family and also a copy be sent to THE CARPEN-
TER, our official journal, for publication.

C. A. RIMMEL,
A. HOOVER,
K. MIDDAUGH. } Committee.



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending May 31, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$ 5 00	108—\$34 20	214—\$ 4 10	416—\$39 90				
2—19 60	109—47 40	215—4 40	419—31 20				
3—7 80	110—17 70	217—4 80	424—4 40				
4—27 40	111—7 20	219—3 20	427—119 25				
5—7 10	112—43 00	220—3 80	428—7 60				
6—32 60	113—6 00	221—6 60	429—12 80				
7—19 20	114—12 20	222—4 90	434—3 80				
8—13 00	115—14 90	223—57 70	437—4 80				
9—170 00	116—2 80	224—13 80	437—3 20				
10—49 60	117—6 00	225—5 60	439—3 20				
11—31 20	118—2 20	226—13 20	440—9 60				
12—23 15	119—30 20	227—4 90	442—4 60				
13—26 10	120—7 00	228—10 20	448—6 20				
14—4 00	121—9 40	229—5 20	451—17 20				
15—15 60	122—10 70	230—10 20	453—31 80				
16—20 40	124—5 65	231—4 25	454—4 00				
17—76 60	125—39 00	232—2 40	457—35 80				
18—59 20	126—5 80	233—3 00	460—2 20				
19—30 70	127—1 00	234—2 15	464—28 00				
20—16 20	128—2 20	235—5 00	467—4 60				
21—38 50	129—7 00	236—5 00	471—32 00				
22—9 00	131—22 65	237—7 90	473—38 80				
23—7 80	134—7 80	238—10 60	474—4 80				
24—31 40	135—16 00	239—9 00	476—60 70				
25—14 20	136—5 00	240—10 00	478—22 00				
26—21 40	137—7 10	241—10 00	481—2 00				
27—29 10	139—13 65	242—11 00	482—12 05				
28—106 00	140—4 80	243—4 20	483—28 20				
29—9 05	142—28 40	244—1 80	484—10 60				
30—5 00	143—2 80	245—9 90	486—9 80				
31—8 40	144—5 80	246—3 60	490—7 60				
32—5 40	145—2 00	247—21 20	493—22 40				
33—6 00	146—18 30	248—10 00	497—41 20				
34—3 70	147—11 80	249—12 50	499—7 00				
35—12 00	148—27 80	250—8 00	507—7 80				
36—8 20	149—5 80	251—9 40	509—46 00				
37—12 80	150—5 93	253—3 00	513—33 00				
38—13 20	151—16 00	257—36 60	515—14 50				
39—21 60	152—6 00	258—14 00	520—2 00				
40—2 20	153—9 10	260—8 60	521—17 65				
41—4 80	155—6 20	265—3 20	522—13 40				
42—42 80	156—2 10	266—4 40	526—67 70				
43—14 80	157—3 00	268—3 40	534—5 65				
44—48 60	158—2 40	273—14 30	540—2 80				
45—63 20	160—21 60	274—14 20	563—172 00				
46—6 54	161—11 40	275—5 00	564—8 80				
47—4 00	163—16 40	277—2 00	567—24 30				
48—88 40	164—2 00	281—103 60	580—1 50				
49—5 60	165—5 60	286—12 00	584—13 60				
50—7 60	166—5 00	287—3 20	591—4 60				
51—25 40	167—16 70	288—7 40	592—15 80				
52—80 80	168—14 50	291—16 30	593—8 60				
53—18 50	169—22 90	295—2 80	605—3 00				
54—24 00	170—3 80	301—26 50	606—7 00				
55—7 60	171—8 60	304—10 80	611—8 80				
56—14 40	172—14 40	306—70 60	612—2 00				
57—15 20	173—6 70	309—181 20	622—16 30				
58—5 60	174—17 40	315—6 40	628—3 40				
59—11 60	175—14 50	316—3 20	637—8 40				
60—10 20	176—19 80	323—2 60	638—15 00				
61—3 60	177—24 60	325—6 00	639—13 40				
62—34 00	178—4 20	327—3 10	640—3 40				
63—36 80	179—16 80	328—14 30	650—4 60				
64—6 40	180—4 50	332—7 00	652—15 40				
65—16 80	181—87 40	333—11 40	658—2 60				
66—4 60	182—2 00	334—2 60	659—17 20				
67—5 00	183—8 75	336—4 40	667—2 20				
68—13 40	184—20 80	340—1 10	676—4 40				
69—13 00	185—6 00	342—6 60	678—10 40				
70—8 30	186—4 80	344—5 20	683—3 80				
71—12 60	187—12 00	349—7 50	687—5 80				
72—1 50	188—4 60	352—18 80	692—3 20				
73—8 20	189—34 30	355—10 40	696—3 80				
74—2 40	190—6 90	356—2 80	698—3 80				
75—8 40	191—7 20	359—15 80	703—3 60				
76—12 20	193—8 20	360—7 80	704—5 00				
77—3 40	194—3 40	361—60 60	707—12 60				
78—16 00	195—4 80	365—15 70	712—3 10				
79—14 20	196—6 50	369—5 20	714—9 40				
80—6 40	198—7 60	370—2 80	715—33 80				
81—34 45	199—28 20	371—2 00	716—19 60				
82—8 30	200—11 70	374—22 40	723—15 00				
83—12 00	201—4 00	375—147 80	726—18 60				
84—9 70	202—32 70	376—4 00	738—4 40				
85—17 20	203—17 50	381—17 60	739—3 00				
86—2 20	205—7 40	382—64 60	746—2 60				
87—2 25	206—43 20	384—3 60	750—12 50				
88—2 80	207—7 60	391—11 00	757—4 60				
89—11 10	208—6 00	393—6 75	767—6 60				
90—7 45	209—17 80	394—11 40	783—2 00				
91—11 00	210—19 15	400—2 40	785—2 40				
92—2 20	211—26 20	402—9 25	786—3 00				
93—10 40	212—10 80	406—5 60	802—2 40				
94—40 05	213—3 30	407—6 00					

Total \$6,023 82

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Union 196
is contemplating steps for an advance
in wages this season and the trade
here is badly enough paid to deserve it.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—Union 90 inter-
viewed all business houses and they
favor hiring none but Union carpen-
ters. Trade is good and fair demand
for Union men only.

Length of Valley Jacks for Uneven Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.

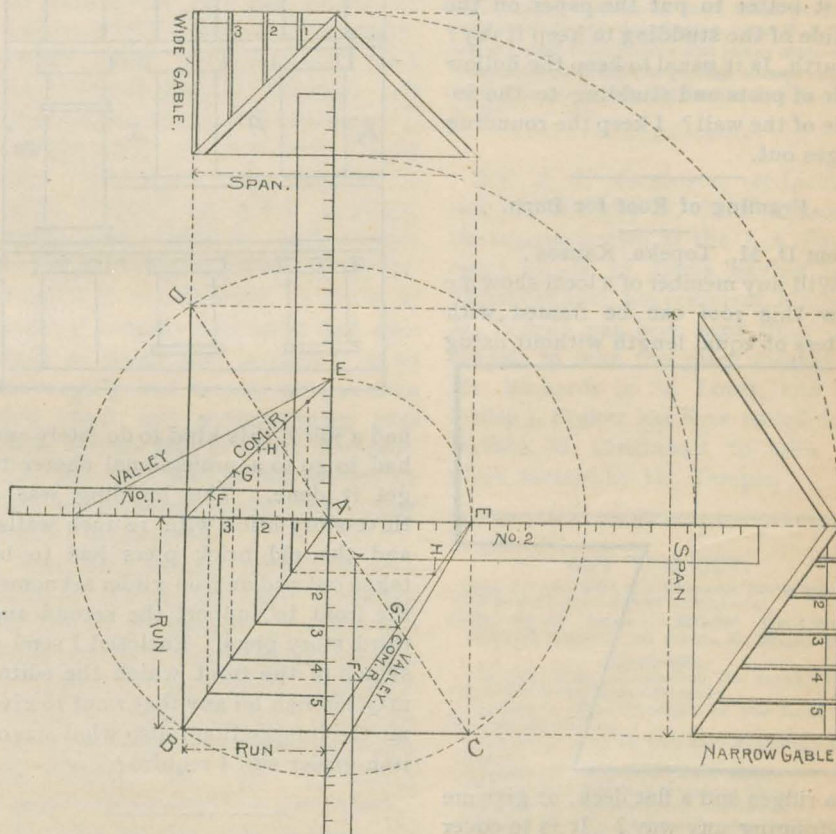
Find the lengths of valley
jacks with the aid of the
steel square is a problem
not generally understood.
At first sight our diagram
may seem complicated, but by a little
study will be rendered clear.

The example shows the joining of
a lesser pitch to that of a greater.
Place two squares with their heels
together, as shown, and on the tongue
of square No. 1, lay off the desired
run of the steeper pitch and on No. 2
the run of the lesser pitch. Square
out from these points until they inter-
sect, as at B, and draw line A, B,
which will be the seat of the valley.
Next lay off the rise A, E, on square
No. 1. Now, as the two ridges of
both pitches intersect, lay off the same
rise on square No. 2. By drawing a
line from E, on each square to the

respective runs will be the lengths of
the common rafters. By taking A,
B, on either of the tongues establishes
the run of the valley (we show it
here on both squares to show the com-
parison of pitch to that of the common
rafters.)

Now, space off the jacks 1, 2, 3,
etc., as shown for both runs, their
lengths being their respective runs,
but the actual length of jacks for the
short run is found on the line of the
common rafters on square No. 1,
and that for the long run on square
No. 2.

Thus: E to F, on either square is
the length of the longest jack, E to G,
next to the longest, etc. The dotted
lines are only thrown in here to show
the accuracy of the work, and should
not be allowed to confuse. It is not
necessary to show the elevations or
spans, B, C and D, B. We did it to make
our diagram complete. In another
article we will illustrate the connec-
tion of different pitches with different
risers.



Claims Approved in April, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4117.	M. Moore	8	\$ 82 10
4118.	F. Schontz	16	243 10
4119.	P. Murphy	22	200 03
4120.	Mrs. L. Hayes	22	50 00
4121.	T. P. Lynch	33	200 00
4122.	J. Blattner	45	200 00
4123.	M. Kiely	61	100 00
4124.	Mrs. M. A. Gilbert	69	50 00
4125.	Mrs. H. D. Merrill	82	50 00
4126.	A. H. Schaffer	90	200 00
4127.	D. F. Hyde	108	200 00
4128.	A. Schiffer	142	200 00
4129.	E. A. Stites	155	200 00
4130.	Mrs. T. Baker	224	50 00
4131.	M. Schlottermiller	243	50 00
4132.	P. Larkin	247	200 00
4133.	J. P. Maxwell	273	200 00
4134.	Mrs. A. Kruger	375	50 00
4135.	J. Besenbacher (disability)	375	100 00
4136.	John Nitzel	375	200 00
4137.	G. Henes	382	100 00
4138.	Mrs. L. Irwin	382	50 00
4139.	Thos. Hayes	382	200 00
4140.	J. W. Smith	483	200 00
4141.	J. S. Babcock	509	50 00
4142.	B. Bauer	723	100 00
4143.	Mrs. L. Haist	786	50 00
4144.	J. A. Reinhardt	10	200 00

Total \$3,775 20

Claims Approved in May, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4145.	C. W. Mayer	8	\$200 00
4146.	Mrs. S. Wood	10	50 00
4147.	Mrs. E. M. Davis	43	50 00
4148.	Mrs. M. A. Cook	61	50 00
4149.	Mrs. L. Chartrand	70	50 00
4150.	J. A. Smith	75	100 00
4151.	E. Flanagan	83	200 00
4152.	Mrs. A. Suttis	83	50 00
4153.	Mrs. M. Ellis	114	25 00
4154.	Mrs. A. McGill	122	50 00
4155.	Peter Jacobson	181	200 00
4156.	H. C. Stoermer	189	200 00
4157.	Mrs. M. Remus	251	50 00
4158.	G. F. Welkins	274	50 00
4159.	Mrs. L. Herron	328	50 00
4160.	J. W. Roecker	359	200 00
4161.	H. Schroeder	375	200 00
4162.	E. Schiffer	382	200 00

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Calculating Stuff, Etc.

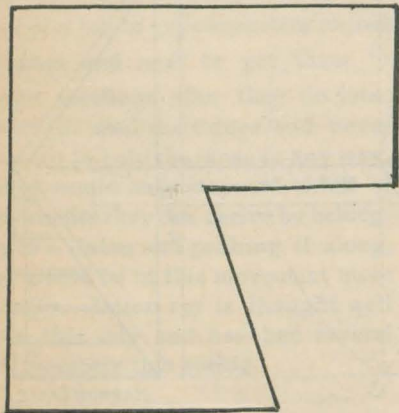
From L. C. W., Duluth, Minn.:

Will some reader of THE CARPENTER, who has a knowledge of figuring, give me some information concerning frame house construction? First, how will I find the number of studding in a wall when they are spaced 16 or 12 inches apart? Second, how can I frame a gabled house without running the plates across the gables, that is, can I let the end studs run up the full height of the rafters and make a strong job by boarding across? Third, Is it better to put the paper on the inside of the studding to keep it dry? Fourth, Is it usual to keep the hollow side of posts and studding to the inside of the wall? I keep the rounding edges out.

Framing of Roof for Barn.

From D. M., Topeka, Kansas.

Will any member of a local show me how this roof can be framed with rafters of equal length without using



two ridges and a flat deck, or give me its framing any way? It is to cover a stable and barn.

Shingling Hips.

From Julius Pfau, Cohoes, N. Y.:

I have read what H. S. A. says in THE CARPENTER, and think his hip shingling is very much "on the hog," as the end wood of his shingles will rot and they will split and drop off. There is only one proper way to shingle up a hip, and that is to carry the butts out on a line to the corner of the hip radiating the shingle joints and cutting the butts on a level to suit the joint. Good, sound, wide shingle should be used so as to avoid splitting, and the nailing should be carefully done. I never saw a better job than this, in spite of what I see and read, and there is nobody can teach me anything about this business, for I've been thirty years at it. Another thing, that way of S. T.'s, from Binghampton, of making an octagon is away off. What's the matter with 17 and 7 on the steel square, and what's the good of a T-square and a triangle on a job anyhow?

Laying Floor.

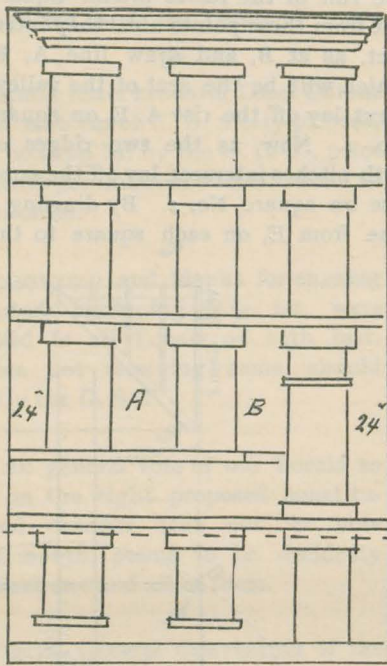
From P. L., Chicago, Ill.:

To settle a dispute, will any contractor give me an idea, even approximately, of a fair day's work, figuring by the square? Stuff is $\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$, tongued and grooved, beams 12 inches apart, straight factory floor work.

Needling Up Walls.

From X. D. F., San Francisco, Cal.:

I often wonder some mechanic with a knowledge of shoring up buildings does not give us his ideas on needling up walls when making alterations. I



had a job of this kind to do lately and had to go to a professional shorer to get it done. The building was a three-story brick with 12 inch walls, and the old brick piers had to be taken out and an iron girder set across the front to support the second and third story piers. Enclosed I send a sketch of the front which the editor may publish for any that want to give me the information; also what size of iron girder will I require?

Roof Trusses.

From C. W., Peoria, Ill.

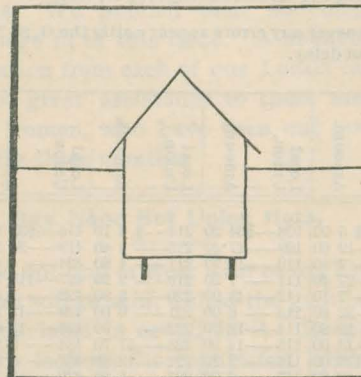
Will some of the brethren who has worked on roof trusses give me a sketch for a pitched truss of 45 feet span for a 100 foot barn, one story high. It must be light and have no more iron than is necessary to tie it together. I looked over "Craft Problems" in the CARPENTER and see a whole lot of stuff there which is of value so I thought some mechanic would come up with this information.

Projecting Bay Window.

From L. P., Dubuque, Iowa:

I send the side view of a house in course of construction here with a projecting bay window on the east side. What I want to get is the valleys for the roof of the bay where it cuts into the main roof. The bay projects 2 feet beyond the face of the house and is carried on two brackets. The course of the bay or plate rises 3 feet above course of of main house.

The both have a pitch of 6 inches to the foot. If any writer, either Bros. Stoddard, Cook or White, will give me these in the next issue of THE CARPENTER I will use them as I don't know how to commence, and whether I can use the square for the valleys. The main roof is easy. I am a constant reader of the mechanical part of



THE CARPENTER and save the copies but I've never yet seen these lines in it. I should like to see somebody say something about how much work a man should do in a day. I fitted and hung quite recently twelve doors for a contractor, blocked up the hinges and did them right but he wasn't satisfied.

He Needs Proper Apprentice Instruction.

From J. D. M., Allentown, Penna.

I am a young mechanic learning the business, and don't know where I'm at to get along as none of the men seem to want to give me any information. I'm getting discouraged. I like the work first rate and have been two years at the trade, but it is all saw and plane and hammer for me all day long and I'm behind in the scientific end of it. If there was any way a young man could see his way to get to a place where he wouldn't have to drudge all day for a dollar and a half it would be all right, but I am anxious to get along and don't seem to know how. It's all right to read THE CARPENTER and the nice lines in it but when one doesn't know the way they ought to be put to use in a building, what use are they to him?

To a Correspondent.

From C. Harris Miller, Perry, Oklahoma:

We regret that a slight uncertainty as to the form of roof our brother intends to convey renders it impossible to publish his query in this issue. If he will kindly send us a little sketch or plan of the roof we will give him all the layout next month.—THE EDITOR.

"SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE" is now running a serial worthy of close reading in Mr. Walter A. Wycoff's "Workers in the West." This is the tale of a college graduate who became a day laborer in order to learn the truth about the workingman. It is a thrilling sketch of vivid experience—an invaluable contribution to the labor literature of the times.

A Problem in Framing.

From R. P. A., Indianapolis.

I have not noticed in THE CARPENTER as yet any answer to the problem in framing work, presented some months since by N. O., of Youngstown, Ohio. The illustration accompanying his inquiry showed a platform having a pitch, as he described it, of 4 inches to the foot. It was supported by posts, connected by stringers, and strengthened by braces framed from the posts to the stringer. The runs of the braces were at odd angles, and accordingly the braces were of various lengths. His question was how to obtain the lengths of such braces, as well as their cuts, both practically and theoretically.

I lean strongly to the practical and therefore if I had a job of this kind to do would not fuss much with geometrical rules. I should be very apt to get the lines as they would appear in elevation, either by a drawing on paper or upon any flat surface, and would transfer them by the use of a bevel, or, preferably, by the steel square to the timber. I have seen so many mistakes made in calculating the length of braces, both regular as well as irregular ones, that I am always disposed to do the measuring on the work itself or on a correct representation of it, like a drawing, rather than to depend upon figures.

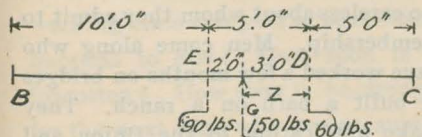
The angles for the cuts require, in any event, a representation of the lines and the elevation more or less developed, and it is but very little more work to get the lengths by the same means. It is comparatively simple to construct a drawing, very rough so far as general features are concerned, to a definite scale, and upon this to take the measurements. The drawing may be made one inch to the foot or three inches to the foot, or to any other convenient scale. The measurements upon it will be so accurate that no trouble will arise in applying them.

My answer may not please all the carpenters among the readers of this. Some may say a "practical" man ought to be independent of drawings. I have used the term drawings, it is to be observed, not in the sense of a finished diagram requiring much time and considerable skill, but as any representation of the structure, giving dimensions full size or to scale. Some of the best "drawings" I have ever seen of large and heavy work were made of boards. The workmen understood this and required no explanation. Whatever may be thought of my answer, if it serves to call forth criticism and objections, it will have served an excellent purpose.

Framing nowadays is not what it was formerly, when there was no better material for construction purposes than wood, and when frame buildings were erected with the expectation of their enduring for an indefinite period. At present heavy framings are few and far between, for iron and steel, in the points of strength, have largely superseded the use of wood; hence the advisability of the carpenter pursuing such plans on the little framing he encounters as will accomplish the desired results, with the least consumption of time.

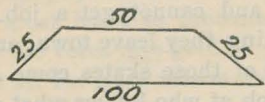
Padgett Answers Two Correspondents.

In December CARPENTER, "E. A." says B, and C, Fig. 1, carry a ladder 20 feet long and weighing 90 pounds; and that a boy D, weighing 60 pounds sits on the ladder, 5 feet from C. How is the total weight shared by the men? There is a point in every body, through which, if a supporting line be drawn, the body will be in equilibrium. Such point is called the center of gravity, or load center. In the ladder alone, that point is at E, midway between the ends. But the center of gravity of boy and ladder together lies between E, and D, at a distance from either in inverse proportion to its weight; in other words, E (= 90 pounds) multiplied by its distance from G, = D (= 60 pounds) multiplied by its distance from G. Let Z, = distance from D, to G, then 5-Z, = E, to G; and 60 by Z, = 90 by (5-Z); 60 Z, = 450 90 Z; 150 Z, = 450; and Z, = 3 feet. Therefore 3 feet from D, is the common center of gravity, or point at which the whole



load operates. Then C, is $5-3 = 8$ feet from center of load, and B, is $20-8 = 12$ feet from the same. The total weight borne by B, and C, = $90-60 = 150$ pounds; but is shared by each inversely as his distance from the load-center G. Let $y = B$'s load, then $150-y = C$'s load. And, as before, the loads of B, and C, multiplied by their respective distances from center of gravity G, give equal products; that is, $y \times 12 = (150-y) \times 8$; $12y = 1200-8y$; $20y = 1200$; $y = 60$ pounds, B's load; and $150-y = 90$ pounds, C's load.

Such problems are of little practical value to the average carpenter, and they are incomprehensible without some knowledge of algebra and of physics; but they are interesting, and they beget methodical investigation which is just what mechanics need more than aught else—unless it be a good job.



"I. A." has a question of area in the February CARPENTER. Fig. 2, gives his diagram and dimensions as the sum of the other three sides just equals the base line, 100 feet, it is an impossible figure, has no area; and that's wherein the "trick" lies. The answer is 0, and would entitle the lads to a good dinner at the expense of the "new man."

EARL PADGETT,
Local Union 257, St. Louis.

GALVESTON, Tex.—Uncle Sam is getting poor and economical in these war times! On the fortifications in this harbor the U. S. Chief Engineer reduced the wages of carpenters five cents per hour and worked the men ten hours a day, where eight hours is the rule of the carpenters of Galveston, as it is the law of the United States Government.

H. T.'s Trestle Problem.

From F. H., Cleveland, Ohio.

My attention is called to the question with reference to framing trestles, proposed by H. T. in the October number of THE CARPENTER. At the bottom of his letter he says, "perhaps some railroad carpenter will give me a short, quick rule." I suppose I am what would be called a railroad carpenter, for I have worked upon structures required by railroads more or less for a good many years past, and I note with interest H. T.'s requirements. He asks about rules for obtaining the lengths and the bevels for the braces. Now in railroad work we do not stop for such matters to any great extent. Time does not permit, and railroad engineers have found various other satisfactory methods for securing the requisite strength.

Trestles are at best temporary structures, and inasmuch as they are exposed to the weather, it is just as well not to provide too many pockets, like mortises for holding moisture, and too many small parts like tenons to rot away. Therefore, the railroad carpenter of to-day would be inclined to put on the necessary braces by laying them over the face of the post of the girt and bolting through. He would put on large washers under the nuts and bolt heads, and would so locate the bolt holes as to secure the most efficient bracing. He would not stop long to measure lengths of braces, nor yet to figure out their dimensions, but would lay on a brace after the general framing of a single section had been completed, and having thus established the pattern would cut the entire set on the same lines.

Again, in work like bridges where similar braces are required and in structures of a more permanent character than trestles, instead of framing in, as is evidently contemplated by the inquirer, we use castings made to fit the end of the braces and the sides of the posts and provided with proper bolt holes for attaching to the posts and girts. Railroad carpentering is somewhat removed from house carpentering, both as to methods and results. Nevertheless, I recognize the fact that there are well known rules for getting the length and bevels in the way that H. T. desires, but for my part I think the rules are not worth the paper they are written on for use under the hurried conditions of every day requirements.

THE American Federation of Labor has 431 organizers at work voluntarily to help every trade and branch of labor to organize wherever it has not done so. From Oct. 1, 1897, to April 1, 1898, they sent 238 applications for charters to National Unions and the U. B. got its share of them. Added to this the organizers attached 124 locals, seven central bodies and eight national organizations to the A. F. of L. The American branch of the Amalgamated Engineers, the Wood Carvers, Building Laborers and Book Binders are among the National bodies recently affiliated.

The Square Root Delineator in the Art of Framing.

By Alfred W. Woods, Architect and formerly Instructor in the Mechanics' Institute, Lincoln, Nebr.

Being a chart, 18x28 inches in size, with accompanying text book of instruction and explanation. Price, prepaid, \$2.

Being more than ordinarily interested in any matter connected with the steel square, we carefully examined this work, and must confess that in our opinion, Mr. Woods has handled his subject with skill, and with a due appreciation of the requirements and capacity of the every-day working carpenter. The chart sets forth, in plain and simple language, and plainer rules, easy methods of obtaining the lengths, bevels and "cuts" for all kinds of rafters, braces, jacks, purlins and other work in connection with roofs of all kinds, shapes and pitches. Rules are also defined for "laying-out" pyramidal, tapered and uneven work, and a clear explanation is given for finding the cuts and bevels for hopper work, bevels or tank staves, curved roofs, polygon roofs, roofs over semi-octagon bay windows, and many other things the workman is brought face to face with every day. The chart also exhibits a quick method of board measure, easily comprehended and simple in application. Indeed, as an instructor in roof-framing, we know of nothing recently published that contains so much that is useful, or so thoroughly and tersely put, as does this chart and accompanying text book, and we take pleasure in recommending it to such of our readers as may be interested in the steel square and its possibilities.

The chart is well printed, in map form, is mounted on cloth, varnished surface, bound and stitched edges and hung on rollers, and is aesthetic enough to grace any mechanic's library or workshop office. Perhaps the only objection is that no provision is made for holding the book and chart together to prevent their divorcement. This may be got over, however, by the attachment of a pocket behind the chart for the book, or by cutting a small hole with a leather punch in the top of the book through which a fine cord may be inserted. The book then may be affixed to the roller or hung on the same hook as the chart. This, however, is a matter of small importance and does not in any way detract from the value of the work.

The above is from the pen of Mr. Fred T. Hodgson, editor of *The National Builder*, and published in same. What more do you want? Certainly no man knows whereof he speaks better than Mr. Hodgson. The price has been reduced to \$1.00, while the present edition lasts. All orders for the charts should be sent to THE CARPENTER.

BUTTE, Mont.—We are trying to organize the carpenters of Basin and Whitehall, and Bro. J. E. McNally, our district organizer, has the work in hand. Union 112 is in a prosperous condition and controls the trade in this city and vicinity. Our Montana men in every city and mining camp are staunch Union men.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

MR. E. R. RICHARDS, 1st Lieutenant, 1st Infantry N. G. of Missouri, the representative of the J. A. Fay & Egan Co., in St. Louis, having been called out with his regiment, Mr. John B. Temple has been sent from Cincinnati to take the place vacated by Mr. Richards in St. Louis, and Mr. Philip J. Fraker has been called from Buffalo to Cincinnati to take the place vacated by Mr. Temple.

CUT THIS OUT.

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Chapter VI. To Frame a Pentagonal Roof.

Chapter VII. Hexagonal Pyramidal Roofs.

Chapter VIII. Conical Roofs.

Chapter IX. To Frame a Conical Roof Intersected by a Pitched Roof.

Chapter X. Octagonal Roofs.

Chapter XI. Framing an Octagonal Roof of Gothic Section.

Chapter XII. Framing an Octagonal Molded Roof.

Chapter XIII. Framing an Octagonal Roof with Circular Dome.

Chapter XIV. To Frame a High-Pitched or Church Roof.

Chapter XV. To Frame a Mansard Roof.

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Chapter XVII. To Frame a Circular Elliptic Dome.

Chapter XVIII. To Frame an Elliptic Dome with an Elliptic Plan.

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OPEN FORUM

(This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

The Educational Reflection of Our Industrial Development.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

IT was economic conditions that disrupted the Roman empire. When the industrial resources of the nation, which were produced by labor, could no longer support its vast military establishments, its countless hordes of official non-producing tax consumers, its luxurious aristocratic loafers, the imperial edifice of the Caesars crumbled into ruin.

It was the same power that destroyed the military fabric reared by Napoleon, and made him exclaim on the island of St. Helena: "Political economy will undermine an empire of adamant."

What was true of Rome and Napoleon is true of all other governments to-day, including the United States. No nation can starve labor and survive.

Europe, having thus exhausted her industrial resources, is upon the brink of ruin and hopeless revolution. The United States, having corrupted her industrial resources through legislative enactment, is upon the brink of the same collapse which precipitated imperial Rome to its destruction, and which is now hurrying Europe to a bloody catastrophe.

It is well to remember that, when you built a millionaire's palace on the sunny side of the street, or on the hilly side of the city, down in the valley, or over the back-yard fence in the shadows, and where the sun never shines, you will find the abode of poverty, as the necessary reflection.

The tenement hell is the product of the millionaire's palace. If there were no millionaires' palaces, there would be no tenement hells; if there were no tenement hells, there would be no millionaires' palaces.

Consequently, a government which in its financial and industrial policy enriches by legislation monopolies, corporations, and private individuals manufactures at the same time widespread poverty.

These conditions are not only to be found in the poverty-stricken homes of the people, but are also reflected in what the American people are proud of calling the life-blood of the nation—the cradle of liberty, the consecrated and holy temple of freedom, namely, the public school, an institution which the American people declare must be protected at all costs, and at all hazards, and which they stand ready, if need be, to die for.

What are the facts? Ninety-seven per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the

public schools never pass the grammar school. There are few high school cadets among the children of the wage slaves of this country. Cause: Law-created poverty. Ninety per cent. of the public school tax is expended on 3 per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the public schools. The balance, 10 per cent, only, is all that is left to educate 97 per cent. of the pupils enrolled in the public schools.

The gravity of this question can only be realized when it is remembered that what the public schools are the nation will be; that what the economic conditions in the daily lives and homes of the people are the public schools will be, and that what the financial and industrial policy of the nation is the economic conditions in the daily lives and homes of the people will be.

These economic conditions in the daily lives and homes of the people must reflect themselves in the public schools under the laws of cause and effect—a law as fixed and immutable in the domain of economics as is the law of gravity in the material universe.

Consequently, capitalism is not only the corrupter of the public schools, but is the breeder of wealth, caste privileges in the public schools, while it robs the great majority of the children of the toiling masses of their priceless heritage of a free, equal, public school education. Hence, every government-created monopoly, every form of government corporation, every capitalist manufactured by the government at the expense of the people constitutes a deadly blow at the equality of the educational rights of the children of the people in the public schools. Hence, there is an inseparable and organic connection between the financial and industrial policy of a nation and its educational system. They are one; they must stand or fall together. I repeat: No nation can starve labor and survive; no nation can limit the educational rights of its children and remain free. Civil liberty and republican institutions cannot withstand the capitalistic corruption of the public schools. It undermines the very foundation of freedom. This alone is sufficient to destroy the republic; this alone constitutes the crowning infamy of American capitalism. It is an indictment which should erase capitalism as a public crime at the bar of the nation's conscience. Capitalism, having corrupted the law-making power and the judiciary, the press and the Church, now stabs the public school to the heart.

Is it not time now for united and self-respecting labor, in defense of the educational rights of its children, remembering that labor pays the entire public school tax, as it pays all other taxes, to rise in its majesty and wrath and say to plutocracy, North and South alike, "Hold! not one step further shalt thou go over the bodies of our children along the blood-stained pathway of deception, strewn with the wrecks of the fairest hopes of mankind?"

All that is most enlightened in this nation should stand by labor in this righteous cause. To true Americanism, in the broadest sense of that

term, let capitalism and plutocracy howl as it may, must liberty now look for rescue in the great middle class of this nation, including the small farmer. Strengthened by enlightened labor, the upholders of the inheritance of liberty, bequeathed to us by the fathers and mothers of 1776, must the nation now look for safety.

Capitalism and plutocracy, drunk with power, insatiable greed and selfishness, in alliance with religious authority, on which it relies to keep down the toiling masses in contented ignorance, superstition and industrial vassalage, stand ready to trample down every remaining vestige of American liberty, and finally trample the life-blood out of humanity itself. The spirit of capitalism being to grow with what it feeds upon, the corruption extends until finally compulsory militarism becomes necessary to keep down the revolutionary discontent, born of law-created poverty.

To dally longer with this danger is treason to the cause of national unity. The time for action on the part of the American people, without distinction to party, has arrived. The organized, ceaseless, tireless aggressiveness of capitalism upon the free institutions of America must now be met with a determined front. The advancement of government by judicial absolutism, judicial plutocracy, over government through the sovereignty of the people, makes the appeal to the American people all the more important.

Union 43. J. W. BROWN.

High Dues Hold Members More Faithfully to Their Unions.

ATLANTA, Ga.

Editor CARPENTER:

In the January CARPENTER I favored low dues and purely local sick benefits, or at least no departure from our present system of organization, though some might think I favored a Union without benefits at all. Still my communication produced a discussion and it has had a good effect. In reality I favor the idea of high dues and a general system of benefits, but took the opposite side to arouse debate.

We find, however, in the whole history of labor organizations that the higher the entrance fee and dues and the better and more general the benefits, the more permanent and prosperous is the organization. In the bettering of our Unions speculative theories and hard crust notions are of no avail. Take the cities like New York, Chicago and Galveston where high dues and high initiation fees are the rule and they are the best Union cities. The members there pay enough to make the Unions successful, and they say there is too much paid in to have the Unions fail. More benefits, too, are paid in those cities, so the members are wedded to the Union.

Some correspondent said that where men do not get as much pay as in New York or Chicago they cannot be expected to pay as much to the Union, and they are unable to do so. Fudge! A man who can pay 50 cents per month can pay 75 cents just as easily. I know Union men who have only six months' work in the year and

pay their dues regularly, while others lose only five or six days in a year and somehow are always unable to pay.

You can't make a member who has been a Union man for years desert or withdraw from the Union. He feels there is too much to lose. That which has been bought at a high price is dear to us. The more energy, the more work, the more money we invest in our Unions the dearer they will become and the more benefits we will desire from them.

Another thing, we should have more ceremony and secret form in our initiation of new members to attract members to the meeting and to impress the new candidates.

S. I. KRASNOFF.

Union 44.

Qualifications for Members.

BUTTE, MONT.

Editor CARPENTER:

I have been thinking for a long time about some rules which would be a benefit for Union carpenters to consider. Under the present system Unions are too careless about whom they admit to membership. Men come along who have worked a few months on bridges or built a barn on a ranch. They make application to the Union and can always get vouchers without fail. A committee is appointed to examine into their qualifications, and about all the questions asked are: How long have you worked at carpenter work? The average answer is: About five years. The next question is: Can you command the average wages? And the answer is: Yes. That is all the questions asked of nine out of ten candidates who get into the Unions.

The members who vouch for these applicants know nothing about them and care less. By this way of doing business all of the unions of the West and a good many in the East are full of unskilled mechanics or common laborers, who will work for anything they can get. They are armed with a working card and it is almost impossible to find out what wages or hours they are getting. While those fellows work good men walk the streets and cannot get a job. The next thing they leave town, and two or three of those skates come in and get a job at who knows what wages. Now I will give you my remedy for this evil:

1st. No candidate shall be initiated until he has worked at least one week in the town where he makes application and one of his vouchers at least must be present to answer any and all questions that may be asked of him as to the qualifications of the candidate.

2d. Any member vouching for a candidate that is not a mechanic shall be fined not less than ten dollars or be expelled, the punishment to be left to the discretion of the Union.

I think if these rules were in force for a few years you would see a change for the better. It is not one Union but all should take this matter into consideration.

Yours fraternally,

A MEMBER.

Local Union No. 112.

Plutocracy Remembers and Rewards.

We invite the attention of workingmen who wonder at their lack of influence to these facts.

Plutocracy never forgets its friends.

The stupidest legislator, obscure State Assemblyman or rural Congressman who once befriends the Standard Oil or the Sugar Trust has the Sugar Trust or the Standard Oil for a faithful friend.

That man can count on gratitude and friendship, and it will take more than a slight mistake to wipe out the memory of what he has done.

The man who enjoys special privileges pays well all those who push the privileges within his grasp. He does not ask for positive and continuous proof of the pusher's loyalty. He asks only, "Did he push things my way once?" If he did, that is enough.

The man who tries to fight for the working class this year or next—what happens to him? How soon is he forgotten? How soon is he dropped for the next man who comes along? How soon does jealousy of the distinction of honest work destroy his usefulness? How soon he is made to feel that the man next him who echoed "The workman be damned" and voted for "sugar," selected the grateful, if not the honorable path?

Labor forgets and is ungrateful.

Plutocracy remembers and rewards.

In those two lines you can read the answer to the man who asks:

"Why is there so little power in the great aggregations of united workingmen? How is it possible that politicians, anxious only for success, should pay so little attention to a force that should be irresistible?"

Workmen cannot and should not reward friends with money. Bribery and cash payments for friendly voting they must leave to plutocracy, that turns the votes into gold.

But all the more reason for paying friends with gratitude. All the more reason for sticking to the men who stick to labor. All the more reason, Messrs. Workmen, why you should vote for those who vote for you.

But you do not do it; you do not remember your friends when the band begins to play and the political elephant goes round. You do not trust each other. You justify, apparently, at least, many of the things which the bought men say against you.

That is why you have so little influence.

Some workmen may not like this, but that does not make the slightest difference. This column is not written to please anybody. It is written to get at facts, and what you have read here is fact.

Suppose you see about remedying the situation.

—N. Y. Evening Journal.

In Behalf of the Striking Textile Workers of New Bedford.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1898.

To Affiliated Unions and Friends:

As you are aware, the textile workers of New Bedford have been on strike since January 17, 1898. All moneys heretofore donated by organized labor were devoted to the men and women who were unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the only branch of the trade affiliated being the cotton mule spinners, who have been supported from the funds of their National Union.

The strikers in the branches, other than the cotton mule spinners, have returned to work. The latter, however, hold the key to the situation, and if supported can turn the tide into victory.

The National Cotton Mule Spinners' Union has expended its entire treasury and assessed its employed members in order to sustain those on strike, not one of whom returned to work during the entire four months that it has continued.

These earnest, struggling Trade Unionists, true to themselves and the cause, ought to be supported by every means within our power. If our affiliated unions, and members and friends will do their duty by making financial contributions to aid the men so that they can be sustained, a lasting victory will be achieved and one which will demonstrate the advantage of organization on true Trade Union lines, and will serve as a splendid object to our unorganized workers, and be of incalculable advantage to all labor.

All organized labor agrees as to the justice of the cause in which these men in the textile industry are engaged; you have liberally supported the unorganized and the locally organized branches of the trade; it now becomes your duty to aid our fellow-unionists.

The Executive Council has authorized and approved this appeal to your sympathy and co-operation.

We ask that you make a donation from the funds of your Union, and to have each member contribute something to swell the means to help our struggling fellow-unionists.

Unions will please send contributions to Samuel Ross, Box 367, New Bedford, Mass., secretary of the Cotton Mule Spinners' National Association, and to notify this office.

Officers of National Unions will greatly further the cause by having this appeal go forth to their local Unions, and central bodies to their attached local Unions. Local Unions will please act directly. All should act promptly.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

Pres't American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

Secretaries will please read the above appeal at the first meeting of the Union, and labor and reform papers please publish.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of, the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present, forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright, 1897.

COMING now to the measurement of stairs I would recommend that this be done by a practical stair-builder on the job, so as to avoid mistakes, but if the carpenter or measurer must do it himself, then he try to follow the methods which I publish in this article.

In the first place I would recommend that no stairs be laid out from plans or measurements on plans unless

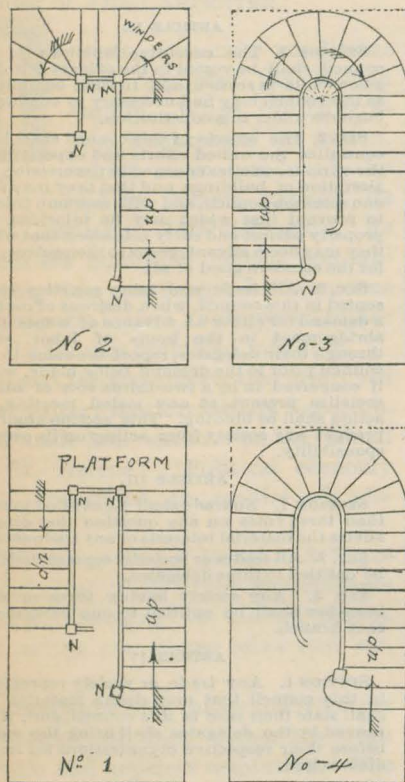


FIG. 1.—STAIR PLANS.

the measurer is certain that the framing will be done according to the sizes figured on them by the architect, for the reason that it sometimes happens that the framing of the openings for the well holes is not done to the sizes shown, so that the stairs may be an inch or two too large or too high; thus changing the pitch of the stairs and making them awkward. It is then best to take the sizes in the building after the floor beams are framed and set, thus obtaining the exact rise and run of the stairs.

We will commence then by assuming that the height and length of the stairs have been found by actual measurement in the building, and that the rise is 9 feet from the first floor to the second floor and the length 10 feet on the wellhole; it will be necessary to lay these sizes out on a board, say to a scale of inch and a half to the foot. Now the most important matter is the height of the risers and the width of the treads, so we find by a simple method the best sizes for these two important details. Assuming, therefore, that the best sizes for the risers varies from 5 inches to 8 inches, we will take the entire height of 9 feet and reduce it to inches in order to obtain the exact number within these sizes, thus:

$9 \times 12 = 108$ inches $\div 7 = 15\frac{3}{4}$ approximately or there would be a little more than fifteen 7-inch risers.

Similarly with the treads: $10 \times 12 = 120 \div 10 = 12$ treads 10 inches wide, which is a good average width for an ordinary straight flight of stairs. To lay out the stairs a steel square will be the best tool to use, applying the square to the upper edge of a straight board or string, and taking the tread width on the blade and the riser height on the tongue to mark off the entire number of treads and risers. By this means the operator will be able to get the neat length of his strings so that the stuff may be measured up.

The full length of all the steps or risers required may be determined by multiplying the lengths of each step or riser by the whole number required, thus: $12 \times 3 = 36$ feet, but a half

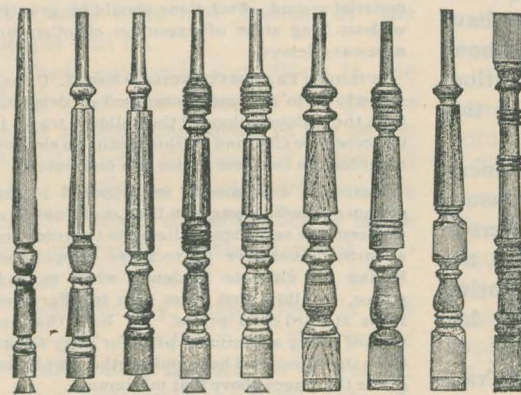


FIG. 2.—BALUSTERS.

inch more will be needed on each end for housing each tread into the string at each end. If the stairs must be taken from the architect's plans, as some mechanics prefer to do them, in this way the approximate sizes must be scaled off the plans, and the carpenter can lay out his stairs as nearly as possible to the sizes given on the plans.

In the foregoing we have been alluding to simple straight stairs with a platform landing as No. 1, Fig. 1. Here the reader will see a long flight of 11 treads and 12 risers leading to a 4 foot platform, from this platform another flight, of 8 treads and risers, leads up in the reverse direction, thus giving 20 risers from floor to floor. It will now be seen if we have the height from floor to ceiling of the hall where these stairs are to be

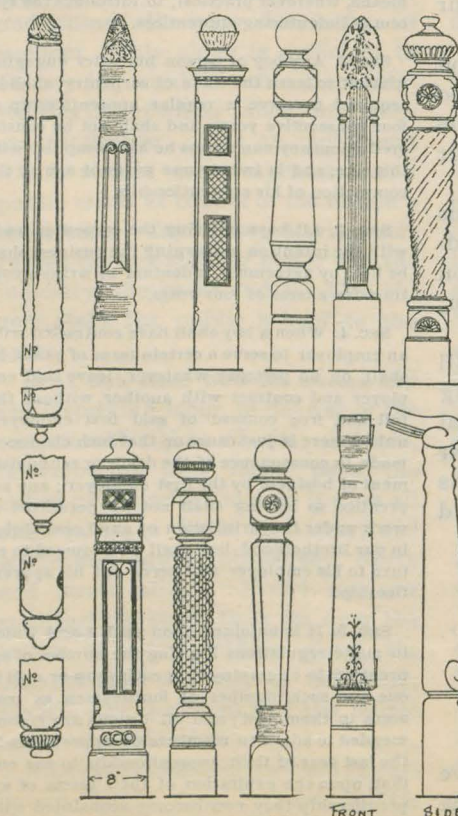


FIG. 3.—NEWELS.

placed that we can readily get the height of the riser. Let us assume it is 12 feet, then:

$12 \times 12 = 144$ inches $\div 20 = 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the exact height of each riser.

No. 2 of Fig. 1 illustrates another and more difficult plan of staircase to measure. Here it will be noted there are two straight ordinary flights, one of 12 steps and a short one of 3 steps. Each corner has three winders or radiating steps, which have the same height of riser. The winders or winding steps are of a triangular form, and must be measured so, or as those represented here on the right are reversed on the left corner, each two may be measured as a rectangle. The strings, however, being of unusual shape will require to be laid out on a piece of board or paper in order to obtain their form and dimensions. The arrows, both in this and the figure preceding, show how the stairs rise from floor to floor, and the piece of string N, M, shown at No. 2, Fig. 1, will be straight.

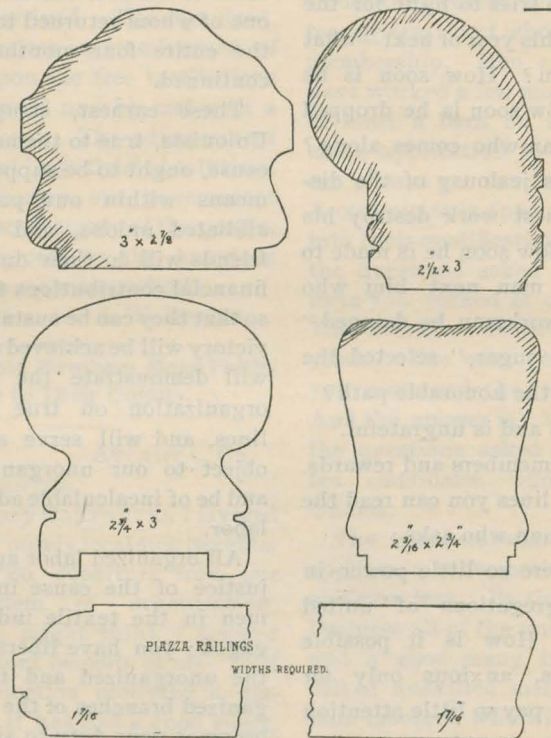


FIG. 4.—STAIR RAILS.

No. 3, Fig. 1, shows the plans of a winding stairs leading from left to right unlike the last diagram, which rises from right to left. In this example the tread winders are all the same shape and size, and the strings are semi-circular where the winders occur. The inside smaller circular string is mostly termed by mechanics a cylinder. In a future article I will treat on this subject of circular work on the pitch, and, as these articles treat only of measuring, I would recommend that the measuring up of stairs of this class be turned over to a competent stair-builder, or at least a carpenter acquainted with the elements of stair-building.

Fig. 2, represents several different designs of turned balusters, showing the bottom ends dovetailed to fit into the dovetail mortise cut in each tread at the outside open string, which is a string having the risers mitred to the string with the treads running over, and the balusters dovetailed into the treads. I would suggest that

readers of THE CARPENTER use this article in conjunction with a good book on stair-building so as to entirely understand the subject. These must be counted for full number required. With longer and shorter balusters for going under ramps and twists.

Fig. 3, gives twelve designs of Newels or Newel posts, as they are frequently termed. They are of various forms. Those which are round being the most suitable for stairs with cylinders. To the left of the figure newel and drops for newels which support strings at landings or upper stories are seen, the upper and lower ends of the strings being mortised into the sides of the newel, and, finally, Fig. 4, will show the reader four shapes of modern stair handrail, half actual size. Any of these may be run out at the mill, and are usually measured up in straight lengths of feet excepting ramps and twists, which are of special curve and twist and must be gotten out by a professional handrailer.

(To be continued)

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ashland, Wis.	New York, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Oakland, Cal.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oak Park, Ill.
Berkeley, Cal.	Omaha, Neb.
Bessemer, Col.	Orange, N. J.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Pasadena, Cal.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Pueblo, Col.
Carondelet, Mo.	Randsburg, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Rochester, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Cleveland, O.	Sacramento, Cal.
Cripple Creek, Col.	San Antonio, Tex.
Denver, Col.	San Francisco, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	San Jose, Cal.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Rafael, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.
Evanston, Ill.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fremont, Col.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Gillette, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	So. Englewood, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	So. Omaha, Neb.
Highland Park, Ill.	Spokane, Wash.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	St. Joseph, Mo.
Independence, Colo.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Swampscott, Mass.
Kansas City, Mo.	Town of Lake,
Kensington, Ill.	Tremont, N. Y.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Venice, Ill.
Lynn, Mass.	Verona, Pa.
Manor Station, Pa.	Victor, Col.
Marion, Ind.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	West Troy, N. Y.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Whatcom, Wash.
Moreland, Ill.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Murphysboro, Ill.	
Newark, N. J.	

Total, 89 cities.

For Our German Readers.

Führt die ökonomische Entwicklung der heutigen Gesellschaft das Menschengeschlecht zu einer höheren Culturepoche, oder zur Antikensklaverei?

En jeder Mensch der mit vorurtheilsfreiem Geiste die gegenwärtigen Gesellschaftszustände und deren Entwicklung beobachtet, wird sich die obige Frage vorlegen und versuchen sie zu beantworten.

Inbesondere haben wir gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter die Pflicht, uns mit dieser Frage zu beschäftigen, denn sobald die gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter in ihrer Gesamtheit, den Zusammenhang und den naturnotwendigen Entwicklungsprozeß der heutigen auf Lohnarbeit und Privatkapital beruhenden Gesellschaft, geistig völlig erfasst haben, werden sie nicht wie bisher allein versuchen, den Kapitalisten kleine Vortheile für sich abzurufen, sondern sie werden ihre ökonomische Macht zum Sturze der heutigen Ausbeutergesellschaft anwenden.

Die Erkenntnis der Urquelle ihrer Leiden, das Bewußtsein daß es unter der Herrschaft der kapitalistischen Produktionsweise für die Arbeiterklasse nur eine Alternative gibt; nämlich, entweder das arbeitende Volk versinkt wieder in die alte Antikensklaverei oder aber es beseitigt die ökonomischen Grundlagen der heutigen Gesellschaft und macht somit für das ganze Menschengeschlecht die Bahnen frei auf denen es sich zur höchsten Culturepoche entwickeln kann.

Werfen wir einen Blick auf die heutige Gesellschaft, da finden wir, daß in keiner früheren Geschichtsepoche der Kampf des Menschen gegen den Menschen ein so heftiger war wie der gegenwärtige. Es kämpfen nicht nur zwei Klassen gegen einander—die Ausbeuter und die Ausgebeuteten—sondern es werden selbst innerhalb dieser zwei Klassen die erbittertesten Kämpfe geführt.

Die Ausbeuter bekämpfen sich gegenseitig aus Habgier und ihre Kämpfe werden verschärft durch die in unserer Wirtschaftsordnung begründete Konkurrenz, während die Ausgebeuteten enterbten Proletariat durch das in der Gesellschaft herrschende Klassenelend, und hervorgerufen durch ihren Individualismus sich gegenseitig die Brosamen, die in Gestalt des Arbeitslohnes von den Tischen der Ausbeuter fallen, im Kampfe streitig machen.

Allein alle diese Kämpfe sind nur Wellenkräuselungen auf der Oberfläche des Gesellschaftslebens; tief unten im Schoße der Gesellschaft arbeitet eine Kraft die mächtiger ist, als die sich bekämpfenden Klassen, die weder vor den Heiligtümern der Kirche, noch vor der Macht des Geldes zurückschreckt, und die alle dem Fortschritt der Menschheit entgegenstehenden Schranken durchbricht.

Diese Kraft, die dem Klassenbewußtsein des Proletariat in seinem Nahrungskampfe den Weg ordnet, ist der rastlos arbeitende menschliche Erfindungsgeist, dessen Quellen unerschöpflich sind. Glaubt man, daß auf irgend einem Gebiete das nur menschenmöglich erreicht worden sei, so wird die Menschheit plötzlich durch neue Erfindungen oder durch Verbesserung der früher gemachten überholt.

Bergegenwärtigen wir uns nur die fort-

während auf allen Gebieten mehr Anwendung findenden automatischen Apparaten, u. s. w. Die Folgen davon sind daß von einer kleinen Anzahl Arbeiter eine viel größere Menge Waaren produziert werden kann wie früher. Wir finden daher auf allen Gebieten, im Bergbau, im Ackerbau, im Transportgewerbe, kurz, in allen Industriezweigen, daß die Produktion bedeutend gestiegen ist, während die Zahl der Arbeiter sich vermindert hat.

Vermehrung der Produktivität der Arbeiter und Verminderung der Anzahl derselben, das ist die Signatur der Zeit in der wir leben, das ist auch die Quelle unserer Armut und unserer Ohnmacht der Kapitalistenklasse gegenüber.

Ein Theil der Arbeiter stimmt deshalb Klagelieder an, über die stete Zunahme der Maschinen welche die Arbeitslosen schaffen, und ergiebt sich in stummer Resignation in das nach seinem Daseinhalten unvereitelte und unabänderliche Loos der Arbeiterklasse.

Ein anderer Theil der Arbeiterklasse sucht Hilfe und Rettung bei der Kapitalistenklasse selbst, indem sie von den politischen Vertretern der Kapitalisten erwarten, daß jene durch Gesetze die schädlichen Wirkungen welche die Maschinen auf die Lage der Arbeiterklasse ausüben, wenn nicht völlig beseitigen, so doch wesentlich mildern würden. Diese Thoren schieben den todtten Gegenständen die unglückseligen Zustände unserer Zeit zu.

Sie begreifen nicht daß das Uebel nicht in den Produktionsinstrumenten selbst, sondern in der Anwendung derselben durch ihre Besitzer—die Kapitalisten—zu suchen ist. Wollen wir, die Arbeiterklasse, die wir die Schöpfer und Träger der gesamten Kultur sind, verzichten auf die Vortheile der modernen Verkehrsmittel, auf die Vortheile der modernen Produktionsinstrumente? Sollte es der Schluß unserer ganzen Weisheit sein, daß alles das, was der Menschengeist und Menschekraft in schwerem Ringen hervorgebracht hat, als Schaustück in's Museum gestellt würde; und das kann nicht möglich sein, denn die Arbeit ist nicht Selbstzweck, sondern nur ein Mittel in der möglich kürzesten Weise unsere Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen. Deshalb sind die Maschinen eine Wohlthat, denn sie ersparen dem Menschen viele geisttöbende und körperlich aufreibende Arbeit.

Wohl läßt sich nicht bestreiten, daß durch die Entwicklung der Dinge auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiete die Arbeitslosigkeit und die Armut der Menschen stets größer wird. Und man fragt sich unwillkürlich: Was soll aus dem Menschengeschlecht werden, wenn wenige Besitzer der Produktionsmittel sich immer mehr bereichern, wenn nach und nach die gesamten von den Arbeitern erzeugten Reichtümern in den Händen weniger Müßiggänger aufgehäuft sind, und wenn infolgedessen, nicht nur die Handarbeit, sondern Kunst und Wissenschaft mit einem Worte die ganze Menschheit den wenigen Besitzenden unterthänig sein muß; dann sind wir wieder auf dem Wege zur Antikensklaverei. Scheinbar ja; aber thatsächlich nicht.

So wie die ökonomische Entwicklung mit den alten gesellschaftlichen Einrichtungen aufräumt, so bringt sie auch die Kraft hervor, die der Menschheit nicht nur den Rückweg zur Antikensklaverei verlangen, sondern die Arbeiter auch aus der modernen Lohnsklaverei befreien wird. Diese Kraft liegt in dem zum Klassenbewußtsein erwachten Proletariat und dessen gewerkschaftlichen und politischen Organisationen, im Gegensatz zu den oben angeführten indifferenten Arbeiterkategorien.

Das gewerkschaftlich organisierte Proletariat dieses Landes hat die Pflicht sich seiner geschichtlichen Aufgaben bewußt zu werden.

Es muß, statt wie bisher, ausschließlich gegen die Folgen der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung anzukämpfen, die Ursachen derselben studieren und begreifen.

Es muß, statt mit seinen geborenen Feinden—den Kapitalisten—zu paktieren, sich von jenen abwenden und gebieterisch eine Produktionsweise verlangen, welche die Wohlthaten des technischen Fortschritts allen Menschen zu gute kommen läßt, wodurch die

Arbeitsleistungen verringert, die Lebensbedürfnisse aber vermehrt werden können.

Solange der menschliche Erfindungsgeist sich im Dienste der Kapitalisten befindet, und seine Errungenschaften an jene abtreten muß, solange wird in der menschlichen Gesellschaft Arbeitslosigkeit, Elend und Knechtschaft herrschen und sich mit der Anwendung jeder neuen Erfindung vergrößern. Daher fordern die sich ihrer Klassenlage bewußten Proletariatier Beseitigung des Privateigentums an Produktionsmitteln; und je mehr die Masse des Volks die Quelle seiner Leiden erkennt, desto leichter wird es sein, die heutigen Besitzer der Produktionsmittel zu zwingen, von ihrem ungerechten Besitz zurückzutreten.

Wohlan Kollegen! Die ihr bisher durch eure geistige lethargie noch unbewußt uns bekämpft, die ihr in eurem unerträglichen Elend Hilfe und Rettung von der heutigen Kapitalistenklasse erwartet, schließt euch uns an, tretet mit uns gemeinsam für die Beseitigung der heutigen kapitalistischen Produktionsweise ein, denn sie ist für das Menschengeschlecht zur Sklaverei. Dagegen der Weg des Klassenkampfes den wir betreten haben, führt die Menschheit zur höchsten Culturepoche.

Das Preis Comité

Local Union 309.
New York City.

— Im November 1869 hat Karl Marx gesagt, „Niemand dürfen die Gewerkschaften mit einem politischen Vereine in Zusammenhang gebracht oder von einem solchen abhängig gemacht werden, wenn sie ihre Aufgabe erfüllen sollen; geschieht dieses, so heißt das, ihnen den Todesstoß geben. Die Gewerkschaften sind Schulen für den Sozialismus.“

Die freie Konkurrenz.

Mit der Lehre des freien Wettbewerbes treibt die Kapitalistenklasse eine heuchlerische Anbetelei. Jedermann ist hier zu Lande gleichgestellt, ist die übliche Phrase, oder Jedermann ist seines Glückes Schmied. Es ist derselbe Humbug, welchen man den französischen Soldaten vormachte, als man ihnen zurief: „Jeder französische Soldat trägt den Marschallstab im Tournister!“ Für alle 20 oder 30 Tausend Mann brauchte man einen Marschall, die Uebrigen hatten das Nachsehen. So ist es heute mit den Glückrittern der Fall.

Von Tausenden, welche den Wettlauf im Geschäft antreten um der Lohnarbeiterklasse zu entfliehen und in die Reihe der Ausbeuter zu treten, werden wegen Mangel an Betriebskapital in ihre alte Jacke zurückgezwängt, von dem man dann nicht weiter spricht. Gelingt es aber einmal einem Arbeiter, sich zum Fabrikanten hinaufzuarbeiten, so wird wiederholt auf solchen Fall hingewiesen um den Aberglauben im Volke zu erhalten, daß Jeder dasselbe thun könne.

Es hält nicht schwer Boß zu werden, aber Boß zu bleiben ist die Kunst, sagte uns einmal ein sehr tüchtiger Carpenterboß, nachdem er zehn Jahre lang das Geschäft selbstständig betrieben, und als wir ihn fragten, was die Ursache seines Unterganges sei, antwortete er: „Machinery killed me.“ Er war das Opfer der freien Konkurrenz. Sein Nachbar hatte mehr Mittel eine bessere Maschine einzuführen und war daher im Stande die Arbeiten billiger herzustellen.

Für die Arbeiter und uns Carpenter wird es immer schwieriger Boß zu werden, weil wir mittellos sind, und in den Konkurrenzkampf mit den Kapitalisten zu treten, wäre der Kampf eines Unbewaffneten mit dem Bewaffneten, dessen Ausgang nicht zweifelhaft ist.

Die freie Konkurrenz brüdt nur unsere Löhne, indem jeder Boß den anderen zu unterbieten versucht, und dann sich an seinen Arbeitern schadlos halten will. Laßt uns diesem System ein Halt gebieten, welches wir durch die Vereinigung aller Carpenter des Landes zu einem großen starken Bruderbunde erringen können. Dann sind wir eine Macht, womit die Bosse rechnen müssen.

An die Carpenters in den Ver. Staaten.

Mitarbeiter!

So wie die Sonne im Frühjahr mit ihren wärmenden Strahlen die Natur belebt und Pflanzen und Thiere zu neuem Wachsthum und frischer Thätigkeit entfaltet, so wirkt sie auch belebend auf unser Geschäft. Die Noth des langen Winters ist vorüber und mit Hoffnung und Muth schauen wir in die Zukunft.

Die letzten Jahre waren hart für uns. Die Krisis und Geschäftsstockung warfen viele unserer Kameraden außer Arbeit, welche, von Ort zu Ort Arbeit suchend, durch das Land streiften. Viele kamen elendig um und Manche verübten aus Verzweiflung Selbstmord.

Die Civilisation der Menschheit ist noch in der Kindheit. Die Existenz der Arbeiter und Handwerker hängt noch von Zufälligkeiten ab. Durch die Einführung der Maschinen wird das Loos der Carpenter immer schlechter. Beständige Beschäftigung ist selten mehr zu finden. Viele unserer Kameraden sind während des Winters ohne Verdienst. Alles ist theurer geworden, aber der Lohn ist nur da gestiegen, wo die Carpenters eine gute Organisation zu ihrem Schutze besaßen. Aber diese Lohnverbesserungen sind auch da schwer aufrecht zu erhalten, wenn nicht die Löhne überall erhöht werden oder eine Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit stattfindet.

Deshalb vorwärts Kameraden, tretet überall zusammen und bildet eine Union. Alle Arbeiter, die in einer guten Union vereinigt sind, verdienen mehr als solche, welche einzeln umherlaufen. Einigkeit macht stark und mächtig. Macht giebt Rechte. Rechte erzeugen Freiheit und Freiheit giebt Brod. Vereinigt können wir sehr viel gewinnen, zerstreut sind wir der Willkür der Bosse ausgesetzt. Einzeln sind wir ein Spielball der Laune des Kapitalisten, vereinigt können wir Gesetze diktiren. Fort mit dem alten Schlenbrian, vereinigt wollen wir marschiren.

Die Stellung der deutschen Carpenter hier zu Lande.

Kameraden, die englischredenden Carpenter beschwerten sich oft mit Recht darüber, daß die deutschen Carpenter für niedrigere Löhne arbeiten als sie. Dieses Uebel habe stets zur Niederlage der Carpenter geführt, wenn die selben zur Gründung von Unionen aufgefordert. Leider ist etwas Wahres darin. Es ist allbekannt, daß die deutschen Bosse große Knicker sind und stets versuchen, grüne Carpenter für miserable Löhne in Arbeit zu nehmen. Hierdurch werden auch die Löhne derjenigen Carpenter gedrückt, welche lange im Lande sind und für deutsche Bosse arbeiten.

Die deutschen Bosse benutzen nun diese Hungerlöhne dazu, um den amerikanischen Bosse die Arbeit wegzunehmen, indem sie die Bauten so viel billiger annehmen.

Für uns kann es ganz gleich sein, welcher Boß die Arbeit bekommt, ob er deutsch oder amerikanisch ist, ob er Thompson oder Müller heißt. Die Arbeit muß gemacht werden.

Alles was wir verlangen ist, daß die Arbeit genügend bezahlt wird, damit die Bosse auch den landesüblichen Lohn an alle Carpenter bezahlen können. Wir können dies durch eine gute Organisation erringen, wenn wir deutsche Carpenters uns insgesamt vereinigen und denselben Lohn verlangen, welchen die amerikanischen Bosse bezahlen. Dadurch werden wir den Respekt der englischen Carpenter gewinnen, was sehr zum Vortheil für uns alle ist.

Es ist daher doppelt Pflicht aller deutschen Carpenter überall sich in Unionen zu vereinigen, um den Schwindel-Bosse den Gar aus zu machen.



Changes in this list are made quarterly—
(in January, April, July and October.)

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—E. E. Frisell, 208 S. 19th st.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARIZONA.

86. PHOENIX—D. J. Rice, 22 N. 3d st.

ARKANSAS.

248. FAYETTEVILLE—M. F. Cunningham.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—Aug. Born, 3281 Central ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 494 E. 9th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
P. Kerr, 727 Franklin st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 41 1/2 Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Jos. Boeddeker, 730 1/2 Natoma st.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—W. J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 607.

CANADA.

83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—W. J. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) R. Leroy, 218 Chambord.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st., St. Henry.
38. ST. CATHERINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—G. Walker, 322 Princess
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Brebber, 338 Portage

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of D. C., C. S. Buck.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1522 California st.
244. EL DORA—L. W. Newton.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O.
633. LEADVILLE—W. J. Roberts, 330 E. Fifth st.
234. OURAY—E. H. Taylor.
584. VICTOR—C. Drain, Box 404.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—Jas. Nolan, 202 Lafayette st.
127. DERBY—John Hurley, 9th st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—E. Larson, 52 Kelsey st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmonds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 301.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMillen, 176 Pacific st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Saudiford, 27 N. Vine st.

DELAWARE.

162. WILMINGTON—Clifford McCall, 605 Monroe.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1335 Corcoran st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W. Union st.
605. " Wm. Whiteford, Madison and Duval sts.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—J. M. Henderson, 115 Newcomb ave.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. Miller, 16 Venable st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kalkbrenner, 216 N. Ill. st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—M. Kehr, 817 W. Jefferson.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3809 S. Albany Ave.
41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council, H. McCormack, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 189 E. Washington st., Room 2.
10. D. J. Ryan, 440 Duncan Park.
13. T. J. Lelieveld, 1710 Fillmore st.
21. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) Frank Pekarek, 500 W. 18 Pl.
58. William Bennett, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. J. C. Johnson, 889 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Henry Schmid, 3038 Archer ave.
416. R. Williams, 1393 Harvard st.
419. (Ger.) John Suckrau, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 283 Austin ave.
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vittek, Lock Box 471.
169. EAST ST. LOUIS—H. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. CALESBURG—C. A. Westring, 826 N. Kellogg.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murray, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) M. Rougeron, 423 115th st., Sta. T. Chicago.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
241. MOLINE—P. Lindblom, 1118 24th st.
80. MORELAND—H. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrends ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—P. W. Ruscher, 933 S. Eighth st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Trenkenshu, 732 18th st.
199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Edwards ave., Sta. S. Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. Blankenship, 1300 E. Jackson st.
448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—A. Rorke, 43 Home ave.
652. ELWOOD—O. W. Coxen.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—E. Suhmann, 447 E. Wayne.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
D. L. Stoddard, 144 E. Washington st.
60. (Ger.) Paul Rahn, 1126 Laurel.
281. L. L. Cloud, 421 Kentucky ave.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 387 South st.
783. " (Ger.) Jacob Eberle, 133 Union st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.

592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr.

IOWA.

315. BOONE—G. T. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
106. DES MOINES—U. S. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—Andrew Rebey, Box 568.

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—E. D. Cole, 310 Shawnee ave.,
Arnouldale.
180. " O. B. Fuller, 208 Lafayette ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaffler, Montezuma av.
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, Box 137.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. " (Ger.) J. Kampen, 215 W. 12th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kessler, 2518 Constance st.
140. F. Kihncman, 3517 Laurel st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 40 High st., Auburn.
344. PORTLAND—M. J. Conley, 173 Congress st.

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1709 E. Chase st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. M. Taylor, 116 Whitfield st., Dorchester.
C. Gallagher, 8 Rand Pl., Roxbury.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
223. FALL RIVER—Isaiah Dion, 54 Fulton st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—Colin Campbell, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBOROUGH—O. Donohue, 37 School st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st.
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—John Stokes, 35 Willis place.
67. ROCHESTER—H. F. Campbell, 783 E. 4th st., S. Boston.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box P. Mittleague.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 7 Evers st.

MICHIGAN.

116. BAY CITY—E. J. Gates, 218 N. Birney st.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—A. J. Fraser, Lock Box 65.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—B. Burniston, 324 Jackson st.
173. MUNISING—Henry Adams.
100. MUSKEGON—H. J. Webb, 14 W. Isabella st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " J. Spindler, 1233 Mackinaw st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—John Turner, Box 655.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—J. Richardson, 1723 Piedmont ave.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—W. S. Chisholm, 214 E. 15th st.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—Jos. Tschirhart.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

- KANSAS CITY—Secretary of Dist. Council,
U. G. Snyder, 815 S. 14th st., K. C., Kan.
75. J. E. Chaffin, 2220 Troost ave.
160. H. S. Thayer, 205 W. 29th st.
249. F. H. Warren, 2122 Bellfontaine ave.
219. SEDALIA—D. Burns, 418 E. 13th st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th st.
ST. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
M. B. Davenport, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1418 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. P. Boyer, 1527 Arlington ave.
113. James Shine, 4238 Norfolk ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3633 Luky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kinney, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—A. Rombaugh, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—M. D. McConnell, 2111 Grant st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomas, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
138. BAYONNE—(Jewish) J. Greenberg, 65 W. 20th st.
486. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—B. F. Dunphy, 1022 S. 5th st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 195 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—F. Steigleiter, 102 Bloomfield st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—D. C. Smith, Hilton, Essex Co.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monticello ave.
482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st. and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council,
M. P. Wood, 213 E. Kinney st.
119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambiel, 102 Niagara st.

148. Wm. Boenig, 54 Holland st.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Maibauer, 298 W. Kinney st.
349. ORANGE—J. J. Kenneally, West Orange.
325. PATERSON—J. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Linger, 94 Westervelt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Herbert Clark, Perkins st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 42 Walnut st.
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Matthew Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
12. Otto Zelbig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mks.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. A. Vincent, 575 1/2 Leonard st.
147. M. Pearson, Hemlock and Etna sts.
173. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
247. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
258. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 126 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thuermer, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. Donald Glass, 44 Kehr st.
802. Geo. Langdon, 42 Carmine Place.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and 11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL-ON-HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 151 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 12 Gage ave.
68. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
157. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. Commerford, Sta. S.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. R. Mangano, 142 W. Monroe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Paul Coco, 575 Bartow.
157. LONG MARONCK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—E. K. Frank, 232 S. 4th ave.
493. " J. Beardsley, 32 N. 6th ave.
301. NEWBURG—D. Carruthers, Jr., 85 William st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—Thos. Campbell, Corona.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave., L. I. City.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Muller, 545 E. 157th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 243 E. 32d st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 341 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnle, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) E. Lamarre, 149 Willis ave.
715. John Brown, 304 W. 118th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak, 357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
182. ONEIDA—C. H. Winnie, W. Walnut st.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEESKILL—E. J. Briggs, 115 Broad st.
240. PLATTSBURGH—E. N. Bristol, 31 N. Catherine st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—G. E. Baker, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Bucherle, 30 Buchanan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary of Dist. Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st., New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, C. J. Rinehardt, 124 Pattison st.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
14. TARRYTOWN—Walter Wright, N. Tarrytown.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
130. TUCKAHOE—F. A. Strang, Box 52 Scarsdale.
125. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—B. D. Wagar, 25 Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of District Council, F. E. Quipp, 257 Marian st., Wakefield, New York City.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middleton rd.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 5.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White Plains ave., bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 209 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—J. Glass, 111 E. Thornton st.
132. BARBERTON—Wm. L. Keller.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley ave.
386. CHILLICOTHE—G. Schwartz, 400 S. Mulberry.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. David Fisher, 1513 Moore st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4125 Langland st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
683. J. J. Schwarz, 674 State ave.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.

449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 534 Kimball st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—A. D. Neumeyer, 422 Jethro.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
389. MADISONVILLE—Alex. Zoll, Box 302.
356. MARIETTA—J. B. Seever, 621 Front st.
705. NORWOOD—A. E. Best, Ivanhoe ave., Norwood, Cincinnati.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 547 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—G. T. Bert, 217 Scott st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave., 10th Ward.

OREGON.

520. ASTORIA—J. N. Jorgensen, 345 4th st.
50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—S. H. Keim, 210 Union st., W. Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADFORD—A. H. Ellison, 30 Cottage Row.
738. CARBONDALE—F. Sluman, 21 Thorn st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
401. FRANKLIN—H. E. Bell, New st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOMESTEAD—L. L. House, Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—Frank Megahan, Box 362.
208. LANCASTER—C. H. Hensel, 304 New Holland ave.
213. MCKEESPORT—H. B. Pitzer, 303 Pennsy av.
201. MAHANAY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Mahanoy ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—Wm. White, 35 Carson st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—M. H. Mainwaring, Box 197.
PHILADELPHIA—
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2137 Ella st.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2548 Hancock st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Allegh.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2135 Tustin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. McCausland, 311 Collins ave., E. E.
230. F. B. Robinson, 3204 Juliet st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Panker, 25 Welsch Way, S. S.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. E. Edwards, Box 1040.
368. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. J. Evans, 739 Lee court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, rear 109 S. Main ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
288. SHARON—R. H. McCleary, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Wilks, Box 45.
551. TURTLE CREEK—Wm. Marker.
93. WILKES BARRE—D. A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—Ed. Mickle, 19 N. Penn st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—E. Herbert, 33 Sylvan st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn

THE CARPENTER.

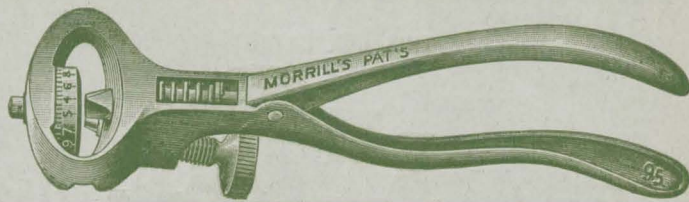
MORRILL'S PERFECT SAW SETS.

Bench Stops. Car Sealers.

UNIVERSAL PUNCHES.

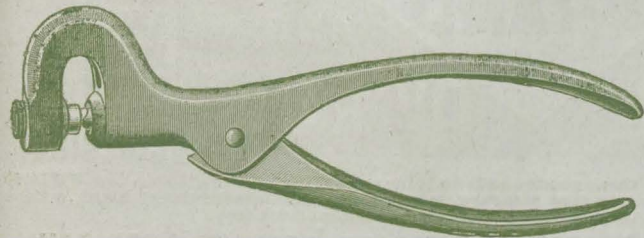
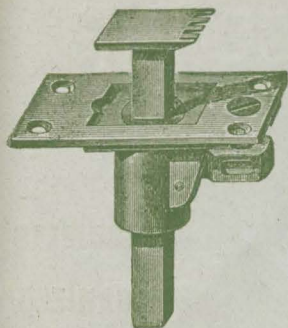
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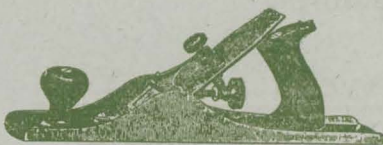
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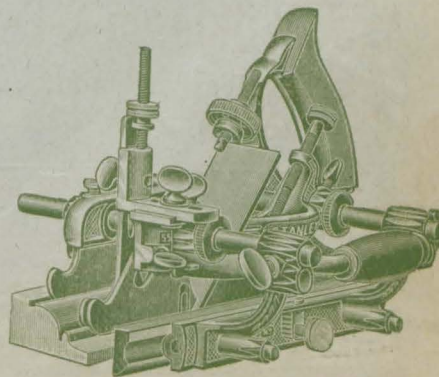
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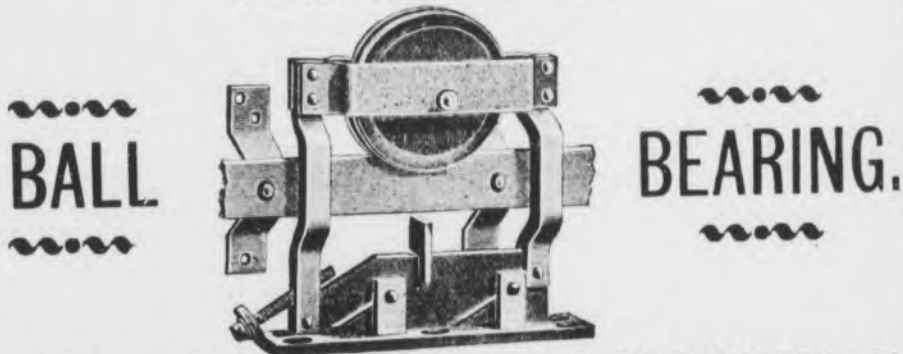
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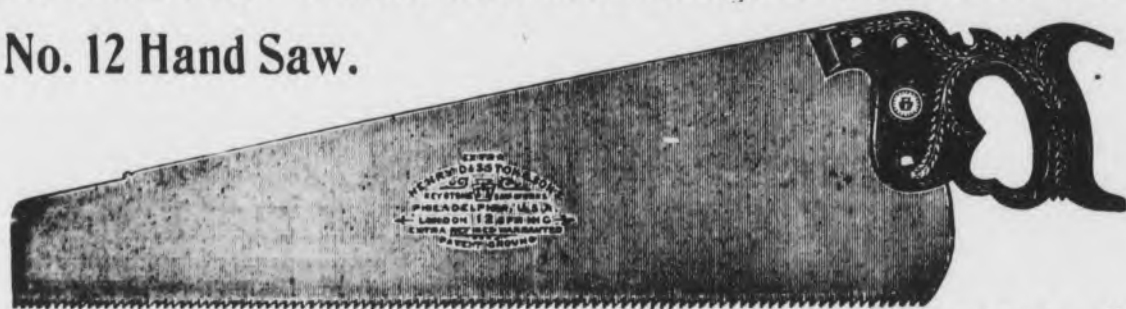
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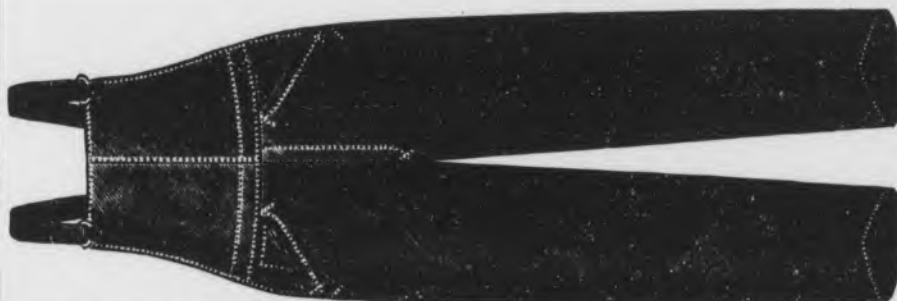
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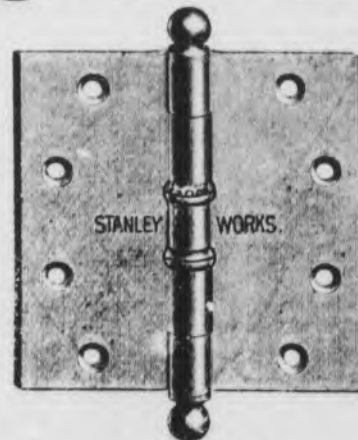
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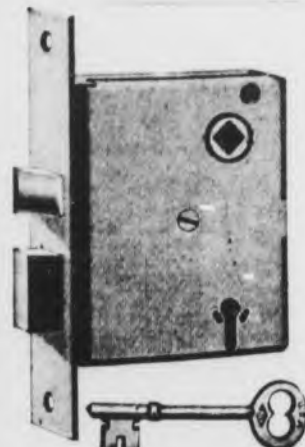
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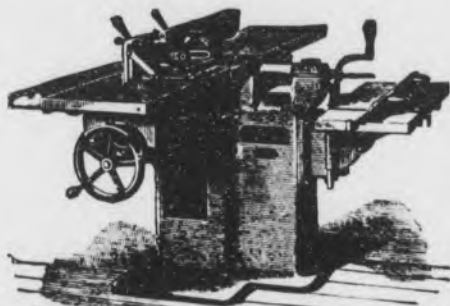
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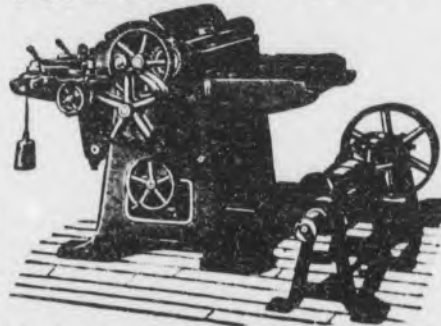
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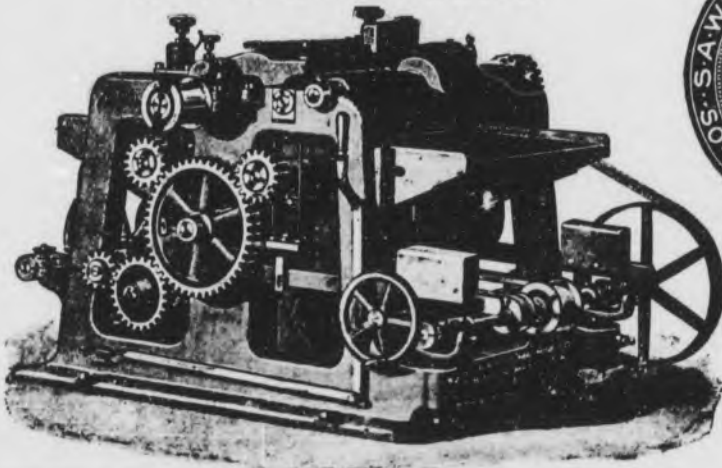
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VOL. XVIII.—No. 7.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Important Notice.

We can give our readers only an eight page paper for July. The G. E. B. was in session at this office ten days this month. That along with the constant flow of appeals and correspondence has taken up a great deal of the time and attention of the G. S.-T. that otherwise might have been given this paper. Our August issue however will more than make up the loss this month.

Result of General Vote on Proposed Constitutional Changes.

ON MAY 14th a circular was sent out from this office to all Local Unions of the U. B., for a general vote of the members.

The vote closed on June 25th, and shows that the eight changes proposed in our laws, have each and all been overwhelmingly defeated. More than two-thirds of the vote cast is positively against them. And the strangest anomaly of all is that nearly all the Unions that have been persistently calling on the General Office to send them speakers and organizers, voted solidly against having two paid General Agents in the field the year round, to attend to such work.

Two hundred and ninety nine Unions voted and the highest vote cast on any one proposition was 8704, the largest vote ever cast on any circular we ever sent out. A full return of the vote of all the Unions on each and every proposition will be published in tabular form in our August issue. A summary of the vote is as follows.

1. Shall we establish a uniform initiation fee alike in all Unions?
Yes, 2894. No, 5729.
2. Shall we have a uniform re-initiation fee for ex-members?
Yes, 2848. No, 5417.
3. Shall we inaugurate a uniform system of monthly dues alike in all Unions?
Yes, 2159. No, 6276.
4. Shall the dues be increased to seventy-five cents per month in all Unions now paying less?
Yes, 1791. No, 6751.
5. Shall we create a uniform system of sick benefits alike in all Unions?
Yes, 2327. No, 6154.
6. Shall we have a special annual tax on all the Unions to create a fund to hereafter pay the mileage of delegates to the General Convention?
Yes, 2084. No, 6528.
7. Shall the General President be a paid officer in the employ of the U. B., and under salary the entire year?
Yes, 1221. No, 7423.
8. Shall we have two paid General Agents steadily in the field the year round to organize new Unions, to instruct existing Unions, examine the books and accounts of the Unions, and adjust general strikes and trade troubles?
Yes, 1311. No, 7393.

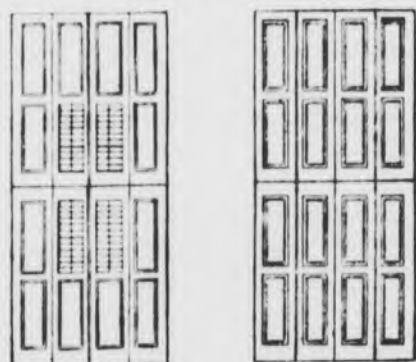
The conclusions to be drawn from this vote are that the Local Unions are not in favor of a strongly centralized system of uniform initiation fees, uniform dues and uniform benefits. They favor the present system of local regulation on these subjects, above a certain minimum, and thus our traveling members will find sick benefits in one union and none in another. In one city the sick benefits will be high and in another low and in this way the old system with all its defects and incongruities will still continue.

How to Measure up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

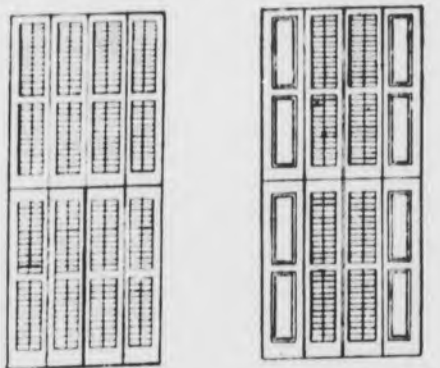
Copyright 1897.

BEFORE concluding the list of inside trim to be measured up for buildings I would here draw attention to the proper way to proceed when measuring for inside and outside shutters, or blinds as they are frequently termed. Very careful measurements must be taken, for the reason that shutters being a working detail, as a door or sash, require to be exact, and even more so because



THREE QUARTER PANEL
ALL PANEL
INSIDE WINDOW SHUTTERS.

they are made up of two, three or four different widths, as illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 of the sketches, where four different styles of inside blinds are shown. They usually average 1 1/8 or 1 1/4 inches thick and are measured so as to show 3/4 of an inch of margin on the inside face of the inside case of the window frame.



ALL SLATS
HALF PANELS, HALF SLATS.
INSIDE SHUTTERS

They fold back into boxes or pockets

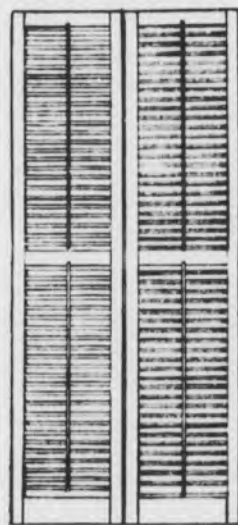
formed on the right and left sides of the window, so as to come flush with the inside edge of the trim when folded back. This box is formed by keeping the jamb hinges back the depth of the box and carrying it out with elbows, soffit and panel back.

First—In all cases give exact outside measure of blinds wanted.

Second—Give the number of folds.

Third—State if blinds are to be all slats, or one-half panels and one half slats.

Fourth—State distance from top of window to center of meeting rail or sash, or where blinds are to be cut.



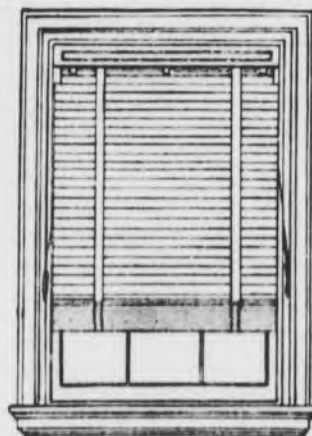
OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Fifth—Give thickness of blinds. They are made 3/4 inches thick, unless otherwise ordered.

Sixth—If blinds fold in pockets, give the size of pockets.

Seventh—State if like Fig. 1 or 2.

Fig. 3 represents the ordinary outside blind, which is measured between the 1 1/4-inch outside hanging stiles,



VENETIAN BLINDS

allowing 1/4 of an inch all around for play and fitting. They are sent to the building painted and ready to put up. Fig. 4 is the Venetian blind, which is usually hung between the stop beads of the window frame and should be measured accordingly.

(To be continued.)

Six New Unions.

Since June we have granted charters to six new Unions; viz.: Union 133, New London, Conn.; 159, Kewanee, Ill.; 245, Waukesha, Wis.; 248, Fayetteville, Ark.; 252, Oshkosh, and 254, Ackley, Iowa.



William F. Plumb.

IN the death of Brother W. F. Plumb, last November, Union 340 and the District of New York lost a valued and zealous member. He was born in Walker street, New York city, in the old Sixth ward, on May 2, 1835, and was nearly 63 years of age at the time of his death. Of great vitality and extraordinary energy, he was destined to live a score of years longer, but for the untimely accident which dragged him under the cable cars and crushed him on his way home from work last November.

Brother Plumb learned the carpenter trade in his father's shop, and joined the old Union of carpenters in New York city, in 1865. From that date on for 32 years, "Bill" Plumb was a faithful, hard-working Union man. He was also an active member in the Volunteer and the Exempt Firemen's Associations and ranked high in the Ancient Order of Foresters. He was a delegate to the General Conventions of the U. B. in 1890-92-94-96, and made hosts of friends by his genial ways and jovial manners.

The Tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in New York City, Monday, September 19, 1898, opening at 10 A. M. Recording-Secretaries are requested to send the G. S.-T. the names of delegates and alternates, under penalty of \$5 fine. See Sec. 8, (c) of Constitution. Further particulars next month.

Heroes of War and Peace.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Ay, that is a story that takes one's breath,
How the men rode out in the face of death.

Rowed as calmly as fishermen may
Who haul their nets at the break of day.

But never was fish net hauled in the weather
That rifle and cannon and shell together

Rained on those sailors who drew from its bed
The wise sea serpent and crushed its head.

Heroes of war are they! Song and story
Shall add their names to the list of glory.

But where is the story and where is the song
For the heroes of peace and the martyrs of wrong?

They find their battles in shop and mine;
They die at their post and make no sign.

And the living envy the fortunate dead
As they fight for the pittance of butterless bread.

They herd like beasts in a slaughter pen;
They live like cattle and suffer like men.

Why, set by the horrors of such a life,
Like a merry-go-round seems the battle's strife;

And the open sea and the open boat,
And the deadly cannon with bellowing throat.

Oh, what are they all, with death thrown in,
To the life that has nothing to lose or win—

The life that has nothing to hope or gain
But ill-paid labor and beds of pain.

Fame, where is your story, and where is your song
For the martyrs of peace and the victims of wrong?

—From the Baltimore American.

Proposed Changes in Constitution to be Acted on by Next Convention of the U. B.

Local Unions are called on to at once send in to this office all amendments to or changes in Constitution they may desire, also all suggestions for action of next convention of U. B. which will be held in New York city, September 18, 1898.

Here are a few propositions sent in by the Locals:

NOMINATION OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

Local 650, of Pomeroy, would suggest that Rules for Local Unions, Section 142, be changed so as to read as follows:

"A member can be nominated for any office, if he is present or not on the night of nomination."

We believe such a change would be beneficial to most small Unions in our Order, because the most desirable members for office sometimes do not attend on nomination night. Why not reverse that part of Section 142 and give those brothers a chance to make themselves useful, even if we do have to force them into our service.

GEO. REUTER, *Rec. Sec.*

DISTRICT COUNCIL DELEGATES.

UNION 639, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Amendment to Section 47 of Constitution. Add to the above section:

"No Delegate shall be eligible to a seat in said Council who is not receiving the standard rate of wages in the city or locality where he is working." Respectfully submitted,

J. TAYLOR, *Rec. Sec.*

DISCONTINUE CONVENTIONS.

Union 309, New York City, recommends that in future no more Conventions be held, and that all business be done by general vote of the Local Unions.

CLEARANCES—CONVENTIONS EVERY FOUR YEARS—GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

DAYTON, OHIO.

Carpenters Union, 346, Dayton, Ohio, makes the following suggestions:

First. Strike out Section 115, as adopted in the convention of 1896 and now standing, and insert same section as standing from convention of 1894.

Our reasons are that said section as now in force is against the spirit and Constitution of the U. B. by giving Locals the power to discard a member in good standing, simply because he has to hunt for work and a living in another city.

Second. In Section 4 strike out the words "two years" and insert "every four years," as we don't deem it prudent to spend a large amount of money every two years for conventions, and a constitution framed right should hold good for four years.

Third. Amend Section 15 so that the same reads: "The General Executive Board shall be selected from within the Locals one hundred miles from the place where the headquarters are located."

As the railroad expenses for meetings of said board now are entirely too high, and this money paid to railroad companies under the present Constitution could be expended to better advantage for the U. B. and working classes in general.

JOHN WENNING, *Rec. Sec.*

DISABILITY BENEFITS

BAYONNE, N. J.

Section 105. Proposed Revision. Any member legally in benefit who becomes permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries received not less than one year after becoming a member and while working at the occupations classified in Section 64, and is incapacitated to such an extent as to render said member incapable of following the trade for a livelihood, shall be entitled to the Disability Benefit, as prescribed in this Constitution, and this shall relieve the Brotherhood from any further obligation to said member.

Section 106. Permanent disability shall consist of the loss of sight by accident, to such extent as to render the member unfit for his work, or total blindness. The loss of an arm or leg, or both, the disability of a limb sufficient to render the member incapable of active service. The loss of a thumb or the index and middle finger or more on one hand, or being afflicted with any physical disability resulting from sudden accident as prescribed in Section 105.

VARIOUS CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1898.

Enclosed find suggestions, proposed changes, and sections submitted by Local 476, Machine Wood Workers and Turners.

First. Add to Section 6 "And any Local Union entitled to more than one delegate, shall have the right to send only one delegate which delegate shall be entitled to cast as many votes as his Union is entitled to delegates."

Second. Section 8 (B). Strike out the words "Journeyman Carpenter" and insert "a member in good standing."

Third. Section 10. Strike out entirely.

Fourth. Section 17. Strike out "providing he is a Journeyman Carpenter."

Fifth. Section 47. Add a Section B. "In a city where more than one Local Union exists, the District Council shall have power to divide the different branches of the trade into separate Locals for the better control of the trade."

Sixth. Section 55.

Strike out \$2 00 insert \$5 00

" " .50 " .75

" " .30 " .50

Seventh. Section 64. Strike out the words "working as."

Eighth. Section 73. Strike out the word "resides" and insert "works."

Ninth. Section 117. Strike out the words "working in a district from which he returns home daily."

Tenth. New Section 176 (B). "In cities where a District Council exists, all charges preferred by a member of one Local against a member of another Local shall be tried by the District Council."

CHAS. FIESELER, *Rec. Sec.*

CLEARANCE CARDS.

SHREVEPORT, LA., July 12, 1898.

I have been requested by some of the members of Union 85 to write something for the July CARPENTER, calling attention to the fact that in the case of lapsed Unions the members of the Union at the time of the surrender of the charter are entirely shut out from any rights and privileges that they may have been entitled to regardless of the fact that they may have been paying dues and assessments regularly for years, as the present law requires that a member, even though he receive a clearance from the General Office, must be present in person or he cannot deposit it in another Union.

This I have proven by my own experience, and I do not think it right or just that a member, who through no fault of his and even in spite of most earnest effort on his part, should be compelled, if he wishes to retain his membership, to leave the town where perhaps he is earning a good living or where his home and interests are centered.

I believe our coming convention should take some action on this matter, and endeavor in framing the new laws to incorporate one that would be more just to those who are unfortunate enough to be placed in the above condition.

Yours truly,
JAS. CANNON.

RESTORE THE OLD RITUAL.

COLUMBUS, O., July 14, 1898.

WHEREAS, The convention of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at St. Louis, in 1892, saw fit to abolish the old Ritual of the Order, and

WHEREAS, We believe it has proven to be detrimental to the welfare of the Organization, and

WHEREAS, We also believe that the former Ritual created a more lasting impression on the candidates than the present one, therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 61 request the next General Convention to re establish the old Ritual.

S. P. EWING,
R. S., Union 61.

ALLENTOWN, PA., July 14, 1898.

WHEREAS, Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 135, has no signs and grips whereby its members can be distinguished from non-Union members, either in the meeting or outside, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Ritual be so amended by adding to it a recognition sign to be used outside and a counter-sign of courtesy to be used inside, and a grip whereby a member can be tested, and an outside door pass, and also signs of distress, both audible and inaudible; also a form of prayer to be used in the opening of meetings, and

Furthermore, The members of Local Union No. 135, of Allentown, Pa., do recommend the above resolution to the National Convention, to be acted upon at their next meeting, to be held in New York city, opening Monday, the 19th of September, 1898.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted at our meeting this evening, and I was instructed to send them to you.

Yours,

Bro O. C. KNAPPENBERGER,
Rec. Sec.

Time Necessary to Learn the Trade.

From O. U. J., Plainfield, N. J.

As an improver in the trade I would like to ask if there is any specified time when a young man ought to be able to earn full wages. I am now three years at it and am getting \$1 50 a day for nine hours work. Is this all I am worth to a contractor on frame cottage work, as I claim I can do as much as any man on the job on straight work, siding, flooring or shingling?

Would it benefit me any to light out and try and get a job from a strange boss, where my work would be paid for? If some carpenter would tell me of a good place to go I would start out, as I have a little money saved.

Gin Pole.

From Z. P. T. Burlington, Vt.

Will some reader of THE CARPENTER give me the best proportions for a gin pole to raise trusses to a wall plate 22 feet from the floor, the trusses weighing 2 1/4 tons each. Also what size of rope I will require in a three sheaf block to carry them safely. I intend to use a vertical windlass and a horse.

Laying Out Bridging.

From L. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

If Bro. Stoddard or Bro. White could give me a simple rule for cutting bridging on the ground. I should be obliged. Also I would like to know the object of stripping brick walls with 1 inch x 2 inch strips as I recently saw done in San Francisco.

Strength of Beams.

BY ENGINEER

(Concluded.)

SO MUCH for the sectional dimensions of the beam. Now let us consider the question of length from point of support. Beam No. 4 breaks with a weight of exactly twice as much as No. 1, and it is only one-half as long. From this fact we deduce the rule, that the strength of the beam is inversely to its length. That is to say, if we double the length we reduce the strength by one-half. On the other hand, if we reduce the length one-half, we double the strength.

With these facts established, we next ascertain, by trial, what the breaking weight is of a piece of Georgia pine, 1 foot long and 1 inch square, in section, when built in a wall and with a load at the end, as

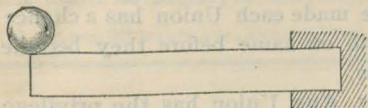


FIG. 1.

shown in Fig. 1. This numerous experiments have shown to be 212 pounds. Assuming that the material used is a fair specimen, we at once have in this a definite unit from which to work. From it we may obtain the breaking weight of any other piece of timber, similarly supported and loaded.

Applying the results deduced from our first experiment, we multiply 212 by the breadth of the beam in inches, and this by the square of the depth in inches, and divide by the length in feet. The result gives the breaking strength of the beam. For example, take a beam 6 inches by 6 inches square and 6 feet long. We have $\frac{212 \times 6 \times 36}{6} = 7,632$ pounds, the figures shown by our first experiment.

In all these experiments we have assumed that Georgia pine is used,

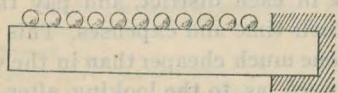


FIG. 2.

but, as every carpenter knows, there are various other woods used for beams, and these differ greatly among themselves in the matter of strength. We are, therefore, obliged to make similar experiments with each kind of material, in order to know what dependence we may place upon it. We cannot safely assume that one is just equal to another.

In various books in use there are presented the records of the results of experiments of this kind made by various investigators and expressed in tabular form under some such head as "Strength of Materials," or "Breaking Strength of Materials." Many of the books give different authorities upon each of the materials. Sometimes these authorities very closely agree in their results, and then again, owing to the difference in the character of the particular

specimens with which they have experimented, they differ one from another.

From such tables, in the light of the explanation above given, we are able to find the strength or rather the breaking weight of a piece of any kind of material. But so far we are limited to the conditions described, namely, that a piece fastened in place at one end, or as a cantilever, and loaded on the opposite end, the same as Fig. 1. As a fact, we may have the beam supported and loaded in addition in either of the various ways shown in Figs. 2 to 6, inclusive

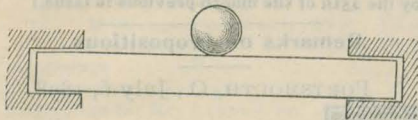


FIG. 3.

If the beam breaks with a load of say one ton, under the conditions shown in Fig. 1, then it will require a weight of two tons to break it when the load is distributed as in Fig. 2, or four tons when the load is placed as in Fig. 3, that is when it is supported loosely at each end. Eight tons will be the limit when it is supported as shown in Fig. 4, that is supported loosely at each end, and the weight uniformly distributed throughout the length. Six tons are the limit under the conditions shown in Fig. 5, while the surprising load of twelve tons is required to break it under the conditions shown in Fig. 6.

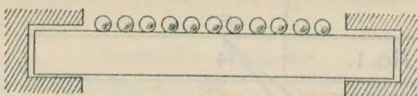


FIG. 4.

By careful examination of these facts and figures we deduce the following valuable rules: Any beam will carry twice as much with the weight evenly distributed, as it will if placed in the center. A beam will carry four times as much if supported at either end as it will if only fastened at one end. A beam bears one-half as much again when its ends are tightly fastened in the wall as it does when they are merely supported at the ends. This fact has an important bearing upon the construction of modern steel framed buildings which are all thoroughly tied together.

Now, in conclusion, let us make one or two applications of the rules here presented. Our experiments were performed upon a piece of timber built into the wall and loaded on the further end, as shown in Fig. 1. If, however, we wish to find the strength of either of the other beams it is only necessary to proceed as in the



FIG. 5.

previous case, according to the manner in which the beam is loaded and supported. Suppose, for example,

that we wish to ascertain the strength of a beam of Georgia pine 10 feet long and 5 by 6 inches in section. It is supported at both ends and weighed in the middle. First we multiply the unit of Georgia pine, 212 by 4 for the difference between the cases. It is supported at both ends, and carries four times as much as when held at one end only. Then we multiply by 5 for the breadth, because it is five times as wide. See rule above. Next we

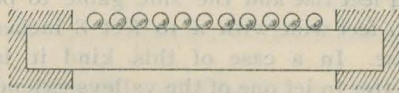


FIG. 6.

multiply by 36 which is the square of the depth, as per rule above. Then we divide by 10 for the length, also by one of the rules above. Thus:

$$\frac{212 \times 4 \times 5 \times 36}{10} = 15264,$$

which is the breaking weight of the beam under the conditions noted. To estimate the importance of accuracy in engineering work examine into the effect upon this rule of omitting a factor. It should be stated in this connection that in comparing beams, the unsupported span is considered to be the length as described in the sketch.

By this plan we are able to determine the breaking weight of all beams in the position in which they are most ordinarily placed. The safe load to which it is advisable to weigh beams will depend in some measure upon the nature of the load. If they are to carry a dead weight, the usual rule is 1-6 of the limit for timber and iron of good and reliable quality. For a live load, that is one which is in motion, as is the case in bridge work, for example, 1-12 the theoretical breaking weight is a common limit.

Measuring Standing Timber.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1898.

I have noticed with some interest the answer to C. B. M. in regard to measuring standing timber given in "Craft Problems" of the May CARPENTER.

Here is another very simple way that can be employed every day when the sun shines and requires no apparatus but a jack knife and rule.

Take a small stick, put in the ground; say clear 12 inches above ground. Now put a stick or stone on the shadow of the tree where the fork shows in the shadow. Measure the length of the shadow of the tree from that spot to the trunk along the ground. Then measure the shadow of your stick. If the shadow of the stick is 6 inches and same is clear of the ground 12 inches, then the timber you desire to measure is just twice the height of its own shadow. The length of the shadow thrown varies with the sun. The calculation is very simple, but can only be successfully accomplished on a clear day.

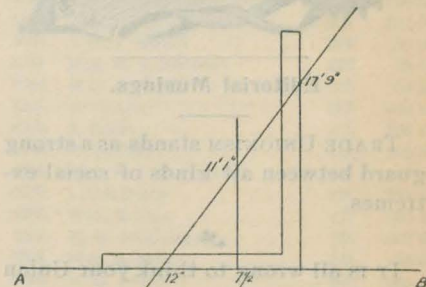
Yours fraternally,

Union 476.

GEO. J. BOHNEN.

Padgett Replies to Woods' Idea of Using the Square for Board Measure.

A. W. Woods, in the June CARPENTER, gives a bright idea in board measure, rather simple, too, and I wondered why I hadn't learned it before. As an idea it does credit to its originator. The steel square is "chuck full" of ideas and suggestions, but there are some drawbacks in their application, due mainly to unavoidable inaccuracies. For other than approximate estimates of lengths and other quantities, the square "isn't in it" with a lead pencil. Besides, those errors due to the unavoidable inaccuracies of lines, squares and graduations, one is liable to mistake in the scale, as did Mr. W. in the example he gives.



Referring to his diagram, he says 17 feet 9 inches on the blade is the length of a 12-inch board whose width is denoted by 12 on the tongue. But if the board is 17 feet 9 inches long and 7 1/2 inches wide, its area is found by marking 7 1/2 inches from 12 toward B, and moving the square to the left till its corner rests at 7 1/2, when, he says, the diagonal will intersect the blade at 11 feet 1 inch, which (11 feet 1 inch), he says, is the area of the board. Just there Mr. W. makes a mistake and the square (?) makes another. Instead of the area being 11 feet 1 inch, the 1 1/2 means not an inch but 1 1/2 of a square foot; therefore, according to the diagram, the result is 11 feet 12 square inches. However, the intersection is not at 11 1/2 inches, as the lead pencil will show, if given half a chance, but at nearly 11 1/10 inches (11.09375, exact, = 11 square feet 13 1/2 square inches). The square is invaluable for getting cuts and bevels, but should never be consulted when accurate quantities are required.

EARL PADGETT,

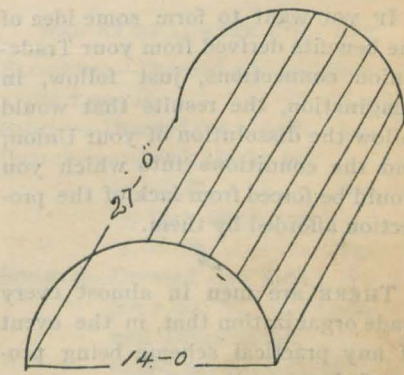
Local Union 257, St. Louis.

Covering For Barrel or Drum of Half Circular Form.

From Karl D., Milwaukee, Wis.

I present the following for "Craft Problems" column:

To find the covering for a barrel or drum of half circular form multiply the base 14 feet by 3.1416 and multiply this result by the length of the barrel which will give the number of



square feet in the entire circular area. To find how many boards it will take to do it place the boards together and find out how many will make one foot wide, if they be 12 foot long and 2 inches wide then six 2-inch boards will make 12 square feet.

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PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1898.



Editorial Musings.

TRADE-UNIONISM stands as a strong
guard between all kinds of social ex-
tremes.

It is all wrong to think your Union
organization is going to the dogs
because you cannot have your own
way in everything.

IT DOES not add much to the pro-
gress and success of your Union to
elect a set of officers and then begin
to mistrust and find fault with them.

MUNICIPAL ownership of light and
water is extending its benefits all over
the country. The people are receiv-
ing the benefits, and corporate mon-
opoly is getting a black eye.

THE number of children in factories
and workshops is diminishing slowly.
Every Trade-Unionist should arouse
to renewed vigor in the abolishment
of this curse upon civilization.

TRADE-UNIONISM is not a theory;
is not a scheme, nor a speculation.
It is a condition. It may be slow,
but it is certain in its results, if
all who follow its tenets and precepts
are true in their professions.

PUT in a good word for the abolish-
ment of the sale of prison-made goods.
Remember that if there is no demand
for the goods their manufacture must
cease. There is no law to force one
to buy a thing he does not want.

IF YOU want to form some idea of
the benefits derived from your Trade-
Union connections, just follow, in
imagination, the results that would
follow the dissolution of your Union,
and the conditions into which you
would be forced from lack of the pro-
tection afforded by them.

THERE are men in almost every
trade organization that, in the event
of any practical scheme being pro-
posed, have another one to present on
a possibly more gigantic scale. Then
probably nothing will be done in
either direction, and the opportunity
to grumble is again widely open for
the satisfaction of the new projectors.

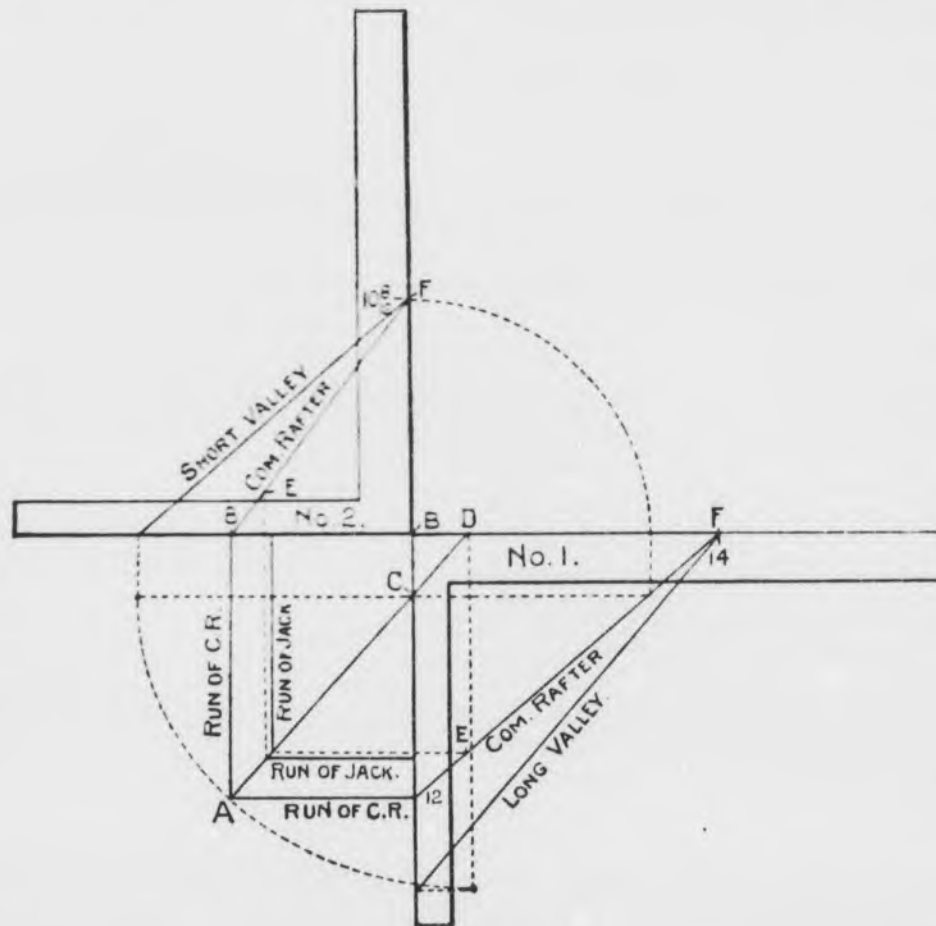
Lengths of Valley Jacks for Uneven
Pitches.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN our last article we give a
diagram for finding the
lengths of valley jacks for
uneven pitches where both
gables were of the same rise.

In this we will give a diagram for
finding the lengths where the rises
are of different heights.

For example, we will suppose the
main gable to be 24 feet wide with a
14 feet rise and the side gable to be
16 feet wide with a 10 feet 8 inches
rise. In a case of this kind it is
better to let one of the valleys extend
on up to the ridge board of the main
gable and let the other valley rest
against it (the long valley). But how
to locate them on the square is the
main question. 1st. Place the squares
as shown. On square No. 1 lay off
the run and rise of the wide gable and
the same for the narrow gable on
square No. 2.



2d. By connecting the run and rise
as shown by the diagonal line on each
of the squares will be the lengths of
the common rafter.

3d. Square out from the tongues as
shown till they intersect at A, which
will be the runs of the gables or of
the common rafters.

4th. Set compass at B, and open to
equal the rise of the narrow gable and
swing to the blade of No. 1, and
square in to the common rafter,
thence run an imaginary line parallel
to the blade and where it intersects
the tongue establishes the point where
the ridge of the narrow gable dies or
intersects on main roof and which
point we will call C.

5th. A line drawn from A to C
represents the run of the short valley
and by extending the line on to the
blade of No. 1 establishes point D,
from which to B represents the run of
the long valley and these lengths
taken on the tongues as shown and
connected with their respective rises
will be their lengths.

6th. The lengths of the jacks are
found as shown from E to F, which
we trust is clear enough without
further explanation.

The cuts and bevels are all con-
tained in this diagram.



(This Department is open for our readers and
members to discuss all phases of the labor
problem.)

Correspondents should write on one side of
the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office
by the 25th of the month previous to issue.)

Remarks on Propositions.

PORTSMOUTH, O., July 6, 1898.

PROPOSITIONS 1 and 2. We
claim that a uniform rate
of initiation in all Unions
alike would be detrimental
to Unions in small cities
and towns, as it would put the fees so

merely for what sick benefits we can
get out of it, as the object is to better
our condition morally, socially, finan-
cially and otherwise, that we may be
better able to take care of ourselves
individually, and not be dependent on
any one for support, this will make
us feel like free men. Of course it is
our duty to look after our brothers in
case of sickness and distress, as we
are all liable to the ills of life.

6. It is the Unions in the large
cities that receive most of the benefits
of the organization, and the small
Unions have so little to say that it
would be unwise to vote a tax on all
the Unions to pay mileage, as it
would be too much of a burden on the
Unions in the large cities to pay the
expense of delegates from small
Unions; to inaugurate this as a law, it
would bankrupt the whole organiza-
tion. Therefore it is better to let
each Union send their own delegates
if they are able, and if they are not,
they can't find any fault with the
Unions that send delegates. Further-
more all laws and amendments that
are made each Union has a chance to
vote on same before they become a
law.

7. Any Union has the privilege of
sending any proposition it wishes
for consideration of the conven-
tion.

8. The President should be paid
well for all the time he spends for
the benefit of the organization, also
his expenses; but we don't think it
wise or profitable to the organization
for him to be on a regular salary by
the year. As the salary in a short
time would be placed at a high rate,
so become a burden on the Unions,
and no doubt would cause many of
the smaller ones to drop out alto-
gether. So this would be detri-
mental to the organization, would
no doubt incur an endless ex-
pense, as the organization extends
over such a vast territory that it would
be impossible for two men to travel
over it all, and do the work; hence
they would take in a few of the large
cities and pass by all small Unions. It
would be far better to have districts
and appoint local agents to do the
work in each district, and pay them
for their time and expenses. This can
be done much cheaper than in the way
proposed, as to the looking after the
books and accounts, it is the duty of
each Local to look after their own
books, etc., and the Local that don't
take interest enough in the work to
look after its own interests is not
worth looking after by other Unions,
and it is only a matter of time with
them, as they are only waiting for
an opportunity to surrender their
charter.

We should endeavor to keep all ex-
penses as light as possible, and the
more the work can be done locally,
the cheaper it can be done, so let us
look after the expense account, and
when we get money on hand, don't do
like our politicians and law makers,
create an office to spend what we have
accumulated.

No. 437 wishes these remarks
printed in THE CARPENTER.

Fraternally yours,

J. M. FOWLER, Rec. Sec.

4. The same reason applies to the
4th as to the 1st, 2d and 3d.

5. As to sick benefits it is better to
let each Local pay what it feels able
to pay.

We should not go into a Union

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
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(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
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A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 36th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S. st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

FINANCIAL
REPORT

RECEIPTS, APRIL, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,058 40
Advertisers	105 62
Subscribers	2 50
Charts	4 00
Rent	10 00
Cash balance, April 1, 1898	20,528 51
Total	\$26,709 03
Total expenses	5,938 94
Cash balance, May 1 1898	\$20,770 09

DETAILED EXPENSES—APRIL, 1898.

Printing 5000 arrears notices	\$7 50
" 1000 clearances	2 50
" 100 treasurers' cash books	36 00
" 5000 applications	7 50
" 5000 noteheads	2 50
" 1500 stamped envelopes	2 00
" 100 treasurers' receipt books	25 00
" 1000 letter sheets	2 50
" 10,000 constitutions	100 00
" 18,500 copies April CARPENTER	348 50
" Extra for cover	111 50
Expressage	75
Postage on April CARPENTER	26 94
Engravings for April CARPENTER	14 65
Special writer for CARPENTER	10 00
34 telegrams	22 36
Expressage on supplies, etc.	16 64
Postage on supplies, etc.	22 38
500 postals, 1500 stamped envelopes	37 58
Office rent for April	25 00
Tax to the A. F. of L. for March	66 67
Quarterly P. O. Box rent	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
Testimony in Schontz case	16 65
M. Robinson, organizing Bay City, Mich.	4 00
A. C. Harold, " Rochester, N. Y.	5 00
W. H. Roche, " Binghamton, N. Y.	10 00
J. Williams, " Rome, N. Y.	10 98
Geo. D. Gaillard, organizing work	11 20
S. J. Kent, visit to Chicago	16 00
J. D. Cowper, organizing in Connecticut	61 63
J. D. Cowper, " Flatbush,	
Bay Ridge, Elizabeth and Phila-	
delphia	54 50
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	40 32
Rubber seals and dates	5 53
Janitor	2 50
Twine	75
Stationery	2 05
Incidentals	1 30
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	96 50
A. M. Flagg, " " "	99 50
A. Cattermull, " " "	130 50
S. J. Kent, " " "	171 80
J. F. Grimes, " " "	190 90
Benefits, Nos. 4117 to 4144	3,775 20
Total	\$5,938 94

RECEIPTS, MAY, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,023 82
Advertisers	111 25
Subscribers	1 00
D. C. supplies	2 50
Cash balance, May 1, 1898	20,770 09
Total	\$26,908 66
Total expenses	6,021 77
Cash balance, June 1, 1898	\$20,886 89

DETAILED EXPENSES—MAY, 1898.

Printing 500 postals	\$ 1 25
" 50 100-page ledgers	33 50
" 5,000 membership cards	12 50
" 5 000 wrappers	5 00
" 1,000 notesheet circulars	3 75
" 500 lettersheet circulars	5 25
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 2,000 appeals	3 00
" 10 300-page ledgers	15 50
" 19,000 copies May CARPENTER	354 00
" extra for cover	114 50
Expressage	70
Postage on May CARPENTER	27 77
Engravings for May CARPENTER	38 35
Special writers for May CARPENTER	47 00
35 telegrams	19 12
Press Clipping Bureau	10 00
Expressage on supplies, etc.	16 31
Postage on supplies, etc.	18 76
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Office rent for May	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	395 16
Premium on fire insurance	5 85
Gas bill for quarter	4 95
Tax to the A. F. of L., April	66 67
F. P. Mayfield, org., Kansas City	12 50
Thos. Sweeney, org., Binghamton, N. Y.	12 10
Geo. D. Gaillard, org. in Orange, N. J.	22 50
O. E. Woodbury, org. in Wisconsin	88 44
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	71 34
Rubber seals and dates	13 53
Stationery	1 10
Incidentals	1 42
500 badges, 24 watch charms	120 00
Haller and Hancock, Attorneys	25 00
Union 189, Quincy, Ill., strike pay	45 00
D. C., Staten Island, N. Y.	78 97
Union 16, Springfield, Ill.,	100 00
D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	250 00
Union 169 E. St. Louis, Ill.,	300 00
D. C., Pittsburg, Pa., organizing	100 00
Janitor	5 00
Benefits Nos. 4145 to 4170	527 89
Total	\$6,021 77

RECEIPTS, JUNE, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,615 39
Advertisers	150 00
Subscribers	1 50
Charts	2 00
D. C. supplies	50
Rent	10 00
E. St. Louis, strike money	48 00
Cash balance, June 1, 1898	20,886 89
Total	\$27,744 28
Total expenses	9,006 07
Cash balance, July 1, 1898	\$18,738 21

DETAILED EXPENSES—JUNE, 1898.

Printing 1,000 circulars	\$3 50
" 5,000 letter heads	20 00
" 48-100-page ledgers	37 44
" 48-100-page day books	32 16
" 20 treasurers' cash books	7 20
" 1,000 bonds	6 75
" 2,000 F. S. blanks	8 00
" 1,000 postals	2 75
" 1,000 letter circulars	6 25
" 500 quarterly circulars	9 25
" 2,000 letter heads	9 00
" 100 Treas. receipt books	25 00
" 2,000 arrears notices	3 50
" 1,000 stamped envelopes	1 25
" 5,000 applications	7 50
" 18,500 copies June CARPENTER	348 50
" extra for cover	111 50
Expressage	65
Postage on June CARPENTER	29 34
Engravings for June CARPENTER	31 85
Special writers for CARPENTER	46 50
13 telegrams	6 08
Expressage on supplies, etc.	8 26
Postage " "	26 31
800 postals	8 00
1,000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Office rent for June	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to the A. F. of L., (May)	66 67
Press clipping bureau	5 00
1 day book, 1 ledger for G. S. T.	17 25
Advertising commissions	300 00
Incidentals	2 65
Stationery	60
J. D. Cowper, organizing New London, Conn.	8 00
W. E. Loper, organizing in Orange, N. J.	5 00
Total	\$9,006 07

Geo. D. Gaillard, organizing in Orange, N. J.	\$27 50
Frank Duffy, organizing New York State	33 13
Union 131, Seattle, Wash., organizing.	50 00
John Williams, visit to Syracuse, N. Y.	21 67
Jas. F. Grimes, investigations in Chicago, St. Louis, E. St. Louis and Springfield, Ill.	181 40
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	34 20
Janitor	6 00
Union 184, Salt Lake City, organizing.	50 00
D. C., Milwaukee, Wis.,	50 00
Union 189, Quincy, Ill., strike pay	57 00
D. C., Newark, N. J.,	100 00
D. C., Syracuse, N. Y.,	200 00
" " " " " "	100 00
D. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	250 00
Benefits, Nos. 4171 to 4210	6,225 00
Total	\$9,006 07



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending June 30, 1898.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T.
without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$315 40	99—\$2 20	209—\$17 80	419—\$40 00	2—19 80	100—4 80	210—17 80	424—4 40
3—8 05	101—2 80	211—30 60	427—109 80	5—28 00	102—10 80	212—11 00	428—7 60
6—6 00	103—2 04	214—2 60	429—13 30	7—72 20	104—5 40	215—4 40	433—14 30
8—18 20	105—1 90	216—5 25	434—4 00	9—14 20	106—13 00	217—5 70	437—4 80
10—172 40	108—35 00	218—17 00	439—2 80	11—49 60	109—46 00	219—7 60	440—4 20
12—117 70	110—13 60	221—6 50	442—8 20	13—37 00	111—6 60	223—61 70	449—27 40
14—6 60	112—51 15	224—14 00	451—18 30	15—21 60	114—11 60	225—10 00	453—32 60
16—25 20	115—19 85	227—3 40	457—75 70	17—4 40	117—5 40	228—10 20	460—2 60
18—4 00	118—2 20	229—4 60	462—10 40	19—55 85	119—30 00	230—9 20	464—27 40
21—20 80	120—7 80	231—8 40	467—4 40	23—105 20	121—10 50	233—20 70	468—51 20
24—30 55	122—10 70	234—4 20	471—31 60	25—16 20	123—32 60	235—5 30	473—38 20
26—4 40	124—25 236	236—5 75	474—4 20	27—9 20	125—49 40	237—6 05	476—59 60
28—8 20	126—5 80	238—10 60	478—18 80	29—31 80	128—2 40	239—13 90	482—10 05
30—14 20	129—6 90	243—4 20	483—27 40	31—44 00	130—3 00	244—3 60	484—10 60
32—25 20	131—50 246	246—4 00	486—11 60	33—105 70	132—2 20	247—23 70	490—7 60
34—19 70	134—8 20	248—4 00	493—22 80	35—5 20	135—14 60	249—12 20	497—41 60
36—8 60	136—5 00	251—9 40	499—6 80	37—5 40	137—7 00	252—6 00	507—7 80
38—6 00	139—6 35	253—3 00	509—43 80	39—23 20	140—4 60	254—10 00	513—33 40
40—9 00	141—17 10	256—8 33	515—14 20	41—5 50	142—27 40	257—79 30	520—2 00
42—11 40	143—5 10	258—13 60	521—16 20	43—74 00	144—5 80	260—7 80	522—14 00
44—9 60	145—1 20	265—6 00	526—30 20	45—13 80	146—1 50	268—3 90	540—2 80
46—13 40	147—11 60	273—14 80	547—11 65	47—22 20	149—6 00	274—14 20	554—15 00
48—2 00	150—5 00	275—5 45	564—9 70	50—5 50	151—16 60	281—5 50	567—26 00
51—44 10	153—8 40	286—15 00	580—4 20	52—14 20	154—6 20	287—3 00	584—14 90
53—8 00	155—6 20	288—7 70	588—10 60	54—27 80	156—3 00	291—16 80	591—5 00
55—66 10	157—5 90	295—2 80	592—18 15	56—6 60	158—2 40	300—11 00	593—8 40
57—3 60	160—24 60	301—32 20	603—4 00	58—100 80	161—11 60	304—10 40	605—3 00
59—5 40	163—10 00	305—6 00	606—7 20	60—9 85	164—2 20	309—194 00	611—8 80
61—21 90	166—5 40	316—3 40	612—2 40	62—84 60	168—13 80	323—2 60	617—9 20
63—16 20	169—22 40	325—7 20	622—15 10	65—8 60	170—4 00	327—2 60	628—3 20
67—12 20	171—9 00	328—13 90	637—8 20	68—2 00	172—14 80	332—6 40	638—7 40
69—9 20	173—7 75	333—13 90	639—12 80	70—9 20	174—25 40	334—2 60	650—4 60
71—4 60	175—14 80	340—78 40	652—18 20	72—41 45	176—19 40	342—6 20	658—2 40
73—40 40	177—51 60	343—11 20	659—12 80	74—6 40	178—3 60	344—2 60	667—2 40
75—14 60	179—17 40	346—4 80	676—4 20	76—11 55	180—12 80	349—7 80	678—10 00
77—4 20	181—107 20	356—3 00	687—6 40	78—12 00	182—1 40	359—15 60	692—3 20
79—11 00	183—6 25	360—7 80	696—3 80	80—16 40	184—12 20	361—26 20	698—3 80
81—11 20	185—6 40	369—66 00	703—4 20	82—5 20	187—11 80	370—2 80	704—5 40
83—12 60	188—4 80	375—153 10	707—25 60	84—10 90	189—34 60	376—2 80	712—2 40
85—3 10	190—6 20	381—18 00	714—9 80	86—2 40	191—6 60	382—128 20	715—36 10
87—7 64	192—9 60	384—4 20	716—20 90	88—13 20	194—4 40	386—4 80	717—3 65
89—3 50	195—2 80	391—10 20	723—19 00	90—16 80	196—7 40	393—5 00	726—18 40
91—15 60	198—7 60	394—11 10	739—5 80	92—6 40	200—11 00	399—9 00	746—2 60
93—33 80	201—3 20	400—2 20	750—12 30	94—4 00	202—61 40	402—7 20	757—4 40
95—6 00	203—18 10	406—5 60	767—3 80	96—39 00	204—4 00	407—12 40	783—2 20
97—8 40	207—8 40	409—4 40	785—2 40	98—22 50	208—4 60	416—27 40	786—4 00
Total			\$6,645 39				

Claims Approved in June, 1898.

NO.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4171.	Mrs. E. Hase	1	\$ 50 00
4172.	Mrs. B. Bergman	1	50 00
4173.	H. Meyer	1	200 00
4174.	P. D. Batteaux	8	200 00
4175.	John Maher	10	200 00
4176.	Chas. Nebel	10	200 00
4177.	F. H. Blair	11	200 00
4178.	Mrs. E. Irvine	18	50 00
4179.	Otto Gibson	22	200 00
4180.	D. D. Moore	25	200 00
4181.	L. A. Smith (disability)	26	100 00
4182.	H. E. Crowell	26	200 00
4183.	Geo. Foessel	32	200 00
4184.	T. E. Gray	33	200 00
4185.	Wm. Sinnott	43	200 00
4186.	M. J. Otis	72	200 00
4187.	Mrs. A. Hamburg	90	50 00
4188.	Jos. Fountain	96	200 00
4189.	G. W. Gilbert	109	200 00
4190.	Mrs. E. J. Loring	118	50 00
4191.	L. H. Howard	119	200 00
4192.	Jas. Banar	143	200 00
4193.	John Kapp	179	200 00
4194.	Mrs. J. Huennekeus	188	25 00
4195.	L. B. Tupper	268	200 00
4196.	S. S. Hittle	281	200 00
4197.	B. Scheibe	304	200 00
4198.	Mrs. J. Seidel	309	50 00
4199.	Mrs. M. J. Stewart	332	50 00
4200.	Mrs. A. Gust	375	50 00
4201.	G. Siegler	375	200 00
4202.	B. Hildt	375	200 00
4203.	N. Larson	457	200 00
4204.	Mrs. A. J. Lindquist	457	50 00
4205.	J. Courtney	471	200 00
4206.	Wm. Kelley	471	200 00
4207.	R. H. McDougall	483	200 00
4208.	Mrs. A. Steen	483	50 00
4209.	H. C. Butler	483	200 0
4210.	Jas. Tedford	726	200 00

CRAFT PROBLEMS

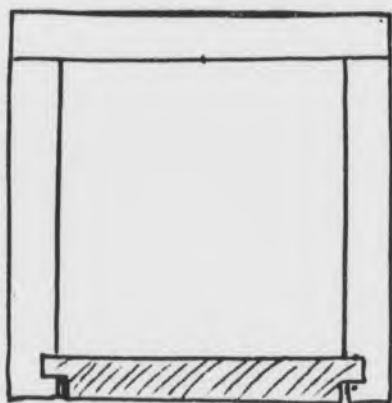
(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed. Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Wooden Drain.

From Cassius P. C., Burlington, Iowa.

Sir:—I enclose a sketch of a wooden drain which serves the purpose of a sewer or underground drain where it is not possible to get vitri-

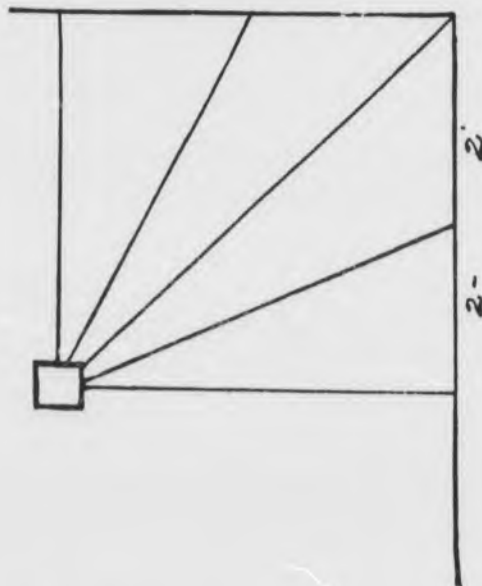


fied pipe or metal pipe. It is made of 2-inch spruce plank smooth inside and coated with tar or pitch on the joints.

Wall String for Stairs.

From P. B. F., Cohoes, N. Y.

I am a carpenter and I know a bit about simple stair building but can't lay out crooked stairs, so that with this letter I send a sketch of a staircase 4 feet wide with winders 2 feet wide at the ends with a $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch riser. Now I am stuck at the shape of the



wall string so as to show the same margin above the nosing of the tread also for the mold for the handrail. If some reader of THE CARPENTER would give me the form of the strings I could send the rail to a practical handrailer.

House Moving.

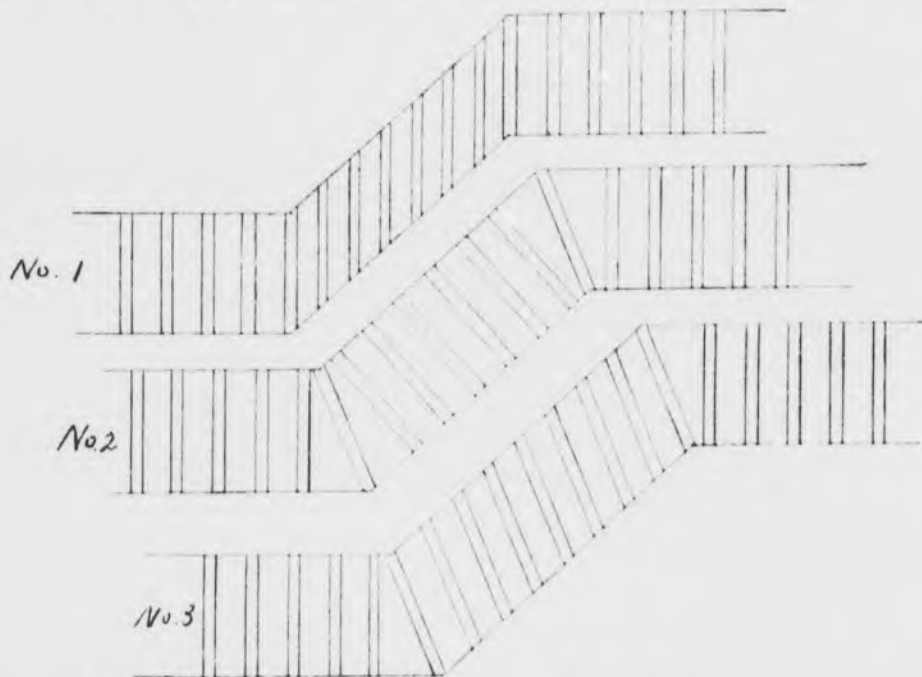
From P. K., New Haven, Conn.

How is it I never see anything published in THE CARPENTER about house shoring or moving? I saw a house moved here this spring and though did not have time to get under it and examine the rollers it looked a simple enough job.

Panelled Wainscoting On Stairs.

Editor of CARPENTER.

There are several methods of putting up panelled wainscoting on a staircase, as illustrated in the accompanying diagrams. Which is correct? It will be seen that in No. 2 and 3, the panels are of the same length on



level and rake, while in No. 1 the length of the rake panels is governed by perpendiculars drawn from the angles in the base line. I claim that the method in No. 1 is correct. If any one of your readers thinks differently, let him give his reasons.

R. WHITE.

Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

Deck Roofs.

From C. Harris Miller, Perry, Okla.

Is there any good rule to go by in all cases in framing square roofs? Namely, say span is 24 feet, 37 feet, or 41 feet in width, and say 48 feet, 60 feet, 75 feet in length of building, what ought to be the width and length of roof deck and length of roof rafters?

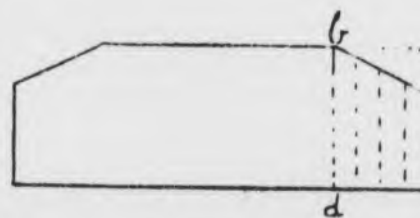
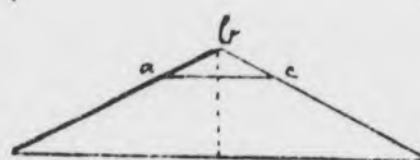
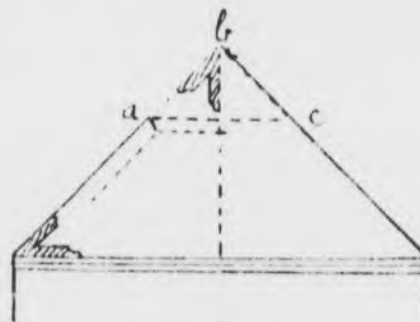
A man near me had a square roof put on a building for him the other day, and the carpenter cut the rafters full length for gable and hip roof, and the owner had him to take the rafters off and cut them down. Now I see here in this town square roofs wherein the rafters are of various length and each building about the same width. It is not necessary for me to dwell upon this subject. If I do it will make my letter entirely too long. I will just simply ask the question, taking the figures for the width and length of building, What ought to be the width and length of deck, namely, and length of rafters, say on the line of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ pitches?

I wish you had subscribers enough so you could make your journal three times as thick as it is. Correspondence is what makes a carpentry journal.

Answer.—After referring the above letter to a competent authority, we would state for the benefit of our brother and correspondent that there is no fixed rule for deck roofs, the height and width depending entirely upon the will and taste of him who lays it out. It is not right, however, to place a deck on a high pitch roof, as it is offensive to the eye, except in the case of a French roof, or mansard roof, as it is properly termed.

Short pitched decks, or bevels on ends of gables, are often put in for a

fancied artistic effect to break the sharp point of the gable, but there is no rule for getting these, and the best way to frame them is to carry up the rafter d , b , at the point of the deck shown in the third figure by the dotted lines, and then to pitch the deck from a , c , to b . a , c , as on the upper sketch, will be a gable flat deck rafter, and the correct cuts and bevels may be obtained by laying the roof full size. One-third the plumb height of gable is a very good proportion for these gable or ridge decks. Finally, it may be said that decks running the full lengths of roofs are no longer used, except in French roofs.



Window Screens.

There are many ways of screening windows. I will speak of several.

No. 1. Put in on blind stops—either with finishing nails (left projecting so they can be drawn) or, which is much preferable, with screws.

No. 2. Put on in same place, with edges ploughed and running on strips or ways. In this case one of the strips should be put on with screws, and not with brads, as is sometimes done; because, unless the screens have springs in one edge, one strip will have to be taken off in the fall, in order to get the screen out.

Where people do not care to ever shift the screen from bottom to top, (in case they want to drop the top sash), a good plan is to cut the strips, or slides, about three inches shorter than the screens, so that the screens can be shoved up and taken out without removing either strip.

No. 3. A more convenient method than either of the above is, to put the screen on the inside of the window, the slides on which they run being screwed on the window stops.

Of course, if the stops are put on with round-headed screws, as they ought to be, flat-headed screws will have to be substituted.

In any case where it is desired to shift the screen from bottom to top, springs should be inserted in one edge of screen.

R. WHITE.

Union 453, Auburn, N. Y.

CUT THIS OUT.

Send for the Best and Cheapest Practical Books printed. Written for Carpenters by a Carpenter.

HOW TO FRAME A HOUSE,

Or Balloon and Roof-Framing, by Owen B. Maginnis, author of "Practical Centering," "How to Join Mouldings," etc., etc.

It is a practical treatise on the latest and best methods of laying out, framing and raising timber houses together with an easily understood system of Roof Framing, the whole making a handy and easily applied book for carpenters, builders, foremen and journeymen.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—Balloon Framing.

- Chapter I. General description of Balloon Frames, Framed Sills and their construction.
- Chapter II. First Floor Beams or Joists, Story Sections, Second Floor Beams, Studding, Framing of Door and Windows Opening, Wall Plates and Roof Timbers.
- Chapter III. Laying out and Working Balloon Frames, Girders, Sills, Posts and Studding.
- Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.
- Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.
- Chapter VI. Raising.
- Chapter VII. How to Frame Houses. How to Lay out and Frame Them.
- Chapter VIII. How to Frame Out Bay Windows.

PART II.—Roof-Framing.

This contains seven chapters giving the elements of Roof Framing. The work is illustrated and explained by over 40 large engravings of houses, roofs, etc., and bound in cloth.

PRICE, - - \$1.00

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"ROOF FRAMING MADE EASY."

This splendid book is now ready. It contains 27 chapters and 76 engravings and covers the entire subject. Its price is only \$1.00. Bound in cloth with gilt title. Every Carpenter should have one.

A practical and easily comprehended system of laying out and framing roofs, adapted to modern building construction. The methods are made clear and intelligible with extensive explanatory text.

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For Our German Readers.

Die Krisen, ihre Ursachen und ihre Wirkungen.

Motto:

Nützlich für das Leben ist es vor allem, den Verstand oder die Vernunft so viel als möglich zu vervollkommen. Dann allein besteht des Menschen höchstes Glück oder die Glückseligkeit.

— Spinoza.

Das was der große Philosoph in obigem Motto von den einzelnen Menschen sagt, gilt ebenso in noch höherem Maße von der Menschheit im Ganzen. Denn jede Steigerung der allgemeinen Wohlfahrt jeden Kulturfortschritt verdankt das Menschengeschlecht seiner wachsenden Erkenntnis. Und ebenso sind die Hindernisse welche dem Kulturfortschritt von jeher bereitet wurden, in letzter Instanz hauptsächlich auf die Unwissenheit der großen Masse der Menschen zurückzuführen; denn wenn die Masse der Menschen das Bessere erkennt, dann hemmt sie es nicht, sondern fördert es.

Für uns, die Arbeiterklasse, kommt in erster Linie die Erkenntnis über die Ereignisse auf volkswirtschaftlichem Gebiete in Betracht, weil unsere ganze Existenz von denselben abhängt. Das Lohnarbeitssystem und der Großgewerbebetrieb sind die zwei Grundzüge die unsere heutigen wirtschaftlichen Verhältnisse von denen der Vergangenheit unterscheiden. Früher, in den Zeiten der Sklaverei und Leibeigenschaft, wurde die Arbeiterklasse durch ein unmittelbares Knechtschaftsverhältnis und durch Gesetz gezwungen, im Dienste der Besitzenden zu arbeiten und den allergrößten Teil ihres Arbeitsertrags an jene abzutreten. Heute, unter der Herrschaft des Kapitalismus sind wir Arbeiter frei und Herren unserer selbst. Allein wir sind abgetrennt von den zu selbstständiger Arbeitsleistung erforderlichen Mitteln und Bedingungen, ohne anderen Besitz als den unserer Arbeitskraft sind wir gezwungen für eine kleine Zahl Menschen die sich im Besitze der gesellschaftlichen Produktionsmittel befinden, zu arbeiten, und zwar für einen Lohn der in den meisten Fällen kaum zum Beschaffen der allernotwendigsten Lebensbedürfnisse ausreicht.

Können wir unsere Arbeitskraft nicht verkaufen, dann verfallen wir mit unseren Familien dem äußersten Elende, ein Loos welches in den Zeiten einer Krise stets viele Millionen unserer Klasse trifft.

Für die Arbeiterklasse ist daher die Frage über Ursache und Wirkung der Krise von großer Bedeutung.

Die bürgerlichen Nationalökonomien die im Solde der Kapitalistenklasse stehen, versuchen häufig den Arbeiter die Krisen als eine notwendige Ausgleichung zwischen Produktion und Konsumption darzustellen, die, wenn auch für einzelne Arbeiterkategorien schädlich wirkend, für die Gesamtheit der Arbeiter dahingegen von Vortheil seien. Sie erklären die Krise für ein notwendiges Uebel welches aber dennoch befruchtend auf die ganze Gesellschaft wirkt.

Mehr von alledem ist nur das Eine, nämlich, daß die Krisen in der heutigen Gesellschaft eine Nothwendigkeit sind. Sie sind die Folgen der gesetz- und planlosen Produktionsweise des modernen Kapitalismus.

In dem Maße wie die ökonomischen Verhältnisse innerhalb der Gesellschaft wachsen, die Arbeitsmittel und Arbeitswerkzeuge in den Händen einer immer kleiner werdenden Zahl Menschen sich konzentrieren, der gesellschaftliche Organismus aber immer komplizierter und schwerer übersehbar wird, müssen die Schwankungen in der Produktion um so größer, die Krisen um so häufiger und tiefer einschneidender werden und immer größere Kreise der Gesellschaft in's Bereich ihres Vernichtungsprozesses ziehen.

Die wirtschaftlichen Zustände und die trostlose Lage der Arbeiterklasse dieses Landes, beweisen die Richtigkeit dieser Thatsachen.

Die Krisen werden verschärft und verlängert durch die künstliche Unterkonsumption zu der die Arbeiterklasse in Folge ihres geringen Einkommens von der kapitalistischen Gesellschaft gezwungen wird.

Die Behauptung, daß die Arbeiter während einer Krise absichtlich weniger Waaren konsumieren, als während normaler Geschäftsperioden—die erst kürzlich von einem bürgerlichen Ökonomen aufgestellt und in Nr. 5. unseres Organs mitgetheilt wurde—ist so absurd, daß man denjenigen, der solche Behauptung aufstellt, entweder als einen Nichtwissenden oder aber als einen Menschen der mit Absicht die Arbeiterklasse über ihre thätigkeitsvolle Lage täuschen will, erklären muß.

Nicht nur in diesem Lande, sondern in allen Ländern mit kapitalistischer Produktionsweise, fehlt es der großen Masse der Menschen an guten Wohnungen, Bekleidungsgegenständen, etc., selbst an den allernotwendigsten Nahrungsmitteln leidet die Masse Mangel.

Und trotzdem sind alle jene Bedürfnisartikel in überreichem Maße vorhanden. Der Farmer muß oft die Früchte seines Bodens verfaulen lassen, weil er keine Käufer für dieselben findet, oder aber kapitalistische Spekulant, die mit den Nahrungsmitteln des Volkes Wucher treiben, vernichten einen Theil derselben um für den anderen Theil desto höhere Preise zu erzielen, so daß der Arbeiter mit seinen geringen Mitteln gar nicht, oder doch nur in beschränktem Maße jene Waaren kaufen kann.

Wir, die Arbeiterklasse, sind also die doppelte Betrogenen. Einmal überfordert uns die Kapitalistenklasse, wenn sie uns unsere Arbeitskraft abkauft, und in Form des Arbeitslohnes bedeutend weniger gibt als wir durch unsere Arbeit erzeugen haben.

Zum zweiten Mal überfordert sie uns, wenn wir die von uns selbst—aber im Dienste der Kapitalisten—erzeugten Waaren von ihr wieder kaufen müssen, indem sie uns dieselben nur zu dem denkbar höchsten Abstand zwischen Herstellungskosten und Absatzpreise verkauft; ein Zustand der in Zeiten der Krise, wenn der Arbeiter seine Arbeitskraft gar nicht, oder nur selten und zum allerniedrigsten Preise verkaufen, dann doppelt schwer auf ihn drückt. Wir, die Arbeiter, erblicken daher in den Krisen, nicht wie die bürgerlichen Ökonomen, eine Art Verjüngungsprozeß der wirtschaftlichen Zustände unserer Zeit, sondern im Gegentheil, die Krankheits Symptome derselben.

Und je schneller die Krisen einander folgen, je anhaltender und tiefer in das soziale Leben einschneidender sie sind, desto überzeugter sind wir von dem baldigen Ende der heutigen Produktionsweise, desto fester zuversichtlicher gehen wir in den Kampf für eine neue, eine bessere Produktionsweise, in der Grund und Boden und die Produktionsmittel Eigentum des gesamten Volkes sind und in der die Menschheit nicht aus schwebelnden Fauselzern und darbenenden Arbeitern, sondern aus arbeitenden, freien, glücklichen Menschen bestehen wird.

Ja, es müssen Zeiten kommen,
Wo der Wohlstand Jedem lacht
Und aus Geist und Leibes Krüppeln
Lebensfrohe Menschen macht.

Ein Mitglied der
Social Union 309.
New York City.

Die Maschine.

Mit der Erfindung der Dampfkraft wurde eine Revolution geboren. Die Anwendung der Dampfmaschine veränderte zuerst alle Verkehrsmittel; die Ruderboote und Segelschiffe wurden durch Dampfschiffe ersetzt; der Postillon mit seiner Kutsche, und die langen Züge der Frachtfuhrleute welche die Waaren von den Werkstätten zu den Märkten und Messen brachten, leben nur noch in der Erinnerung fort und dienen Roman-schreibern um den Geist der Vergangenheit zu schildern. Dann zerstörte sie die Kunst-

einrichtung und schuf an deren Stelle die Gewerbefreiheit und die Freizügigkeit.

Dies zog den Fall der kleinen Handwerksmeister herbei. Der Meister und Gesell verschwindet immer mehr und Fabrikant und Fabrikarbeiter treten an deren Stelle.

Die Zahl der Meister wird im Verhältnis zur Bevölkerungszahl immer kleiner, die der Lohnarbeiter immer größer. Der letztere kann das nötige Geld zum selbstständigen Betrieb seines Geschäfts nicht mehr verdienen und er muß sich schließlich fügen und Lohnarbeiter sein lebenslang bleiben. So theilt die Maschine die menschliche Gesellschaft immer weiter in zwei Lager. Auf der einen Seite die Lohnarbeiter, ohne Existenzmittel, die nur auf dem Erwerbe ihrer Hände Arbeit angewiesen sind, auf der anderen Seite die mit Maschinen, Gebäude, Ländereien und flüssigem Gelde bewaffneten Fabrikanten, Kaufleute und Speculanten aller Art, welche den Arbeitsertrag des ganzen Volkes, gegen eine geringe Lohnvergütung an sich ziehen.

Die meisten Gewerbe sind von ihr vollständig verändert, viele ganz vernichtet, und andere dagegen neu geschaffen. Selten giebt es hier einen Arbeiter der sein Geschäft vollständig erlernen kann weil die Theilung der Arbeit überall eingeführt ist. Hier im Land ist das Zimmerhandwerk in vier andere Geschäfte übergegangen: 1. Främer, welche Zölse und die Fußböden legen; 2. Treppenhauer; 3. Finisier; 4. Millarbeiter und Carpenter. Wenn ein Zimmerer immer ein und dieselbe Arbeit macht, so lernt er sie schließlich auswendig und der Bosch merkt die Zeit wie lange als er an sein Stück arbeitet, hierauf berechnet er die Zeit der schmeißen Arbeiter und setzt darnach den Preis. So hatte sich hier in Amerika die Accordarbeit eingebürgert, welches die Zimmerleute dieser Stadt bei 12stündiger Arbeit nur einen Verdienst von \$1.50 bis \$1.75 per Tag gab. Die Union hat dieses Uebel abgeschafft. Die Maschine hat also auch hier revolutioniert. Sie hat die Carpenter Union erzeugt. Ihre Wirkung ist im ganzen Lande dieselbe, sie drückt den Carpenter überall und nimmt die Winterarbeit fort. Wir wollen die Maschine nicht vernichten, das wäre Unsinn, nein, laßt uns den Bosch so viel von ihrem Vortheil den dieselben durch die Maschinen haben, abtrogen als wir können, sei es durch Lohn-erhöhung oder Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Eine starke Union durchs ganze Land giebt uns die Macht hierzu. Durch Vereinigung können wir den Preis unserer Arbeit selbst festsetzen, ohne solche müssen wir uns dem Nachtworte der Bosch fügen und nehmen was er giebt.

EVERY Trade Unionist should reflect upon the possibilities of his condition in the absence of organization. How would he like to be hustling from shop to shop and be forced to accept any sum that an employer would be willing to pay? It should need no exhortation to convince a man of the benefits of organization. Bring every man of your trade in and teach him the blessings of union, self protection and defense.

A GREAT deal of stress is put upon "public opinion." The workmen are frequently expostulated with by some one standing in the way in the march of enlightenment on economic subjects which is now going on to beware of "public opinion." What constitutes "public opinion"? Is it an expression of a majority, or is it confined to a subsidized newspaper, or to the idle and wealthy only? The people who work are very largely in the majority, and, if they cling together—stand by each other, in unity and harmony, in a struggle against unjust exaction and oppression—they will have little use to regard the effect of "public opinion" outside their own ranks.

Children.

BY SAM. L. LEFFINGWELL.



WITH the average man, the theme of song and poesy is a devotion to grown-up beauty of the opposite sex. He is ardent with praise and laudation, and vents his warmth of passion alike for the brunette and blonde, and is never at a loss with high flown phrases for what he terms ripe loveliness, the rarest of the rare.

And yet of all things fair, grown-up beauty is not the exception. There are others. What rarer, fairer or dearer than children?

Children, with their happy looks, their joys and sorrows, their frank delights in stories and fable, their bright to-morrows, that live in gleesome anticipation. What soft little hearts for moulding into solid thought for good to come!

What exciting pleasure, often to exhilaration, as in elfin bands, they sport in mirth, festivity and harmless hilarity!

On their tender minds should fall, not the burden of eulogy and precision of thought; no thorn-crowned pre eminence to be attained; only such fancies as would wake delight—something of "Aladdin," or "Cinderella," or a "Little Red Riding-Hood." Such little stories as they would love to hear, and love you for the telling of. Something easy to remember—something that would impress pleasurable delight, instead of pain and regret.

And, when the summer time is bright, and you wander with them among the cowslip meadows, or, while the shadows rise and fall, as round the winter fire at night you gather—their eyes with pleasure glistening, cheeks aglow, listening in wonderment—discourse to them of gallant knights of old, their triumphs, their distresses; of giant foes and tourney fights, and of beautiful princesses, lost and won. Tell them of wide and weary wanderings in distant tropic climes; of fairies and of fairy things that is suited to their fairy minds.

Be sure, my dear reader, in far-off days, when your story-telling shall be over, you might not have an epitaph of praise your memory to cover, but you might be sure that, in some few hearts, the mention of your name would awaken recollection and arouse a touch of kind remembrance and old affection, for early thoughts impressed and never to be effaced.

Shingles Required in a Roof.

To the square foot, it takes 9 if exposed 4 inches; 8 if exposed 4 1/2 inches, and 7 1/5 if exposed 5 inches to the weather.

Find the number of shingles required to cover a roof 38 feet long, and the rafters on each side 14 feet. Shingles exposed 4 1/2 inches.

Ans. $28 \times 38 = 1064$ (sq. ft.) $\times 8 = 8512$ shingles.

To find the length of rafters, giving the roof one-third pitch: take three-fifths of the width of the building. If the building is 30 feet wide, they must be 18 feet long exclusive of projections.



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612 UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worschek, 721 Adam st., Hoboken.

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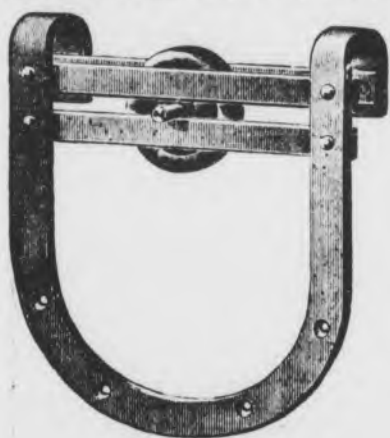
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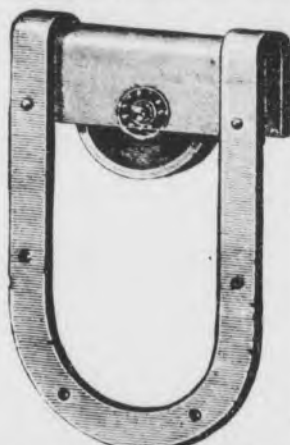
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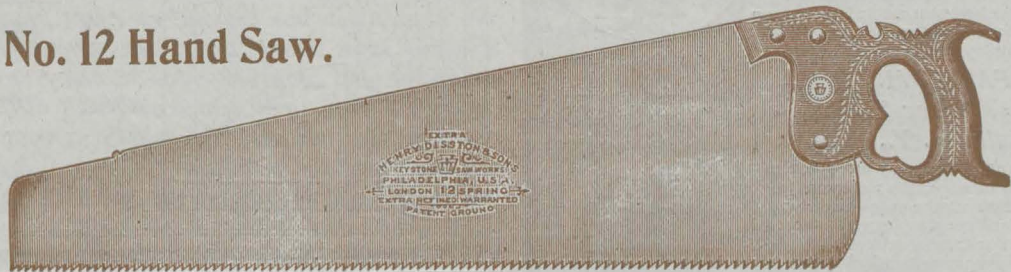
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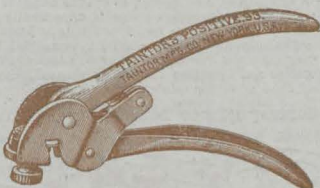
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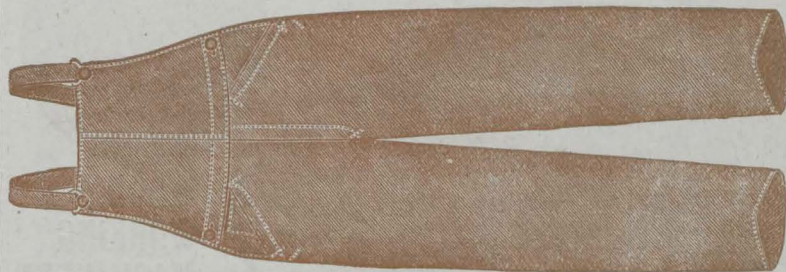
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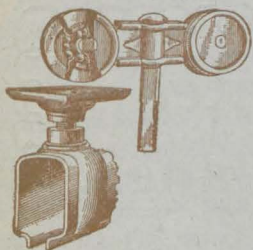
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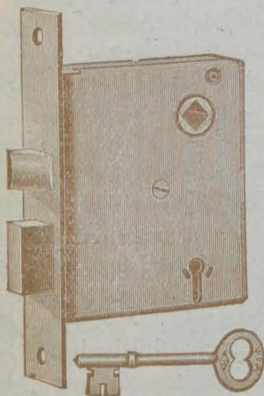
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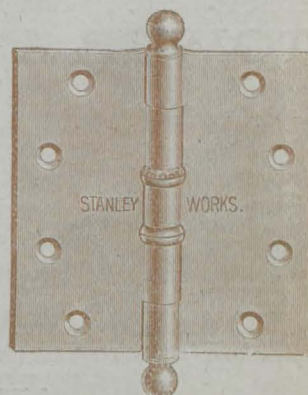
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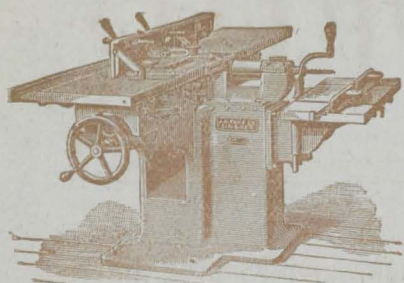
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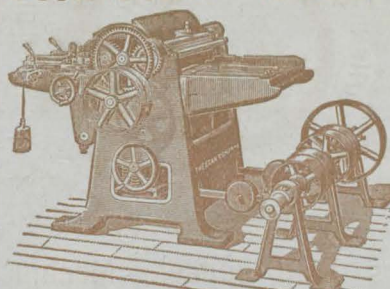
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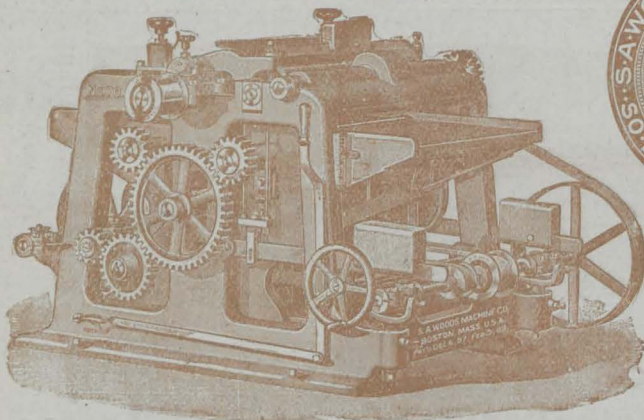


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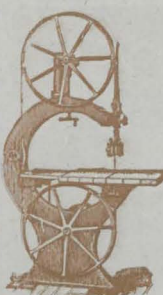
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 8.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

The Tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in New York City, Monday, September 19, 1898, opening at 10 A. M.

Our Coming Convention.

A SERIOUS task confronts the delegates who meet in the New York Convention next month! It must be faced in a manly manner. For over five years large numbers of our members have experienced the most trying times, while thousands dropped out of our ranks unable or unwilling to pay dues, or stand with their fellow craftsmen for Union principles.

We have passed through an industrial crisis of huge magnitude affecting every branch of labor and every industry. Willing workers with empty hands have in vain begged for a chance to toil. Weak and irresolute ones among them have taken work at any price and under the most debasing conditions. Union principles, manhood and honor have all been forgotten in the scramble for bread.

All the finer traits of human nature, the nobler impulses and loftier sentiments are dragged at the chariot wheels of a degrading competition. This will never cease while the workers are divided and act more brutally than savages to one another.

Divided as they are by petty jealousies, differences of tongue and creed, political partisanship and a host of distracting influences, it is no light task to mold a trade organization such as ours into a homogeneous whole. Still we have much to be proud of as we look back to the pioneer days of our work in 1881.

With a handful of Union carpenters then scattered in a few cities, and no binding ties of common interest personally to unite them, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was formed! It battled for the eight-hour day, better pay and better conditions. It fed and grew on the hardships and struggles, on the sacrifices and steadfastness of its members. Its career has been no mid-summer holiday. Up and down has been its course, but ever onward and forward. Each time it has suffered from an industrial crisis it has recovered greater strength and gains in membership and power.

And now here we are with more Local Unions and a membership

larger than we had at our last convention, with more cities unionized, working eight hours a day and upholding the Union standard among the carpenters of our land! To do this in these distressing times speaks well for the zeal and devotion of our members. But much more remains to be done, and alas, how few there are who realize their duty is to help.

Those who dropped out must be brought back, new converts must be made, the helping hand of unionism must be extended with no begrudging stint. We are now on the eve of a revival in general business similar to that of 1880 and 1881, and we must be prepared in our organization to make the best of it for our members and for the advancement of the craft.

At the New York convention, we feel assured the delegates will approach this problem in the proper spirit worthy of them. Liberal laws must be framed to reach ex-members and bring in new members, plans must be devised to place active Organizers in the field, the eight-hour agitation must be pushed more vigorously and extensively, the work of the General Office must be no longer hampered by petty appeals and frivolous complaints. A new spirit must be aroused—one of energetic work and devoted action. And if this is accomplished by the New York convention its memory will be of glorious renown.

Territorial Expansion.

In these days when there is so much fulsome talk of the glory of colonial possessions and territorial expansion to satisfy a mawkish American patriotism, workingmen should not be allured by the tempting picture. How much better off are the workingmen of England through all its colonial possessions? Were it not for the trade Unions of that country, they would have long ago been the Helots of earth, through the greed and avarice of their promoters and exploiters. We have some of the same tribe on this continent too. And their grasping hands are ever stretched out for new fields of greedy glory for themselves. Better stand by the true American spirit and have no departure in that direction from the hallowed traditions of our forefathers.

If the spirit of expansion is to be encouraged, let it be along the lines of more thorough organization in trade Unions and expansion of fraternity in labor circles, to wrest from the grasp of the greedy and selfish a better life for the workers.

Delinquent Unions Not Sending in Their Lists of Officers.

Two months ago new officers were elected for the current term in all the Local Unions, and still there are a large number who have made no report to the General Office as required by Sec. 152 (b) of the constitution.

It is the duty of the Recording Secretary of the local to attend to this. On June 14th we sent a printed postal with the password for each R. S. to make report, and at this date here is a list of eighty-three locals which have made no return. The recording secretaries of these Unions should be stirred up by the members to attend to this. It is very important we should have at this office a correct list of local officers and their addresses, and also all changes in the same.

6	154	370
17	157	376
26	165	384
35	170	409
37	180	439
40	195	440
48	197	467
49	198	522
53	204	540
64	206	551
68	217	556
82	218	582
90	219	588
92	229	592
94	240	593
97	243	605
105	245	612
117	246	617
118	253	633
120	256	652
123	260	658
128	265	667
129	305	676
138	336	712
144	343	714
145	344	717

Claims Approved in July, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4211.	M. Moore (balance due)	8	\$117 90
4212.	Mrs. G. Wegener	16	50 00
4213.	H. Dupont	21	200 00
4214.	Mrs. G. French	33	50 00
4215.	Mrs. M. Aiken	52	50 00
4216.	Mrs. F. Gadsden	52	50 00
4217.	P. Laibundguth	62	200 00
4218.	C. Carlson	62	200 00
4219.	A. Kershaw	69	100 00
4220.	F. Booser	69	100 00
4221.	H. Jones	72	200 00
4222.	Thos. Byrne	167	200 00
4223.	Mrs. A. Baune	209	50 00
4224.	Wm. Schofield (disability)	235	400 00
4225.	Mrs. R. Poh	306	50 00
4226.	John Olsson	343	200 00
4227.	A. Rouinger	349	100 00
4228.	Mrs. A. Waag	375	50 00
4229.	M. Meder	375	200 00
4230.	Mrs. L. Kupferer	375	50 00
4231.	F. Reihl	382	200 00
4232.	M. Cashin	473	200 00
4233.	Mrs. A. Ford	476	50 00
4234.	Mrs. B. Tulett	509	50 00
4235.	R. Doyle	526	200 00
4236.	Mrs. E. Simmens	563	50 00
4237.	Mrs. M. Evans	563	50 00
4238.	Mrs. J. Buehrig	564	25 00
4239.	F. Lelivelt (disability)	13	100 00
4240.	J. J. Boyle	714	50 00
Total			\$3,592 90

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During the month ending July 31, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$162 80	108—\$38 50	209—\$16 80	406—\$ 5 40	1—21 10	109—44 80	210—16 20	409—2 20
2—8 40	110—14 45	211—34 10	416—26 40	3—29 25	111—6 20	212—11 30	419—40 20
5—5 68	112—50 40	214—3 40	424—4 40	6—7 50	113—2 60	215—4 80	427—101 05
7—17 80	114—10 20	217—5 45	428—6 60	8—14 80	115—24 60	218—13 20	429—15 00
9—160 25	116—2 20	220—4 60	433—14 60	11—49 00	117—4 20	221—5 60	434—4 00
12—57 00	118—4 40	222—2 90	439—2 80	13—37 90	119—29 00	223—48 40	440—8 40
15—22 30	120—7 80	225—5 00	442—4 70	16—25 80	121—9 60	227—4 35	444—15 60
18—4 50	122—12 25	228—10 20	448—10 60	19—1 50	124—5 00	229—4 60	451—17 00
20—15 20	125—48 90	230—9 20	453—36 40	21—19 60	126—5 60	231—8 80	457—1 00
22—76 40	127—16 00	232—2 40	460—2 40	24—23 40	128—2 40	235—5 00	464—27 80
25—16 20	129—6 20	236—6 25	467—4 40	26—43 40	130—3 00	237—6 00	468—25 90
27—9 20	131—22 60	238—10 60	471—31 00	28—8 80	132—2 50	239—12 80	473—37 20
29—33 80	133—12 30	242—23 00	474—4 20	30—14 70	134—11 00	243—4 20	476—59 80
31—1 25	135—14 10	246—3 40	478—17 80	32—26 20	136—5 00	247—20 20	482—11 00
34—13 10	137—6 60	248—6 60	483—27 00	35—5 40	138—6 40	249—12 80	484—10 70
36—7 60	140—4 60	250—10 80	488—11 00	37—5 00	141—17 20	251—11 00	490—11 20
38—6 00	142—25 80	252—6 20	493—26 80	40—8 00	143—2 60	253—2 80	497—85 00
41—5 80	144—5 70	256—3 32	499—7 20	42—10 20	145—1 20	257—42 00	507—8 85
43—71 00	146—24 00	258—14 30	513—32 40	44—8 60	147—11 60	260—7 00	515—14 00
45—13 60	148—23 20	266—4 60	521—15 80	46—14 80	149—6 20	268—3 60	522—14 00
47—22 20	150—5 00	273—15 50	526—29 00	48—1 60	151—17 40	274—15 00	534—9 60
50—5 00	152—2 80	275—9 40	540—5 60	51—41 20	154—3 60	277—1 80	547—8 20
52—14 20	155—5 60	281—57 20	563—184 15	55—66 20	157—4 80	286—13 20	564—9 20
56—7 00	158—2 20	287—3 20	567—27 00	57—3 80	159—3 30	288—7 00	578—7 50
58—209 80	160—28 60	291—17 20	580—7 20	59—7 30	161—26 00	295—2 80	591—6 00
60—9 20	163—9 00	300—10 60	592—18 85	61—3 00	164—2 20	304—11 40	603—6 90
62—90 50	165—5 40	306—80 20	605—2 80	63—18 70	166—5 40	309—193 55	606—7 20
64—47 00	167—37 30	315—13 80	612—2 60	65—9 80	168—13 60	316—3 40	617—4 60
66—4 60	169—22 30	323—3 20	622—13 80	67—12 60	170—4 20	325—8 20	628—3 20
69—9 00	171—7 80	327—5 00	633—2 00	70—9 20	172—13 10	328—16 80	637—8 20
71—3 40	173—4 20	332—5 80	638—6 00	72—39 60	174—32 40	333—14 70	639—13 40
73—44 10	176—19 70	334—4 60	640—7 60	74—5 20	177—22 00	336—2 20	652—20 30
75—15 80	178—3 80	340—156 00	658—2 42	76—4 80	179—17 80	342—6 00	659—12 30
78—18 25	180—13 60	343—4 00	667—2 40	79—11 30	181—91 40	346—3 60	676—4 00
81—8 00	183—6 00	349—6 60	678—9 80	82—2 60	184—12 60	352—10 60	683—4 00
83—12 00	186—4 80	355—10 60	687—7 10	85—5 20	187—13 65	356—5 10	692—3 20
88—16 00	188—4 80	359—15 60	696—4 80	89—3 00	189—34 40	360—7 40	703—4 20
90—19 00	190—6 20	365—15 80	704—5 40	91—15 60	191—6 60	370—2 80	712—2 80
92—6 65	193—16 90	371—2 00	714—9 60	93—29 40	194—3 40	374—11 00	715—34 00
94—1 80	195—3 20	375—155 00	716—21 20	96—34 80	196—6 60	376—2 80	717—2 00
97—6 80	198—9 70	381—18 80	723—17 00	98—21 20	199—16 50	382—2 00	728—24 20
99—2 20	201—3 20	384—4 20	738—2 80	101—2 60	203—17 80	391—10 00	746—3 10
102—12 20	204—4 00	393—5 00	750—12 20	103—7 00	205—6 60	394—9 60	767—6 15
104—5 60	206—21 80	400—2 20	783—3 85	106—14 40	207—8 60	402—8 20	785—2 20
107—20 00	208—3 80						
Total			\$6,102 52				

Framing A Tapering Tower.

From W. B., New York.

The question with respect to framing a tapering tower, presented by T. S., Paterson, N. J., in the November issue of *THE CARPENTER*, opens up some most interesting questions in framing. I have been hoping that from among the numerous readers of the paper, who are entirely competent to discuss this question, there would be presented a considerable number of answers. None, if I mistake not, has yet been printed. Since no one else ventures an answer, I will submit a method for doing the work, with such explanations as will fully explain the principles and set forth the reasons for each step. What I shall offer will therefore be longer, perhaps, than would be necessary in giving a rule in the very briefest form for get-

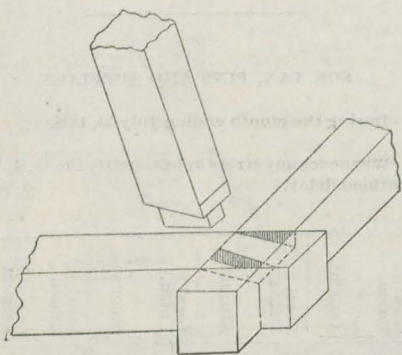


FIG. 1.

ting the necessary bevels. I think the subject is worthy of careful consideration, because it seems to me that one who can frame such a structure as that described by T. S. would be so grounded in the use of the framing square and in geometrical principles generally that he would never need to fear any problem that may arise.

First let us have a clear understanding of what is to be done. T. S. says that the frame is 16 feet square at the bottom and 8 feet square at the top, that the vertical height from the bottom of sill to top of plate is 26 feet, and that the corner timbers are 8 inches square. He states that the frame is tied together midway of the height by girts, and that there is an

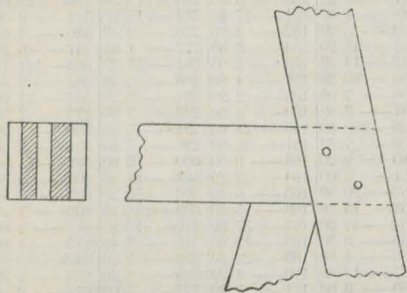


FIG. 2.

X-brace in each section, above and below the tie. What he wants to know is how to get the cuts for the ends of the different timbers. A moment's consideration will show that the top and bottom cuts of the corner posts are identical in principle, being in fact identical in lines, except that the bevels are reversed on the timbers. Accordingly, having shown how to cut out the bottom of the posts we need not bother to show how to cut the top. The problem then divides into two distinct parts—the cut for the bottom of the inclined corner post and the cut for the ends of the girt.

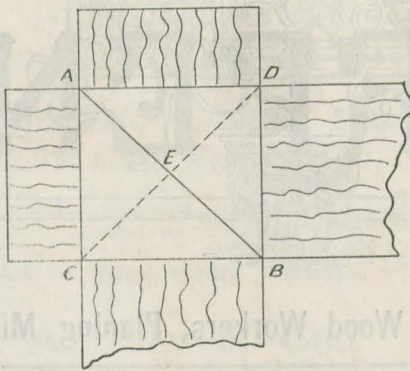


FIG. 3.

Let us see just how these things look. We will assume that the sills are halved together at the corners, and that the corner post is mortised in to the corner. The parts properly cut and ready to put in place, then, will be of the general form shown in Fig. 1. The end of the girt mortised into the corner post and the upper end of one of the braces is shown in Fig. 2. A plan of the corner of the sills and the space upon which the corner post is to rest is shown in Fig. 3.

While I have assumed that the corner posts are to be mortised at the bottoms into the sill, as shown in Fig. 1, and that the girts are to be mortised into the posts for pinning in place, as shown in Fig. 2. I shall not attempt at this time to show how to get the lines for the mortises and tenons. If the ends of the timbers are properly cut, the work of fashioning the tenons to proper shape becomes a very simple matter, similar in all its details to that of ordinary straight framing.

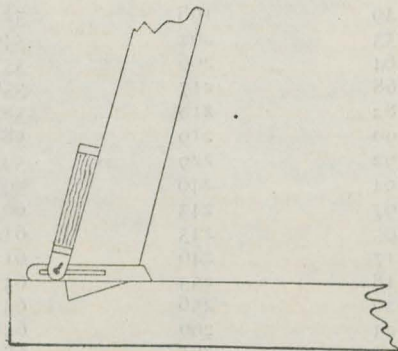


FIG. 4.

Let us now give consideration to what is involved in getting the bevels for the bottom of the corner post. According to the conditions of the problem, the corner post inclines in two directions. If it inclined in only one way, the work would be simplicity in itself, and a mere diagram on paper or on a board representing the work in elevation would suffice to give the angles to be transferred to the timber, either by the use of the bevel or by the framing square, as may be preferred. But inasmuch as the post leans in two directions, we must take into account two angles. What we require on the bottom of the post is the proper bevel on a line diagonal to the post corresponding to AB of Fig. 3.

A moment's reflection will show that the middle point of AB or the point E in Fig. 3 will have the same position—that is, that it will lie in the same plane as the points corresponding to the corners C, and D. Therefore it is evident that we can work around the timber, putting upon

its several faces lines which will give at the points C, and E, an indication of the position of the point E, which as we have shown is in the same plane although in the center of the timber. These lines continued at the same angle until they intersect from opposite faces at A, will properly locate that point as well. We therefore make a diagram of the pitch of the post in elevation, as shown in Fig. 4. This diagram as already indicated may be a drawing, or it may be merely lines sufficient for the purpose laid out on a board. For purposes of description it is necessary of course to show a more complete diagram than would be required in performing the work. Set the bevel to the angle thus obtained, as shown in the drawing and then scribe one face of the post to be cut, as shown in Fig. 5. Produce the line across the face, and then placing the bevel in the same position on the adjacent face of the post produce the line across it. Then starting from the original point, reverse the bevel and scribe on the other two sides of the post in the same way. In this manner we shall have complied with the conditions demanded by Fig. 3, as already mentioned.

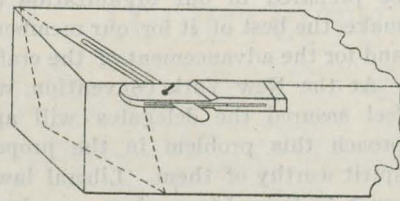


FIG. 5.

Many carpenters, however, prefer, so far as possible, to work with the square instead of the bevel. The same results can be obtained by using the framing square, and to do this we proceed as follows: By the conditions named by T. S. the difference between the top and bottom of the frame is 8 feet. Eight feet, then, is the sum of the pitches of two corner posts. Each corner post therefore has a pitch of 4 feet, and it pitches this 4 feet in each of two directions. The vertical height given by the correspondent, measuring from bottom of sill to top of plate is 26 feet. We have therefore a pitch that may be described as 4 feet in 26 feet. To reduce it to figures more convenient for use on the square, we may take just one-half of these dimensions and describe it as being 2 feet in 13 feet. The same angle then would be represented by 2 inches on the tongue of the square and 13 inches on the blade. Place the square on the timber, therefore, with 13 of the blade and 2 of the tongue against the corner and scribe along the tongue across the end. Then turn the timber and continue the line across the adjacent face from the point in the corner cut by the line first drawn. Now returning to the starting point, repeat the same operation on the two remaining sides of the timber.

Next let us consider the question of "backing" the corner posts. If square timber is cut off at the bottom beveling or to such lines as we have described and is put into position, it will be discovered that the bottom does not fit the corner. There will be



FIG. 6.

an overhang both to the outside and to the inside. If the side corners of the timber are placed so as to correspond with the points C and D in Fig. 3, the timber will project outwardly over the corner A and likewise inwardly over the corner B. It is necessary, therefore, to reduce the timber somewhat in size as well as to modify its shape to make its two outer faces correspond to CA and AD. The same work would be necessary to make the inner faces correspond to the lines of the plan.

Our next step is to find the lines for this backing. Several plans may be suggested, but the one that is most readily understood is to obtain the lines on the end of the timber after it has been cut as above described and as illustrated in Fig. 6. Draw the diagonal line AB. Place the square on the end of the timber, with the heel on the line AB, and bring the tongue and blade respectively against the corners C and D. Scribe the lines DF and CF. Prolong the lines DF and CF until they cut the sides of the timber, thus giving the points G and H for lines along the faces against which to chip or by which to saw.

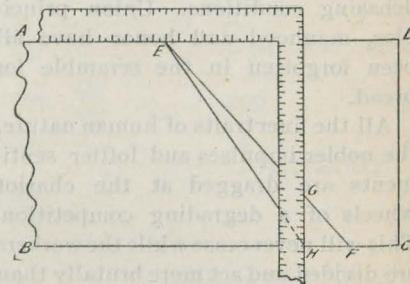


FIG. 7.

This finishes the outer faces of the post and causes them to agree with the lines AC and AD of the plan Fig. 3. The same operation, as already mentioned, would need to be repeated to cause the other two faces, when the post is in position, to agree with the lines CB and DB of Fig. 3. Inasmuch as these faces in the finished structure are out of sight it is immaterial whether or not they are backed, and therefore the usual plan is to let them go square.

For the cuts of the girt, which we will next consider, we will suppose that the inside faces of the corner posts are left square, in other words, as it was originally cut. This somewhat simplifies the problem of getting the end bevels of the girt. The girt, of course, is to face with the corner posts, as they are inclined. We therefore need to use in getting the bevel of the face of the girt two pitches, very much the same as we used two pitches in obtaining the cuts at the bottom of the corner post,

that is, we need to have the total of two angles. One of these may be obtained from an elevational drawing of the work or a diagram as before explained and the other by a simple calculation based thereon. For this operation we will use the square, and proceed as shown in Fig. 7. This diagram, it should be remarked, greatly exaggerates the bevels required, but such an exaggeration seems necessary in order to show the lines and angles with satisfactory distinctness.

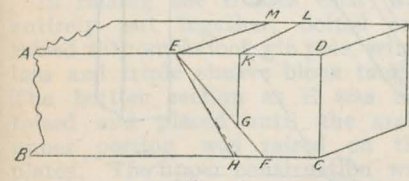
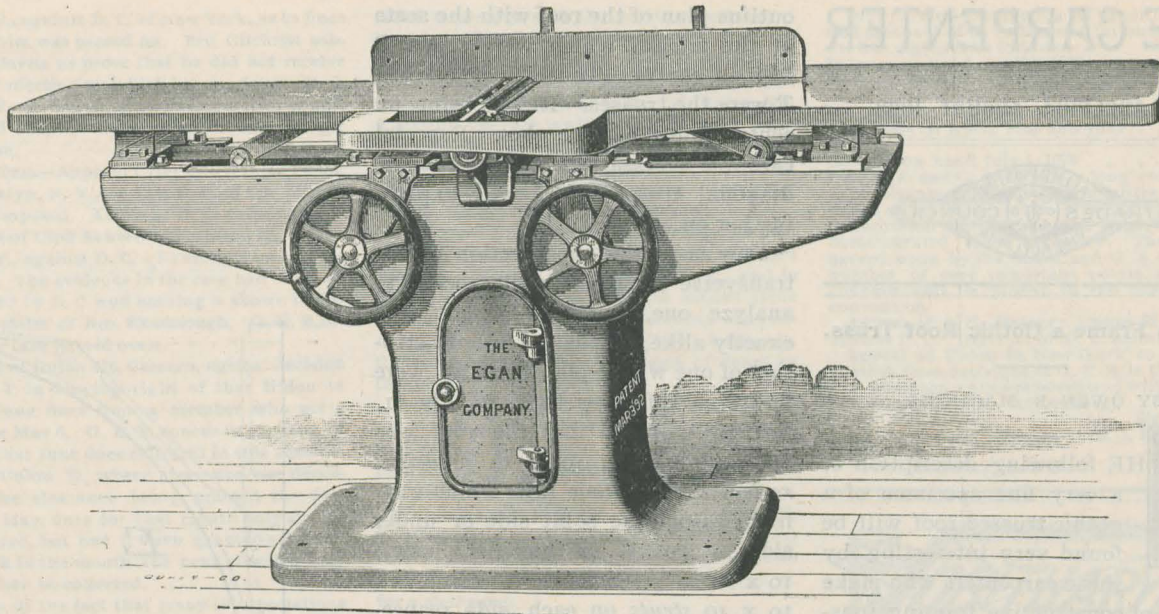


FIG. 8.

On the end of the girt represented by A B C D, draw E F in angle corresponding to the line of the cut of the girt as it would appear in elevation. From E, in the direction of F, set off a distance equal to the width of the timber—that is, equal to C D of the diagram, thus obtaining the point G. Place the square on the girt, as shown, bringing the tongue against the point G, and scribe down from G to the corner of the timber thus obtaining the point H. Connect E and H. Then E H will be the bevel for the face or the ends of the girts.

Having got the line for the end of the girt on the face, it is necessary to carry a line across the top of the girt, corresponding with the inside face of the inclined corner post. Since the inner faces of the corner post have not been backed or modified in any way, a right angle or square cut across the top of the girt will not fit against them. Again, since the outer face of the girt is to be pitched according to the outer face of the corner post, the top of the girt will not be horizontal but will incline toward the interior of the structure. These considerations make a little calculation necessary. How to obtain the required line on the top of the girt with the square, we will explain by reference to Fig. 8, which is supposed to be a perspective view of the timber, with lines on its face corresponding to the lines in Fig. 7, and those also show which we now explain.

Lay the blade of the square against E F, and, upon the assumption that the girt is 8 inches square, move it along until the point 8 on the tongue coincides with the corner of the timber, thus establishing by the heel of the square the point G. From G square up, obtaining the point K. Square across from K, obtaining the point L, on the inner corner of the top of the tie. From L, set off a distance in the direction of away from the corner post equal to the thickness of the timber that would have been removed if the inside of the posts had been backed. This distance can be obtained either by constructing a diagram of the section or by scribing lines on the end of the post in a manner similar to that already explained. From the point M thus obtained, draw a line to E. Then M E will be the line of the cut on the top of the girt.



A New Hand Planer and Jointer.

(8, 12 or 16 Inches Wide.)

FRONT TABLE 4 FEET LONG, BACK TABLE 3 FEET LONG, WITH RABBETTING ATTACHMENT AND SLOTTED STEEL HEAD.

This new hand planer and jointer has special advantages not usually found on machines of this class and which will recommend it to practical wood workers as being the most convenient machine made; doing a great variety of work, such as making glue joints (either concave or convex), planing out of wind, cornering, chamfering, beading, grooving, graining, rabbetting, and a general run of work. It is made in seven sizes, namely, 8, 12, 14, 16, 20, 24, 30 and 36 inches wide.

The column is one complete casting, cored out, using the inside for a tool box. The top is planed perfectly true, giving a solid and reliable foundation for the incline plate to work on. The journal boxes for the cylinder are also part of the main column, insuring a steady running head.

The tables are over 7 feet long, planed perfectly true, having a rabbetting table connected which supports the stock, either for cutting across or with the grain of the wood, using the long straight knives for this purpose, thereby saving time and money.

The cylinder is made of solid hammered steel. Two sides are made plain to receive the long knives, and the other two sides slotted for putting on beading, molding and any other shape of knife to suit the work to be done. This is a very convenient arrangement.

The patent bevel fence is very simple in construction. One clamp operated by a single screw will hold the same to any desired angle. The face is planed perfectly true, and suitable provision is made for using the fence at any point across the table.

The new arrangement for raising and lowering each table independent of each other is very complete. The tables can be raised or lowered rapidly the full extreme, to give access to the knives, or they can be adjusted the smallest fractional part of an inch to suit the work, accomplished by spiral gears and screws operated by hand

wheels at the side of the machine handy to the operator.

It is made by the Egan Company, 406 to 426 West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A., and is known as their new No. 2 hand planer and jointer, and they will be pleased to quote you special figures or give you full particulars in regard to this, or any other improved wood-working machinery.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

Practical Information.

PAINT REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN SURFACE.

It is impossible to give a rule that will apply in all cases, as the amount varies with the kind and thickness of the paint, the kind of wood or other material to which it is applied, the age of the surface, etc. The following is an approximate rule: Divide the number of square feet of surface by 200. The result will be the number of gallons of liquid paint required to give two coats; or divide by 18, and the result will be the number of pounds of pure ground white lead required to give three coats.

COST OF PAINTERS' WORK. PER SQUARE.

1 coat shellac, 50c.
1 coat lead and oil, 75c.
2 coats lead and oil, \$1.50.
3 coats lead and oil, \$2.50.
Sanding, 1 coat, 75c.
Grain oak, 2 coats, \$2.50.
Grain walnut, 2 coats, \$3.00.
Calcmiming, 60c. to 75c.
1 coat varnish, 50c.
To set glass, 10 per cent. of cost.

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1898.



How to Frame a Gothic Roof Truss.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE following description of a very fine specimen of a gothic trussed roof will be found very interesting by those carpenters who make a study of constructive framing inasmuch as it embodies some features not usually found in roofs of this class. I feel sure, therefore, that it will be appreciated. The roof in question is now under construction, in fact nearing completion, in the city of New York and is the best example of American carpentry done in some time.

Reference to Fig. 1, which is an

outline plan of the roof with the seats of the trusses which were spaced 8 feet on centre. Those lines marked T were the trusses. Ridges being on centre lines of the plan. Especial care was necessary in laying out the diagonal trusses as I will explain further on.

Now as to the construction of the transverse trusses we will proceed to analyze one, as the thirteen were exactly alike, so that a full description of one will explain how all were built, so referring back to Fig. 1, readers will see that the roof was made up of two 10 x 14 principal rafters 28 feet long into which were framed from the soffit side or under side a 10 x 12 hammer beam, 10 x 10 suspension timber and two 10 x 10 struts on each side respectively. The foot or bottom end of each principal rafter was gained and tenoned into a 8 x 10 bracket which rested on the wall and was supported by an 8 x 10 upright and a curved brace or strut. The centre of the hammer beam is also supported by a curved brace or strut which is gained and tenoned into the suspension tie and is also suspended by a centre

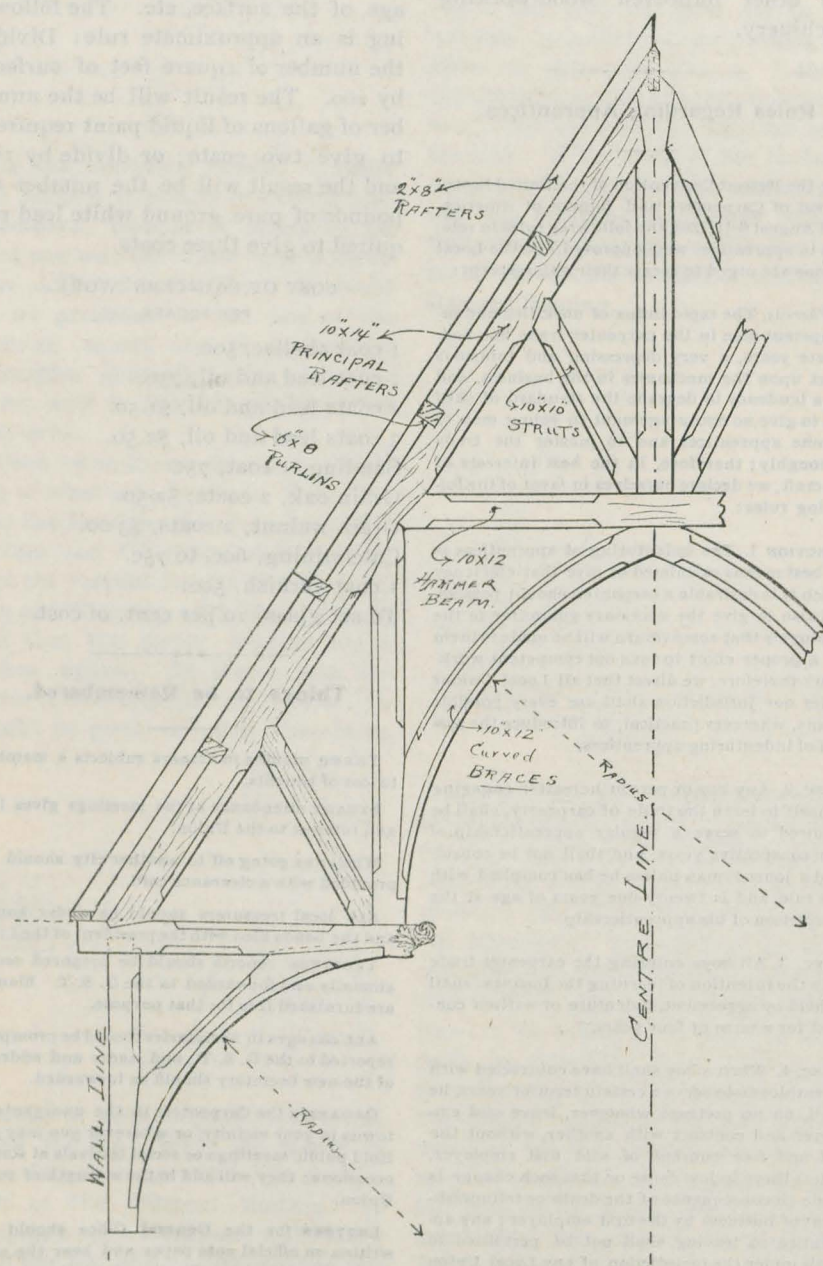


FIG. 1.

elevation of half of one of the auditorium trusses will convey a general idea of these details which are, of course, the main parts of the construction. There are in all thirteen of these of 32 feet span, with two of larger span which have for their seats the diagonal lines of the transepts as A B, Fig. 2, where I show a sketch

king post, which completes the constructive members. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that a large force of skilled mechanics were employed on this roof as the different members required a great deal of skilled working and handling especially as the roof was of yellow pine timber finished with the smoothing

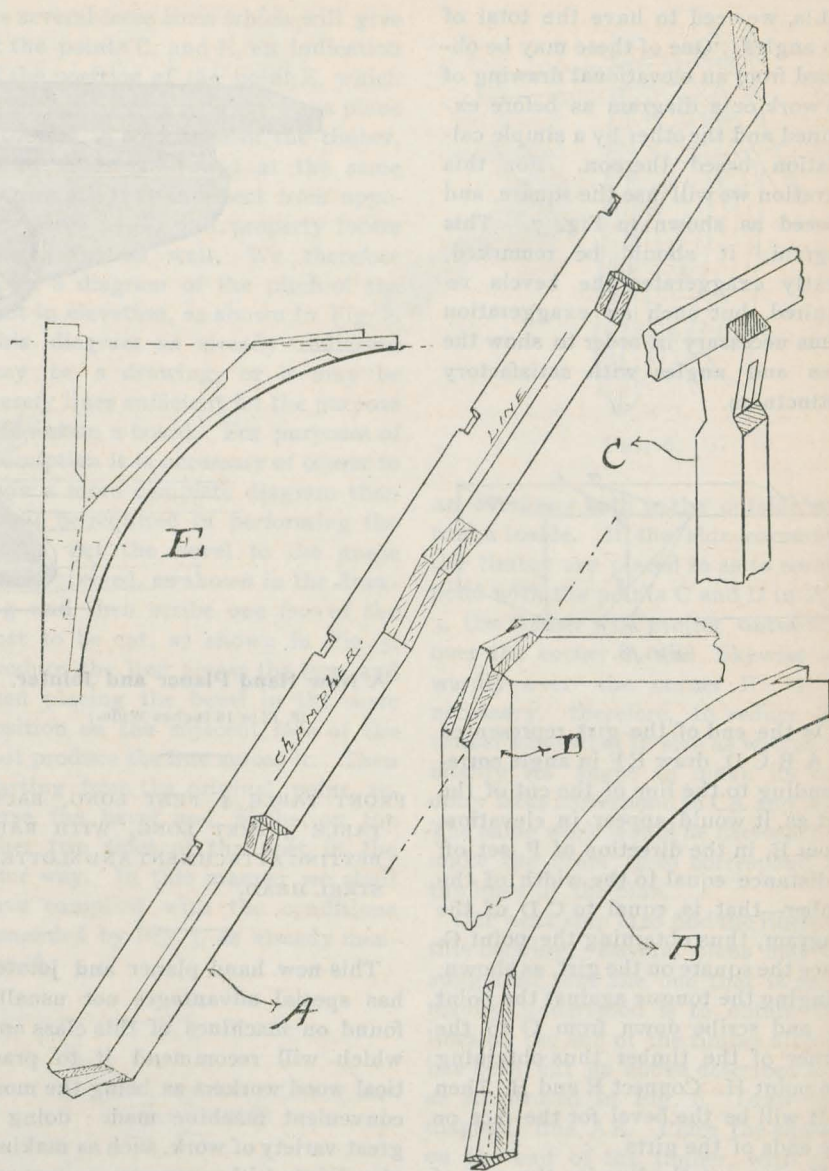


FIG. 3—CONSTRUCTIVE FRAMING OF ROOF.

plane and sandpapers for varnishing. In order to comprehend this I would ask readers to observe the projected view of the principal rafter which I illustrate at A, Fig. 3. Here the mortises and gains for the strut braces and hammer beam are shown together with the tenoned ends, top and bottom, also the 2 x 3 gains sunk in on the back or top edge.

In addition to this the lower arrises were stop chamfered down $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch on each face; so that the skilled readers of THE CARPENTER will appreciate the amount of framing involved on twenty-six timbers of this kind.

The curved struts B, Fig. 3, also involved much skilled labor, as it would be obviously impossible to make a timber of this curvature of one piece of timber, and even were it possible to do this the stick would be weak on account of the short grain which must occur if it were gotten out of one piece of timber. It was therefore decided to build these pieces on the "laminated" system; or in simpler words, to build it up in thicknesses, bending each thickness on a curved mold to the desired curvature shown at B. This was therefore done by steaming the pieces before bending, then allowing them to cool and afterwards gluing and nailing them together to make up the whole thickness. When dry the outer right and left faces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ stuff were glued and nailed on, thus giving the whole piece the appearance of a solid timber. After the completion of the building up process each piece was laid out by and framed to fit in its place as represented at Fig. 1.

C, Fig. 3, is the framing of the head or upper end of the king post or king tie, as it is sometimes termed, with the slot for the ridge cut out on top. As will be seen, it is mortised and gained out on both sides. D, Fig. 3, represents the proper framing of the straining or hammer beam and the suspension tie, and E the side view of the lower curved brace and vertical "wall post." I would here state that

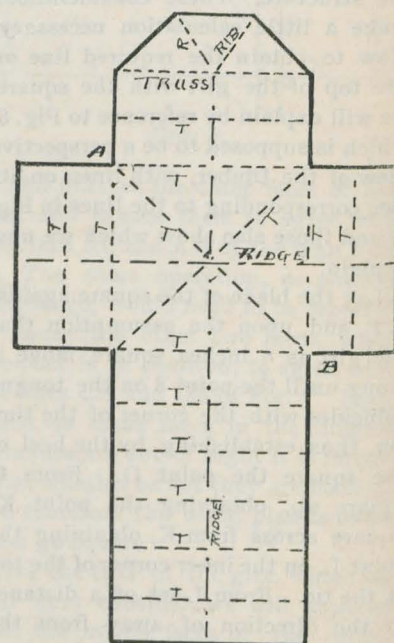


FIG. 2—PLAN OF ROOF TRUSS.

this curved brace was also built up by the laminated process as described above.

The lines for this truss were laid out on a large temporary floor of smooth boards and each truss was framed and temporarily put together on the floor on the lines of the lay out and afterwards the pieces were care-

fully numbered and marked for right and left, so that they could be readily found when putting each truss together permanently before raising. I would also state that it was bored for the bolts, one of which was placed at every joint, the axis line of the bolt being square to the face of the joint, as shown at E, Fig. 3. Long suspension bolts passed down through the king post and suspension tie, so as to sustain the horizontal timbers and prevent their sagging, also to put the whole truss in compression. The very long joints were provided with two bolts and all were $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick and provided with plates and washers.

In raising the trusses each was entirely put together, bolted and raised with an 80-foot gin pole, windlass and triple sheave block tackle. The bottom section as E was not raised and placed until the main upper portion was raised on the plates. The upper construction was then raised from the plates and the section E set on the stone corbel. It will thus be seen that the short bottom horizontal beam with its supporting upright, both rested directly on the wall which resisted the oblique thrust of the principal rafters. In concluding, I would state that the panels of the truss were filled in with tracery and the ceiling above the rafters paneled out, making in all what is to my mind one of the handsomest open timbered roofs in the United States.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

JULY 18TH, 1898.—All present: Audit of books and accounts of G. S.-T. taken up. It consumed the entire day.

JULY 19TH.—Application of Union 715, N.Y., for dispensation to keep certain members in good standing, thrown out of benefits by not paying their dues on the regular meeting night of the Union. In this instance the regular meeting night came on Decoration Day and no meeting was held on that evening. G. E. B. decline to grant dispensation, as said members had ample time to pay their dues after notification by F. S., when two months in arrears.

Appeal of Union 375, New York, vs. D. C., in case of Carl Otio, considered and G. E. B. reaffirmed their former decision. An amendment to the New York By-Laws, under which Bro. Otio makes his claim was not approved at the general office until after the decision of G. E. B. was given in this case.

Joint appeal of Geo. Miller, Union 119, and other members of Newark, N. J., against D. C., fining them \$1.00 after returning to work on the Bamberger job was dismissed and action of D. C. sustained.

Appeal against disapproval of disability claim of Chas. Wagner, Union 119, Newark, N. J., decision of G. S.-T. confirmed. There are apparently large merits in this claim, but G. E. B. cannot override the provisions of the Constitution which require that notice of an accident be given the G. S.-T. within sixty days.

Appeal of disapproved claim for disability benefit of Arthur Bleil, Union 497, New York, was heard and decision of G. S.-T. sustained.

Communications from various cities were received asking G. E. B. to make provisions to pay benefits in cases of death or disability of members while engaged in the army or navy, in the service of the government during the present war. G. E. B. decided they could not comply, as sections 104 and 105 of the constitution are opposed to such a course.

Appeal of Union 427, Omaha, Neb., against disapproval of John Bauhaus claim. After a thorough review of all the facts, G. E. B. set aside decision of G. S.-T. and ordered claim paid.

New evidence submitted by Union 468, New York, to reopen case of Chas. Hanley. The same was passed upon by G. E. B. at their April meeting. G. E. B. declined to entertain appeal of Union 468 and of D. C. of New York, to reopen this case for the reasons that all the correspondence show the latter Union was fully aware the Hanley appeal was pending and they were afforded ample opportunity to present the evidence they now submit. G. E. B. further decide they cannot permit an appeal in this case to the next convention, as Union 468 failed to comply with the decision of the Board and refused to accept Bro. Hanley's dues.

Appeals of H. H. Neilson, C. L. Henton and G. P. Briggs, against D. C. of Galveston, Tex., were taken up as to fines imposed on them for violation of trade rules. Decision of D. C. of Galveston sustained.

Appeal of Patrick Gilchrist, Union 109, Brook-

lyn, N. Y., against D. C. of New York, as to fines against him was passed on. Bro. Gilchrist submits affidavits to prove that he did not receive notice of meeting at which he was fined. D. C. of New York instructed to give new trial in this case and suspend enforcement of fines in the meantime.

JULY 20TH.—Appeal of Herman Rahm, Union 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., against D. C. of that city as to fines imposed. Action of D. C. sustained.

Appeal of Uloff Skumrough, Union 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., against D. C. of that city as to fines imposed. The evidence in the case had not been forwarded by D. C. and nothing is shown to disapprove claim of Bro. Skumrough. G. E. B. ordered the case be laid over.

Appeal of Union 416, Chicago, against decision of G. S.-T. in denying right of that Union to collect June dues from a member who got a clearance May 6. G. E. B. concur in decision of G. S.-T. that June dues collected in this case belong to Union 10, where clearance was deposited. The clearance being granted the first week of May, dues for that month only should be collected, but had it been granted after the first week in the month the next month's dues should then be collected.

In view of the fact that many interpretations are placed on the law governing clearances, G. E. B. decide that in all cases where clearances are issued the first week of the month the dues for that month alone can be collected. The Union collecting the dues must in all cases pay per capita tax for the month the dues are collected.

Earl Padgett and John Geckie, St. Louis, Mo., appeal for a re-hearing of their case decided against them at the April session by G. E. B. These members were fined for a violation of trade rules. On further examination of the case G. E. B. sustained the appeal and ordered that the fine be reduced to \$5 each, as that is the highest amount Sec. 25 of District laws allows.

A considerable time of the Board was next taken up reviewing the conditions of the organization in St. Louis, and of the ways and means to encourage the growth of the Unions in that city. The G. S.-T. was instructed to prepare a statement for circulation among the carpenters of that city, showing the advantages that have come to the craft in St. Louis through the influence of the U. B.

Appeal, F. Nadig, Union 375, New York, against D. C. not sustained.

Appeal, J. Burgraff, Union 340, New York, against D. C. Evidence shows that Bro. Burgraff was illegally tried in the D. C., where he should have been tried in his own Union. Appeal sustained.

Appeal, Union 715, New York, against D. C. in the Donald Munroe case not sustained. D. C. of New York instructed to enforce the law in this case and Union 715 is required to have Donald Munroe pay the \$9.10 due the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters within thirty days from date, otherwise Donald Munroe cannot be considered a legal member of the U. B.

JULY 21ST.—Appeal of E. Anderson and other members of Union 199, Chicago, against D. C. sustained. G. E. B. recommend payment of fines be suspended until foreman of the job be also tried and punished.

Appeal of Bro. Ed. Kruger, Union 1, Chicago, against D. C. sustained. G. E. B. decide a member cannot be placed on trial on a specified charge, and in case it is not proven, be convicted on some other charges not under trial. Further, the D. C. has no jurisdiction over offenses not provided for in trade rules.

Appeal of J. S. Engers, Union 181, Chicago, against action of D. C. sustained, as D. C. has no record showing Bro. Engers was ever tried for the offense alleged. Union 181 was ordered to remit fines in this case.

Appeal of Bernard Callan, Union 468, New York, against D. C. as to strike pay sustained.

Notice of appeal to next convention received in the case of McCormick vs. Vaughn, and will be laid before the next convention provided Union 1 shows it has complied with decision of G. E. B. as previously rendered.

Union 448, Waukegan, Ill., desired assistance from G. E. B. against a certain mill owner in that city sending work to other places. Referred to G. S.-T. with instructions.

A letter from M. Walsh, Union 509, New York, charged G. S.-T. and G. E. B. with malicious slander in publishing in THE CARPENTER, decision in the case of Gilroy vs. Walsh, and asked the right of appeal in the matter to next convention, and further desires re-opening of his case. G. E. B. declines to reopen case or entertain further appeal.

Appeal of T. P. Smith against D. C. of New York and Union 509, in the Gilroy case. Appeal sustained so far as it concerns Union 509 on the ground that when charges are submitted they must be entertained according to the Constitution. The appeal against D. C. in this case is dismissed as they had no jurisdiction in trying the case.

Appeal of T. P. Smith against Union 509 and D. C. as to a fine of \$5 imposed on him by D. C. As the offense was not a violation of trade rules D. C. had no right to impose said fine. Appeal sustained and Union 509 instructed to remit fine.

Appeal of A. R. Wyatt vs. Union 306 and D. C. of Newark, N. J., was taken up. Mr. Wyatt

failed to comply with the previous decision of Board to forward his membership card, he simply sent a copy of same. G. E. B. considered it is not sufficient as they desire to compare the original card with the books of Union 306. Therefore the case is again laid over as G. E. B. observed the copy of card sent this office does not agree with the ledger account of Union 306. The account from the Union certainly shows Mr. Wyatt was in arrears when suspended.

JULY 22ND.—appeal of D. C., of Chicago, to next general convention against decision of Board rendered January 6th, 1897, received, and is hereby denied as D. C. did not submit same within sixty days limit after decision was rendered as prescribed by Constitution; further D. C. has refused to abide by decision of Board in this case.

Protest of Union 416, Chicago, against D. C. in refusing to comply with decision of Board in the case of that Union, G. S.-T. was given definite instructions to aid that Union in securing legal recognition in the D. C. of Chicago.

Complaint of Union 416, Chicago, against D. C. in allowing F. D. L. Austin a voice and seat in D. C. and receiving his dues and granting him a work card. G. S.-T. instructed to write D. C. for a statement.

Appeal of Bro. J. Smith against Union 416, Chicago, dismissed. Appeal not taken within the limit of time specified in By-Laws.

Appeal of F. D. L. Austin, Chicago, against action of Union 416, in expelling him in an irregular manner. G. E. B. decides appellant must first bring his case to the D. C. of Chicago, under Section 81 of Constitution.

JULY 23RD.—Another day was taken up with examination of books and accounts of G. S.-T., as per Constitution.

JULY 25TH.—Appeal of Geo. J. Bohnen, Union 476, New York, against D. C. dismissed, as charges referred to should be brought in Union 715.

D. C. of St. Louis inquired what could be done by G. E. B. to recognize suspended Union 4, of that city. The Board decided it was not now within their power to recognize that Union. Individual members of the same, however, could be initiated in any of our St. Louis Unions in accordance with instructions given G. S.-T.

Communication from O. B. Vaughn, Union 1, Chicago, received, asking a re-hearing of his case and stating that Union had refused to accept his dues. G. E. B. decided they could not reopen the case and instructed Union 1 to answer why they refused to receive Bro. Vaughn's dues and comply with decision of G. E. B. rendered April 4, 1898.

Appeal of Union 476, New York, to next general convention against action of Board in entering into an agreement with the woodworkers was entertained and will be submitted to next convention.

Additional statements in the U. Skumrough appeal were submitted and the G. E. B. decided to lay the case over and request D. C. to give a new trial, because it is doubtful whether Bro. Skumrough received notice of time and place for trial, and secondly, the fine of \$55 seems to be excessive in this case.

Appeal of H. W. Robinson and others against D. C. of Brooklyn laid over for further information.

Communication from Union 45, St. Louis, asking permission to reduce its initiation fee, referred to G. S.-T.

Appeal of D. C. of Buffalo, N. Y., to next general convention in cases of Unions 355 and 440 will be submitted to next convention.

Report of Frank Duffy on investigation of the disability benefit of John Hannah, a former member of Union 203, Ponchaikiepsie, N. Y., was considered and evidence plainly shows that said benefit was applied for in violation of law. G. S.-T. authorized to take legal proceedings for recovery of money, and demand that Union 203 explain why claim had been submitted when members of said Union knew it was illegal, and did not make the facts known to the general office.

Application of Union 547, Cripple Creek, Col., for \$150 for organizing purposes in Colorado and Wyoming. G. S.-T. authorized to place an organizer in that state when satisfactory plans are submitted for working in that section.

Application to D. C. of Pittsburgh, Pa., for \$300 for organizing work taken up. G. S.-T. instructed to place an organizer in the field in Pittsburgh under certain conditions and not over \$200 be expended for that purpose.

JULY 26TH.—Disapproved claim of William O. Diedrick, Union 325, East Liverpool, Ohio. Decision of G. S.-T. sustained.

Application of D. C. of Philadelphia for \$300 for organizing work was placed in the hands of G. S.-T., with instructions to place an organizer in said city for a reasonable length of time; but first the instructions of G. E. B. as to consolidation, etc., should be complied with.

Union 340 appeals to next convention in disapproved claim of T. P. Kenney, and same will be submitted to next convention.

Complaint of Union 11 against Union 449, both of Cleveland, Ohio, was entertained. G. E. B. decided that Union 449 must send delegates to D. C., and trade rules of the D. C. must be observed by all of the Cleveland Unions.

Disapproved claims of A. Watt and D. C. Engert, both of Union 340, New York, were taken up on appeal and decision of G. S.-T. sustained.

Appeal of R. Fuelle, Union 47, against D. C. of St. Louis, laid over to comply with Sec. 80 and file copy of appeal with D. C.

Appeal of Union 47 of St. Louis against D. C. also laid over or the above reason.

Appeals of W. G. Flemmer, Union 1, Chicago, and A. N. Boblett, of same city, both against D. C., laid over awaiting report of Trial Committee.

Appeal of D. C. of Boston, Mass., against decision of G. S.-T. in disapproving Sec. 8 of Article 5 of their By-Laws is not sustained. Decision of G. S.-T. concurred in.

Appeal of Union 639 Brooklyn, N. Y., against D. C. as to strike pay, not sustained.

Letter received from Union 416 announcing that the D. C. of Chicago had seated delegates of that Union by vote of 43 to 17.

JULY 27TH.—Completion of auditing books and accounts of G. S.-T. and a full summary was drawn, which is as follows:
Balance on hand, April 1, 1898 . . . \$20,528 51
Receipts for April, May and June . . . 19,176 48

Total . . . \$39,704 99
Expenses for April, May and June . . . 20,966 78

Balance on hand July 1, 1898 . . . \$18,738 21
G. E. B. and G. S.-T. held a long consultation as to recommending to the committee on constitution at next convention certain changes in the Constitution which time and experience have demonstrated to be necessary. The changes agreed upon by the board and G. S.-T. cover a number of very important points and these changes will be placed in the hands of the convention.

Appeal of J. E. Metzger, Union 62, Chicago, against D. C. Decision of D. C. sustained.

Appeal of Union 64, New York, to next convention from decisions of G. E. B. in the Schafer and Robinson cases received and will be placed before convention. Adjourned.

Signed,
S. J. KISTNER, Sec.

Attest:
P. J. MCGUIRE, G. S.-T.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 27, 1898.

WHEREAS, Since it is the will of Our Heavenly Father, in His almighty power, wonderful love and tender mercy, to remind us that life, while it is real is not certain, while long, it is short, and then it is crowded with troubles and reminders. That again, we are sadly called upon to lament yet rejoice; to weep yet reflect with joy, that one more soul has joined that celestial host just beyond the river. One more soul from our ranks has gone to join the ranks triumphant, and to give an account to his God of his stewardship while on earth.

WHEREAS, In the death of Brother DAVID W. CANNON, we are reminded so forcibly by the second death in our ranks so recently of the great debt of life. We shall all hope to rejoice the broken ranks again in the home above, in that celestial abode, where there shall be no sickness, sorrow, pain nor death, but where all is joy, peace and happiness. Therefore, since it is our duty to close up these ranks and look to Him, the author of our faith, the giver of every good and perfect gift, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Brother CANNON, we have lost a faithful member, and that our loss we trust is heaven's gain.

Resolved, That we shall all try to meet him, and others of our ranks when life's stormy voyage is o'er.

Resolved, That we sympathize very heartily with the family and implore the blessings of Almighty God upon them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also to the headquarters of the United Brotherhood for publication.

Resolved, That we wear mourning for thirty (30) days.

Respectfully submitted.

J. F. LOPEZ,
S. B. THOMPSON,
A. R. SIGHTER, JR. } Committee.

UNION No. 726, YONKERS, N. Y.
July 28, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our esteemed Brother JOHN HITZELBERGER.

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 726, feel the loss of a faithful member and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother; also, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same to the bereaved widow and also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

JOHN H. REIN,
GEO. K. NORTHRUP. } Committee.

UNION 356, MARIETTA, O.,
July 12, 1898

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite Wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, W. H. SMITH, who departed this life Monday, July 11, 1898;

WHEREAS, This Union No. 356 feels the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest promoter of Unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

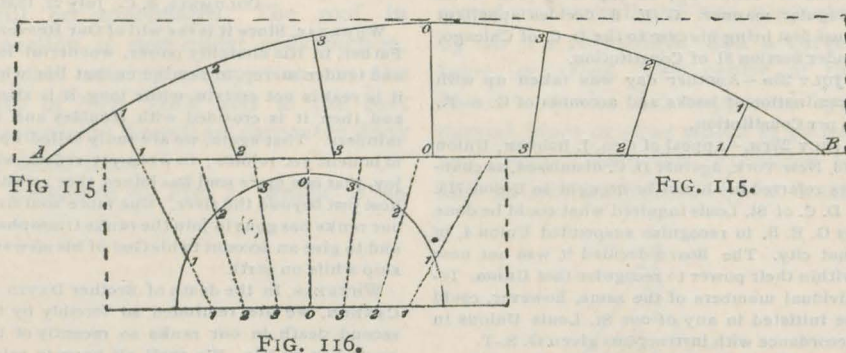
J. O. SMITH,
J. B. SEEVERS,
S. S. BRADDOCK, } Committee.

Curves, as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XII.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

AS there are numerous inquiries in the various building journals for a quick and reliable method of obtaining the curvature of

a large sweep without using a central point, I offer a method at Figs. 115, and 116, as one—among many—that will commend itself to many readers of THE CARPENTER. The solution of the problem as given, is not by any means new, as I believe it was first introduced to the world by Peter Nicholson, and published in one of his earliest works at the beginning of the century, and was again published in Robert Riddell's "Mechanic's Geometry," about twenty-five years



ago. Suppose, for example, A, B, Fig. 115, to be the span or chord, and O, O, the rise. Prepare a piece of board or other material as shown at Fig. 116, and describe on it a semi-circle with the radius O, O, which equals the rise of the arc. Set off from each side of O, O, on the circle any number of equal parts, say four; and in like manner set off four equal parts on each side of O, on the chord or base line; join the parts on base and circle by lines as shown at 11, 22, 33; these lines are drawn to cut upper edge of board.

Now come to the chord A, B, and set off on right and left of O, four parts; bring upper edge of board Fig. 115, against the chord A, B; make line 1, 1 through semicircle come opposite point 1, on chord A, B; extend the line by a straight edge, and make distance 1, 1 equal to 11 on semicircle; move board until line 2, 2, comes opposite point 2, on chord; draw line 2, 2, in the same direction as that of 2, 2, through semicircle; make the distance of both equal. Slide the board along the chord in same manner to next figure, and mark lines from the chord, on the same angle as the dotted lines within the semicircle; then, corresponding figures and distances of both being the same, give points into which nails may be driven as guides against which a thin strip of wood or metal may be bent in order to get the curve.

This method is very simple, and is perfectly reliable for either large or small curves. The principle is based on a very interesting problem in higher geometry.

Resuming the labor on ornamental curvatures I present at Fig. 117, a design for a balustrade or balcony rail in cut wood. Divide a, b , the depth of the upper range of mouldings, into four parts. With two of

these parts set off in the centre line to c ; with five parts to point d , and with five from d , to e , and with eight from e to f . Through the points c, d, e , and f , draw lines at right angles to a, b , and on these lines will be found the centres of the various circles and arcs as shown, and by the aid of which the student will be able to construct the whole design.

Fig. 118, exhibits a rather pretentious design of ornamental cut work. It may be adapted to many purposes, but was originally designed for cresting on the shelving of a drug-store. At this date, however, it would hardly be used for that purpose as fashion has changed since the design was first developed; still, it may be used in many other places. Let a, b , be the height, which is divided into twelve equal parts. Give six of these parts to the lower half of the design, and

divide the first part into four equal parts, and from c , describe the circle as shown. Through the point 3, on a, b , draw a line at right angles to a, b , and from the point 3, set off two of the parts on a, b , to the points d , and e . From the points 3, and 1, with radii 3, d , and 1, b , describe arcs cutting in the points d, e , the line l, m . Through the point 5, draw a line parallel to d, e , and from d, e , parallel to a, b , draw lines cutting the line drawn through point 5, in the points h , and i . From h , and i , as centres,

describe arcs $d, 5, e, 5$. With the distance c, b , or $c, 1$, set off from d , and e , to the points j , and k , and from these set off the distance 3, e , to points l and m , and through these draw, parallel to a, b , the lines which will be the centre lines of the next adjacent parts of the design. Divide the distances 5 h , and 5 i , into two equal parts in the points n , and o , and set off on each side of the lines, h, i , half of one of the parts, $b, 1$. Divide the space 5 b , into two equal parts in the point p , and through p , draw parallel to d, e , a line cutting the lines k, i, d, h , in points, from which describe circles equal to circle c , in the space $b, 1$. Then from points n , and o , as centres, describe arcs as r, q , meeting in the point q . From the point k , draw parallel to the line e, i , the line k, s , and from s , describe a circle equal to that described from r . From r , and s , with r, s , as radius, describe arcs cutting in i , from i , describe the arc t , joining circles described from r and s . From the point 6 put in the horizontal lines indicating the mouldings. Divide the distance $u, 9$ into two equal parts in the point v , and through v , draw a line u, u , parallel to d, e . Through 9 and 10 draw the horizontal lines of top mouldings, and put in the ornaments at A, B, as follows: Let $a, 11$, and 10, Fig. 118, be points corresponding to similar points in Fig. 119, through 10, Fig. 119, draw a line at right angles to $a, 10$. Bisect the distances 10, 11, 11 a , in the points c , and b , and draw lines through c , and b , parallel to f, h . Let the lines e, f ; g, h , represent the lines l , and m , in Fig. 118. From the points e , and g , Fig. 119, draw lines at an angle of 45° (mitre) and from e , and g , with radius equal to two of the parts as c , and b , Fig. 118, describe arcs cutting these lines and terminating at the points as i, j , Fig. 119. From k , and l , as centres, with k, i , as radius,

describe arcs $l, m; j, n$. With distance k, l , set off from n , to o , and through o , draw a line o, p , and from o , as a centre describe the arc n, p . From centre 11, with 11 p , as radius, describe the circle $a, p, 10, q$. With half e, l , from 11 set off to r, s , and through these points draw lines parallel to $a, 10$. Join these lines with the circle as at 10 q , by parts of circles as u , the centres of which are at t, t . From centre w , describe the circle with a radius one-fourth of k, l ; do the same at p , and q , and join these by arcs, as x , the centre of which is at y . Finish as in the diagram, the centre lines indicating the various points.

To describe the part B, of Fig. 118, let a, b , Fig. 120, be the line passing through the point b , in Fig. 118, and the point c , be the point of intersection of this with the centre line corresponding to m , in Fig. 118. With two of the parts, as $b, 1$, Fig. 118, set off from c (Fig. 120), to d , and e , and from these as centres, with radius equal to one of these parts, describe the circles as shown. From c , set off one of the parts as $b, 1$ (Fig. 118), to f , and g . Draw e, f , and d, f , and from f , describe the parts of circle as shown. Through g , draw h, h , and put in the part at g , and from h, h , describe the arcs joining the line i, i . The centre lines indicate how the remaining parts are finished. A study of this design and its details will be fruitful of benefits to the earnest student.

Fig. 121 exhibits a running scroll suited to many purposes. On the continent of Europe scrolls of this kind are often used as window screens, being attached to the frame and covered with gauze, or woven wire to prevent insects getting in the house when the window is open. This shows only half the design. The height of this section, a, b , is divided into nine equal parts, the width of the frame work is equal to one of these parts. From c , at right angles to c, d , draw the line c, f , and with the distance a, b , from the point c , set off to the points e , and f , and through these points draw lines at right angles to c, f ; f, g , is the centre line of the design. From the point f , with four of the parts on the line a, b , set off to the point h , and through h , draw at right angles to f, g , the line i, i . From the point h , set off to i, i , five of the parts in a, b , making i, i , equal to ten of these parts. Divide i, i , into five equal parts; the first j , and fourth k , are the foci of the elliptical ornament, which draw as shown. Through the point 4 on a, b , draw a line 4 l , and make the distance m, l ,

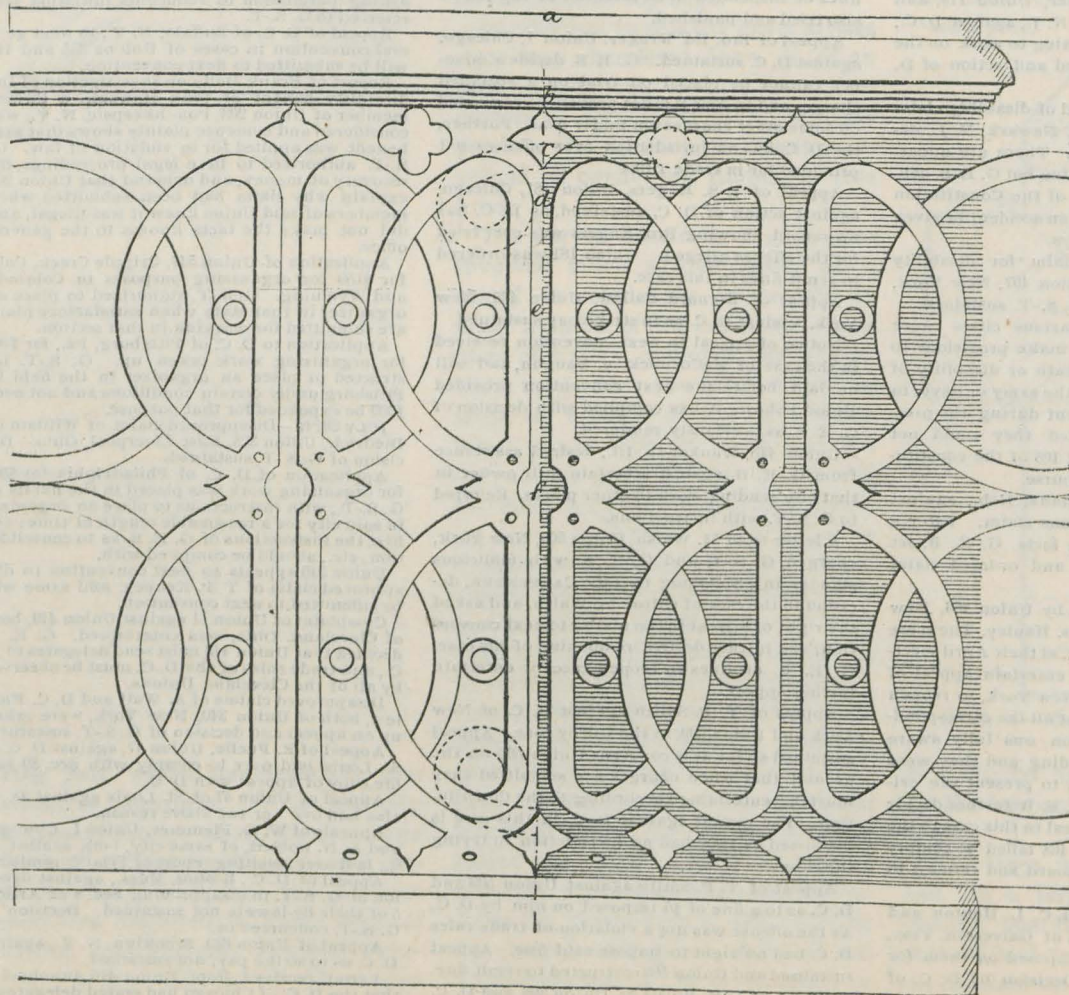


FIG. 117.

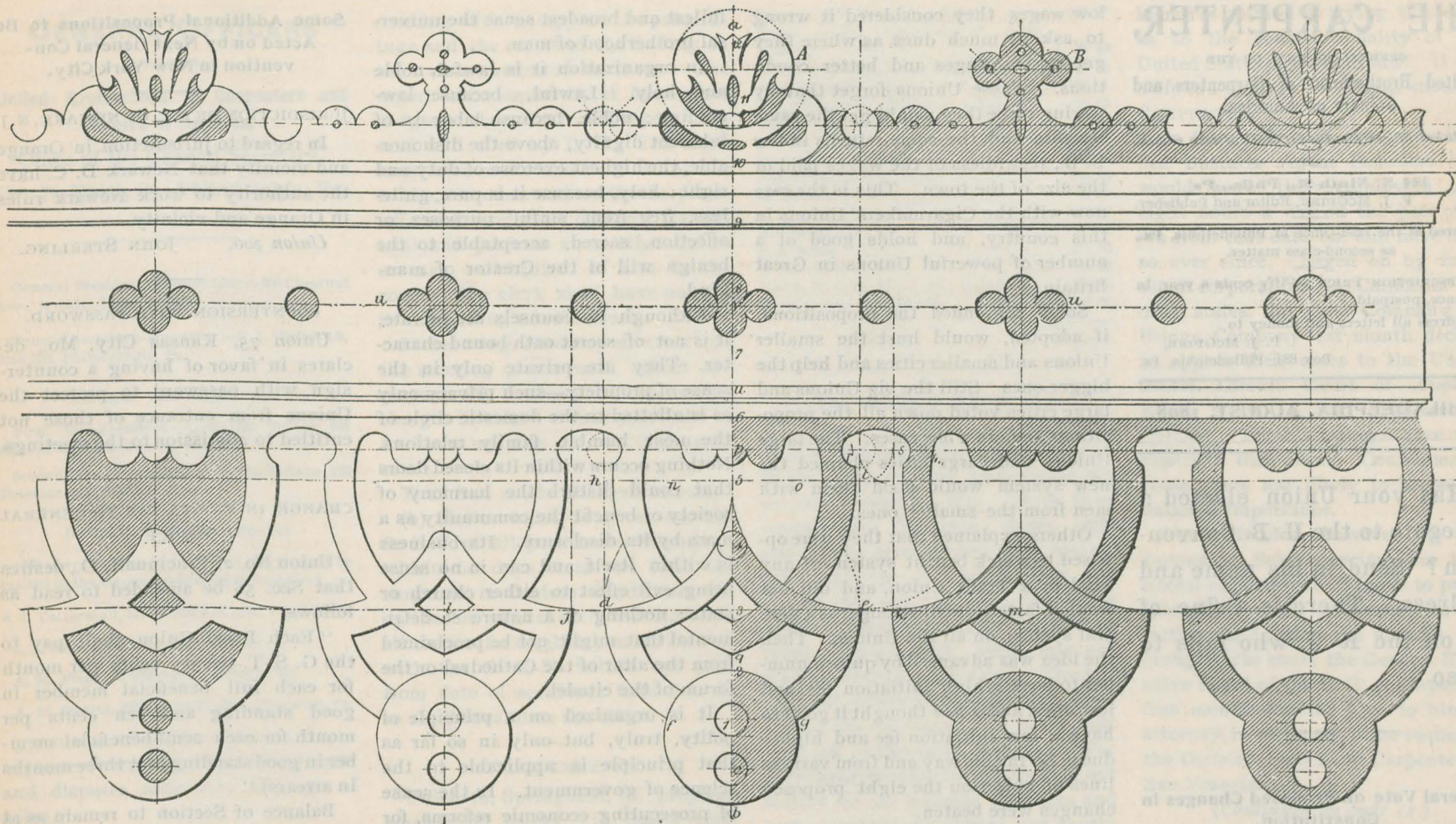


FIG. 118.

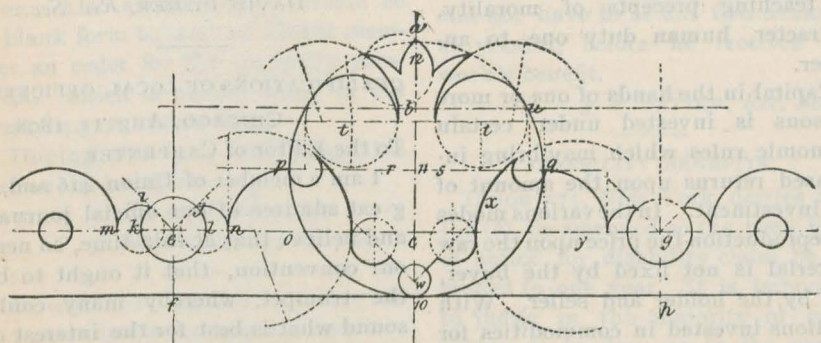


FIG. 119.

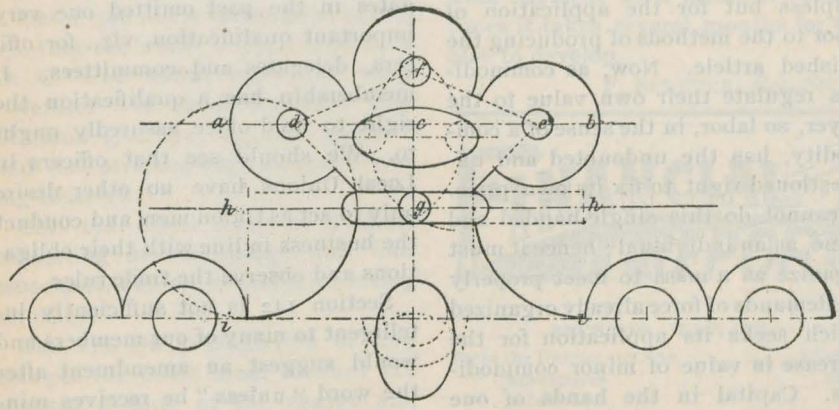


FIG. 120.

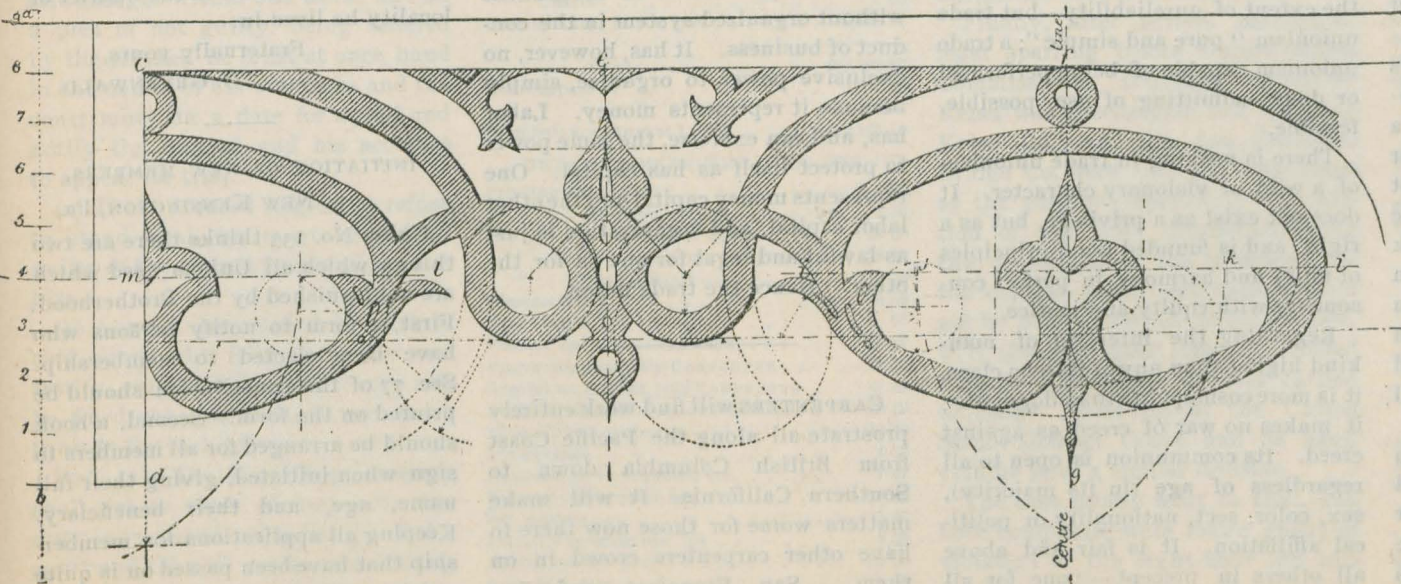


FIG. 121.

equal to h, i ; put in the elliptical part as shown, and finish as in the diagram, in which all the centres and centre lines are given. Rules for describing the ellipse were given in No. 2 of these papers, August, 1897, so that should the student experience any difficulty in describing the ellip-

tive in appearance. It is presumed the student will be able to work out the principles on which they are designed without further aid. This will be good practice and will assist him materially in evolving designs of his own.

(To be continued.)

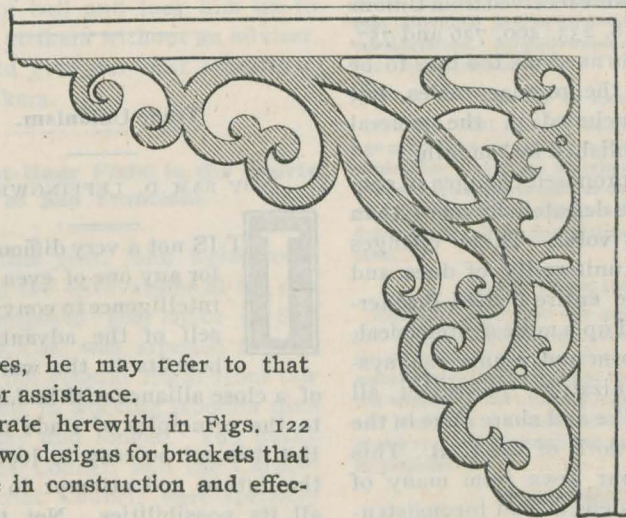


FIG. 122.

tical curves, he may refer to that number for assistance.

I illustrate herewith in Figs. 122 and 123, two designs for brackets that are simple in construction and effec-



FIG. 123.

THE CARPENTER.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

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P. J. MCGUIRE,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST, 1898.

Has your Union elected a delegate to the U. B. Convention? Send in his name and address. There is a fine of \$5 on the R. S. who fails to do so.

General Vote on Proposed Changes in Constitution.

LAST month we published the result of the vote for and against each proposition submitted to the Local Unions, May 14th, last and promised to give this month the detailed vote in full from each and every Union voting. That will be found on page 14, of this month's issue.

In addition to the returns there reported, votes were received from Unions 19, 62, 64, 218, 233, 400, 726 and 757, but these returns came too late to be classified in the regular tables, but have been included in the general summary published last month.

The eight proposed changes of constitution were defeated by more than a two-thirds vote. These changes looked to a uniformity of dues and benefits in the entire United Brotherhood, to build up a more symmetrical, a more uniform and a universal system of organization, in which all would pay alike and share alike in the benefits and work of the U. B. This would free our laws from many of their present defects and inconsistencies, and would weld together our organization in every section of the land in the bonds of strongest union.

But the sentiment of the members apparently is against any such changes and is opposed also to having a paid President and paid Agents or Organizers in the field. And strangest of all, many of the Unions which have been most insistent for years back on having Organizers sent them from the General Office to help build them up, and some which have had such assistance given them, all voted strongly against having paid General Agents in the field, as proposed.

The reasons given for voting down these changes are as unique and varied as they are interesting. A number were opposed to charging the same initiation fee and dues in small towns as in large cities. And where they get

low wages they considered it wrong to ask as much dues as where they get higher wages and better conditions. These Unions forget that by paying alike they would get the same benefits and the same returns in the U. B., regardless of the wages paid or the size of the town. This is the case now with the Cigarmakers' Unions in this country, and holds good of a number of powerful Unions in Great Britain.

Some contended the propositions, if adopted, would hurt the smaller Unions and smaller cities and help the bigger ones. Still the big Unions and large cities voted down all the propositions save in a few cases. The large Unions and large cities claimed the new system would flood them with men from the smaller ones.

Others explained that they were opposed to a sick benefit system of any kind in a Trade Union, and did not want it fastened still stronger as a general system on all the Unions. Then the idea was advanced by quite a number to have a high initiation fee and low dues, and a few thought it good to have a low initiation fee and higher dues. So in this way and from various lines of objection the eight proposed changes were beaten.

Now it remains with the next convention to perfect the organization along the present lines of federal formation now laid down in the Constitution of the U. B. Many improvements are needed even in that direction, and they must be made in a practical way to advance the interests of the members and safeguard the Unions in their local affairs and as a whole.

Trade Unionism.

BY SAM D. LEFFINGWELL.

IT IS not a very difficult matter for any one of even ordinary intelligence to convince himself of the advantages and benefits to the workingman of a close alliance with and adherence to the principles of trade unionism. But it is not so easy to look far into the future and attempt to conceive all its possibilities. Not the trade unionism of speculation and contemplation—theoretical and shiftless to the extent of unreliability—but trade unionism "pure and simple"; a trade unionism capable of being performed or done—admitting of use, possible, feasible.

There is nothing in trade unionism of a wild or visionary character. It does not exist as a privilege, but as a right, and is founded upon principles of unity and harmony in perfect consonance with equity and justice.

Regarding the interests of mankind higher than any of its own class, it is more cosmopolite than dogmatic; it makes no war of creed as against creed. Its communion is open to all regardless of age (in its majority), sex, color, sect, nationality or political affiliation. It is fair and above all others in precept—"one for all and all for one"—typifying in the

fullest and broadest sense the universal brotherhood of man.

In organization it is lawful, noble and holy. Lawful, because law-abiding; noble, because labor is of inherent dignity, above the dishonorable, the highest exercise of duty and right; holy, because it is pure, guileless, free from sinful purposes or affection, sacred, acceptable to the benign will of the Creator of mankind.

Although its counsels are private, it is not of secret oath-bound character. They are private only in the sense of propriety—such privacy only as is allotted to the domestic circle of the most humble family relations. Nothing occurs within its closed doors that could disturb the harmony of society or benefit the community as a mass by its disclosure. Its business is within itself, and can in no sense bring evil effect to either church or state; nothing of a nature so detrimental that might not be proclaimed from the altar of the Cathedral or the forum of the citadel.

It is organized on a principle of polity, truly, but only in so far as that principle is applicable to the science of government. In the sense of prosecuting economic reforms, for the betterment of its class, it is political; but it is also strongly ethical, as in teaching precepts of morality, character, human duty one to another.

Capital in the hands of one or more persons is invested under certain economic rules which may bring increased returns upon the amount of the investment. In the various modes of reproduction the price upon the raw material is not fixed by the buyer, but by the holder and seller. With millions invested in commodities for the production of articles for ornament or use, capital would still be helpless but for the application of labor to the methods of producing the finished article. Now, as commodities regulate their own value to the buyer, so labor, in the sense of a commodity, has the undoubted and unquestioned right to fix its own price. It cannot do this single-handed and alone, as an individual; hence it must organize as a mass to meet properly the demands of force already organized which seeks its application for the increase in value of minor commodities. Capital in the hands of one man or a dozen men would be worthless or unproductive as investment without organized system in the conduct of business. It has, however, no exclusive power to organize, simply because it represents money. Labor has, and can exercise, the same power to protect itself as has capital. One represents money capital and the other labor capital, and organization is just as lawful and legal for one as for the other. Hence the trade union.

CARPENTERS will find work entirely prostrate all along the Pacific Coast from British Columbia down to Southern California. It will make matters worse for those now there to have other carpenters crowd in on them. San Francisco and Los Angeles are extremely dull.

Some Additional Propositions to Be Acted on by Next General Convention in New York City.

JURISDICTION OF D. C. OF NEWARK, N. J.

In regard to jurisdiction in Orange and vicinity that Newark D. C. have the authority to work Newark rules in Orange and vicinity.

Union 306. JOHN STERLING.

COUNTERSIGN WITH PASSWORD.

Union 75, Kansas City, Mo., declares in favor of having a countersign with password to protect the Unions from entrance of those not entitled to admission to the meetings.

CHANGE IN CAPITAL TAX TO GENERAL OFFICE.

Union No. 2, Cincinnati, O., desires that Sec. 58 be amended to read as follows.

"Each Local Union shall pay to the G. S.-T. twenty cents per month for each full beneficial member in good standing and ten cents per month for each semi-beneficial member in good standing (not three months in arrears)."

Balance of Section to remain as at present.

FRED. W. DAGANER, Pres.

DAVID FISHER, Rec. Sec.

QUALIFICATIONS OF LOCAL OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11, 1898.

To the Editor of CARPENTER:

I am a member of Union 416 and a great admirer of our official journal, and believe that at this time, so near our convention, that it ought to be the trumpet, whereby many could sound what is best for the interest of all in our movement.

I find that our lawmakers or delegates in the past omitted one very important qualification, viz., for officers, delegates and committees. If membership has a qualification the right to hold office assuredly ought to. We should see that officers in Local Unions have no other desire only to act as Union men, and conduct the business in line with their obligations and observe the trade rules.

Section 142 is not sufficiently intelligent to many of our members and would suggest an amendment after the word "unless" he receives minimum rate of wage and works strictly up to the trade rules in the district or locality he lives in.

Fraternalty yours,

O. GREENWALD.

INITIATION OF NEW MEMBERS.

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.

Union No. 333 thinks there are two things which all Unions need which are not furnished by the Brotherhood. First, a form to notify persons who have been elected to membership. Sec. 77 of the constitution should be printed on the form. Second, a book should be arranged for all members to sign when initiated, giving their full name, age, and their beneficiary. Keeping all applications for membership that have been passed on is quite a job. Where new secretaries are elected every few terms some get lost

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut
ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer —P. J. McGuire,
Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601
Larned st., East. Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122
Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury Ave., Houston, Tex.

and disputes arise over the age of
some.

These are two points that should
be brought before the next conven-
tion. Also another, there should be
a blank form to send an absent mem-
ber an order for the quarterly pass-
word, which is needed badly in the
western part of this state.

Hoping that you will bring this
before the brothers,

I am fraternally,
C. W. PRESSELL, *Rec. Sec.*

CHARGES AND TRIALS—NOTICES OF
ACCIDENTS IN CLAIMS FOR
DISABILITY BENEFIT

NEWARK, N. J.

Union 306 offers amendment to Sec.
170 that the words "when tried by a
D. C." be added after the word
"verdict" in third line and that
Sections 172, 173, 174 and 175 a, b
and c be stricken out and the follow-
ing inserted:

SEC. 172. There shall be a Court
consisting of one Judge and four
associates, one clerk, one prosecuting
attorney.

SEC. 173. On presentation of any
charges the court must forward the
accused a copy of the charge and
specification to appear and answer
said charges within one week, and on
a plea of not guilty, being entered
by the accused he must at once hand
in the names of his witnesses and the
court must fix a date for a trial and
notify the accused and his accusers
to appear for trial.

(a) If the accused neglect or refuse
to stand trial, he must be judged
guilty of the charge preferred against
him.

(b) Any person notified by clerk of
said court who fails to appear and
testify, will be held in contempt and
be fined not less than \$1, nor more
than \$5 for each offense.

SEC. 174. The Recording Secretary
shall act as clerk of the court; his
duty is to attend all meetings of the
court and take all evidence in writing
and when said court has come to a
decision furnish the L. U. at its next

meeting with a copy of the proceed-
ings and the result of the finding on
each case presented to them. The
report to be signed by at least three
judges of the court; said report to be
read and filed by L. U. The clerk
must also write and send summons
to the witnesses and notify the plain-
tiff and defendant of date and place of
trial and perform such other duties
as may be required of him by the
court. The clerk shall have no vote
in the finding of said court.

Prosecuting Attorney must attend
the meeting of the court, collect and
present all evidence and prosecute
charges in behalf of said court and he
to have no vote on the finding of
court.

That Sec. 106 be changed to read:

(b) Notice must be given to the
G. S.-T. of all permanent disability,
within 60 days from the time the
surgeons or doctors decide that the
brother is permanently disabled and
all claims for disability must be filed
with the G. S.-T. within one year
from date of accident; failure to do
so shall invalidate the claim.

STRIKE BENEFITS.

Union 16, Springfield, Ill., proposes
amendment to Sec. 134, that a mem-
ber shall receive strike benefit from
the day he is called out from his work
and not have to be out two weeks as
at present, before he receives one
week's benefit.

J. F. FETZER, *Rec. Sec.*

DISABILITY BENEFITS.

Union 375, New York, desires Sec.
106 (b), be amended so the time limit
of notice for disability claim be ex-
tended to one year. It is impossible
to judge in the majority of cases
within sixty days as to the nature
and character of injuries resulting
from accident to a member. Some-
times it takes several months for the
case to develop.

F. SPRETER, *Rec. Sec.*

FINANCIAL
REPORT

RECEIPTS, JULY, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,102 52
Advertisers	216 00
Subscribers	1 50
Clearances	2 70
Rent and gas	37 74
Charts	1 00
Cash balance, July 1, 1898	18,738 21
To al	\$25,099 67
Total expenses	5,981 52

Cash balance, August 1 1898	\$19,168 15
-----------------------------	-------------

DETAILED EXPENSES—JULY, 1898.

Printing 500 postals	\$1 50
2 100-page ledgers	1 56
secretary order books	25 00
19,250 copies July CARPENTER	178 13
extra for cover	113 75
Electrotyping	8 50
Expressage	75
Postage on July CARPENTER	17 27
Engravings for July CARPENTER	33 75
Special writers for July CARPENTER	48 00
Fred. T. Hodgson, special articles	20 00
Press Clipping Bureau	10 00
8 telegrams	4 22
Expressage on supplies, etc.	7 47
Postage on supplies, etc.	24 86
500 postals	5 00
Internal revenue stamps	2 50
Office rent for July	25 00
P. O. Box rent	3 00
Salary and clerk hire	330 66
A. Cattermull, investigation	13 12

Tax to the A. F. of L. for June	\$66 67
Frank Duffy, organizing in New Jersey	49 40
S. E. Harrison, visit to Waukesha, Wis.	12 75
John Williams, org. in N. Y. State	102 01
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	26 05
Rubber seals and dates	8 63
Janitor	3 75
Stationery and incidentals	2 62
Advertising commissions	300 00
A. M. Swartz, meeting of G. E. B.	96 50
A. M. Flagg, " " "	100 00
A. Cattermull, " " "	133 80
S. J. Kent, " " "	171 80
J. F. Grimes, " " "	190 60
Union 16, Springfield, Ill., strike pay.	200 00
Benefits, Nos. 4211 to 4240	3,592 90
Total	\$5,981 52

The Oshkosh Mill Strike.

Of all the hell-holes for cheap labor
in the wood-working trades none can
surpass Oshkosh, Wis. There they
manufacture furniture, doors, sash
and house trim at beggarly wages.
Mere children of tender years and
young girls run the most dangerous
wood-working machinery for two to
three dollars a week, while men get
sixty to eighty cents a day. Tired of
this the spirit of organization arose
among the employes and every mill
went on strike early last May. For
over three months they have held out
solidly for an increase in wages and
better conditions and have had hardly
a break in their ranks. Over 2,000
employees are involved. The use of
the state military and other devices
have been used to intimidate the
strikers, but all in vain. They are as
solid as a rock. The leader of the
strike, Mr. Thomas I. Kidd, General
Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood
Workers, has been repeatedly arrested
on various pretexts to either drive him
out of Oshkosh, or exhaust his
chances of bail and lock him up to
leave the strikers without an adviser.
We should give our best support to
these strikers.

The Eight-Hour Fight in the Courts
of San Francisco.

Early this year, John Kelso, con-
tractor for the excavations at the site
of the proposed post office in San
Francisco, Cal., was arrested for vio-
lation of the Federal Eight-Hour law
on that job, in working laborers nine
hours a day and longer. The Build-
ing Trades Council and the Carpen-
ters District Council were specially
active in this step, and Business
Agent Harry M. Saunders, of the
Carpenters took a leading part.

Finally, after several months of
legal sparring before United States
Commissioner Heacock, contractor
Kelso was discharged, and the John
Kelso Co. and the San Francisco
Bridge Co. were brought into court
as the parties responsible for viola-
tion of the law. Notwithstanding
the contention of the attorneys for
the defense that a corporation could
not be held amenable under the law,
U. S. Commissioner Heacock decided
it could. Then the case was carried
to Judge DeHaven, of the United
States District Court, and on April
11th he gave a similar decision.

The case finally went to trial, and
both companies were found guilty of
violation of the eight-hour law and
fined the sum of \$200. On June 25th
the judge handed down a very ex-

haustive opinion in trying this case,
as to the constitutionality of the
United States eight-hour law. It will
be found on page 12 of this month's
CARPENTER.

On June 29th both companies noti-
fied Business Agent Saunders they
would work their employees only
eight hours a day on the post office
job from that date on, and have done
so ever since. Urged on by inter-
ested corporations in California and
other states, the Kelso Company and
Bridge Company last month decided
to appeal their cases to the United
States Circuit Court of Appeals,
which meets in San Francisco in
October. Their attorneys have filed
papers to that effect. Consequently,
these cases are likely to become of
national importance.

Credit is due, however, to our
Unions in San Francisco for their
liberal expenditure of funds to prose-
cute these cases in court. To aid
further in fighting the appeals now
brought into court the General Exec-
utive Board of the U. B. of Carpenters
this month donated \$300 to hire an
attorney, in response to the request of
the District Council of Carpenters of
San Francisco.

(Continued on page 12.)

Our Principles.

UNION-MADE GOODS.

Resolved, That we as a body thoroughly ap-
prove of the objects of the American Federation
of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our
earnest and hearty support.

Resolved, That members of this organization
should make it a rule, when purchasing goods
to call for those which bear the trade-marks of
organized labor, and when any individual, firm
or corporation shall strike a blow at labor or-
ganization, they are earnestly requested to give
that individual, firm or corporation their careful
consideration. No good union man can kiss the
rod that whips him.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Resolved, That we most emphatically discour-
age carpenters and joiners from organizing as
carpenters under the Knights of Labor as we
believe each trade should be organized under its
own trade head in a trade union. This does not
debar our members from joining mixed assem-
bles.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Resolved, That it is of the greatest impor-
ance that members should vote intelligently; hence,
the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to
secure legislation in favor of those who produce
the wealth of the country, and all discussions
and resolutions in that direction shall be in order
at any regular meeting, but party politics must
be excluded.

IMMIGRATION.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores
all who come with the honest intention of be-
coming lawful citizens, we at the same time
condemn the present system which allows the
importation of destitute laborers, and we urge
organized labor everywhere to endeavor to se-
cure the enactment of more stringent immigra-
tion laws.

FAITHFUL WORK.

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle
that Trade Union men, above all others, should
set a good example as good and faithful work-
men, performing their duties to their employers
with honor to themselves and their organization.

SHORTER HOURS OF LABOR.

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work
increases the intelligence and happiness of the
laborer, and also increases the demand for labor
and the price of a day's work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of
labor are identical, regardless of occupation,
nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done
to one is a wrong done to all.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn
the practice in vogue in many cities, but more
especially in the West, that of advertising ficti-
tious building booms, as it has a tendency to
demoralize the trade in such localities.

Dividing the Load Between Three.

WHEN we presented the problem of three men carrying a stick of timber, which was printed in our October number, we hoped the response from our readers would be generous in quantity. We were really anxious to have a number of answers to print in these columns. That the question has proven of interest and has been discussed in many directions is evident by the letters which have already come to hand, and others which the mails are still bringing us as we go to press with this number. We shall

sideration and using the algebraic method, we have the following: Let x equal the distance back from the front end of the log that the carrying spike should be placed. Then $x+x$ or $2x$ will represent the portion of the log which balances over the stick. Now, since the man at the rear must carry the weight of 10 feet, and since he carries against the point which separates the load of the two men in front from the remainder of the log, then $10+10+2x$ will represent the entire length of the log. Subtracting $10+10=20$ from the entire length of the log, we have $2x$ (or the length which balances over the stick) equal to 10. Then $x=5$. Or otherwise stated, the carrying stick must be placed 5 feet back from the front end or one-sixth the whole length of the log in order to equalize the load between the three men.

mine, and passed it over the hook of the other balance. We first tried the weight at one-sixth of the distance back from the end, but this experiment made it very apparent that the man at the tail of the log would be carrying much more than his share with the hand spike so located. Finally, after several trials, we found that by placing the second string, as shown in the rough diagram which I enclose, just one-quarter back from the end of the timber, the forward balance registered ten pounds, while the balance at the end registered five pounds, thus dividing the weight of the stick according to the conditions of the problem.

As mentioned before, we have various letters from correspondents on this subject, but the two here given are types of classes. We com-

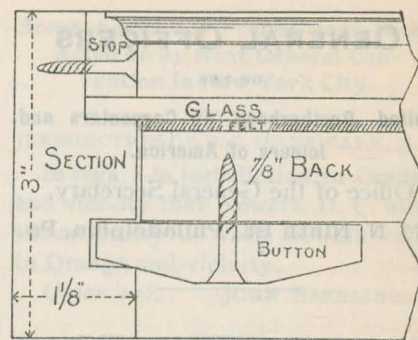
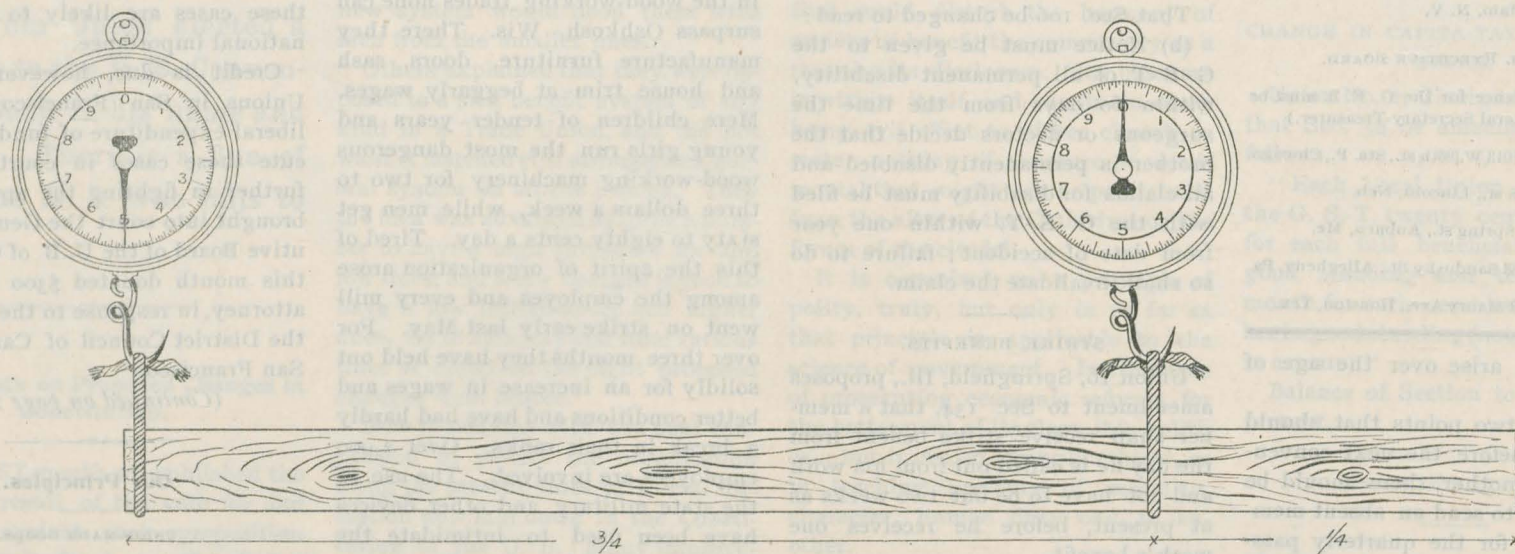


Fig. 1.

heavy woolen or felt cloth; then place on the back and turn the buttons into the slots and place the frame, glass side up in the sunlight, the brightness of which determines the time



not attempt to present everything that has reached us on this question. The problem is eminently practical, for in every building operation some one is called upon either to help in carrying or to plan for those who do the carrying. Where shall the hand spike be placed under a timber so that each of the two men at the hand-spike shall carry the same amount as the man who tails the log? Here is what one of our contributors says:

From H. G., Baltimore:

The problem of three men carrying a log is very simple. The usual answer is that the hand spike should be placed one quarter of the distance back from the front end. This, I think, is wrong, as I will proceed to show. My answer is that the hand-spike should be placed only one-sixth of the distance back from the front. I have read up on this question and am in part indebted to an old book for what follows: Suppose, for example, that the stick of timber is 30 feet in length, and lies flat upon the ground. Should one man attempt to lift this timber by one end, he would obviously, lift one-half of its weight, the other half bearing upon the ground. Should one man lift at one end of the timber and two men lift the other, the one man would lift one-half of it, and the two men the other half. Of the two men lifting at one end each would lift one quarter of the whole weight. If two men lift by means of a hand-spike and the hand-be placed back from the end any distance, that part of the timber which is between the stick and the end will balance a piece of equal length immediately back of the spike, and the man at the opposite end will lift one-half of the remaining length of the log. Now, since the timber is supposed to be of uniform size throughout, each man, in order to lift one-third of the weight of the entire log, must lift the weight of 10 feet. Taking these facts into con-

Now the above is all very plausible and looks well in print, but we are very much afraid that in this case a little algebra is a dangerous thing and that this correspondent, notwithstanding his references to an old book, has not got at the meat of the matter. Let us see what some of the rest of our correspondents have to say.

From R. W., Hillsboro, Ohio:

The question published in the October number of THE CARPENTER has been more or less discussed in our shop ever since the paper came to hand. One of my brother chips has contended that the carrying stick should be placed one-sixth of the length of the timber from the front end, while I have believed that it should be placed one-quarter of the length back from the end. Theoretical argument did not seem to bring us to any conclusion. So one noon I proposed as a final argument that we make a practical test. How this was to be done did not at first appear. Finally, however, we were reminded of the butcher shop, only a short distance away, and from the proprietor we borrowed two spring balances. Unhooking the pans, we fastened the two balances in place in a way to make it possible to move one of them in or out, as might be necessary. We then selected a piece of studding that was as nearly as may be of uniform section from end to end, and of the same general character of wood throughout. We weighed the piece of studding and found that it balanced fifteen pounds exactly. It was evident, therefore, that in carrying this piece of timber upon the conditions named in the problem, each man would have to carry five pounds. We fastened a cord around one end of the stud, as close to the end as could be conveniently managed, and then hung it over the hook of one of the balances.

We then made a sling for the other end, which could be moved front or back, as circumstances might deter-

mine our correspondent last quoted above for his eminently practical plan of solving the problem by means of scales. Such a plan is worth a good deal of algebra—especially if the algebra is wrong.

How to Make Blue Prints.

BY A. W. WOODS.



WHILE most carpenters are familiar with blue prints many are not acquainted with the method of producing the same which is not so complicated as generally supposed. We thought that a short description of the subject would be interesting to many of the readers, the following of which anyone can make good blue prints.

The subject to be reproduced should be traced with very black India ink on cloth (vellum) or transparent paper. This serves as a negative from which any number of copies can be made.

A printing frame is required which may be made as shown in the section, (see Fig. 1). The frame can be made any size desired.

The glass should be a good double strength A. A. glass, (thin plate being preferable). The back should be in sections hinged together, and with buttons as shown; the latter should be beveled so as to press the back snug up to the glass when they are turned into the slots in the frame. Fig. 2 shows the back view of the frame complete.

Now place the negative (face down) in the frame and on this the chemically prepared paper and on this a

of exposure. Some papers print quicker than others, requiring, therefore, a little experience on that line; but in most cases a good direct light four or five minutes is sufficient. Take out the paper (not the tracing) and place it in water for a few minutes, gently rinsing the same by taking the paper by the edge and running it back and forth through the water till all of the chemicals have disappeared, then hang up to dry. Where the paper has been protected from the light by the black lines of the tracing the chemicals disappear entirely, leaving the white paper show in their stead, but that part that comes in contact with the light turns blue. Hence the name Blue Print.

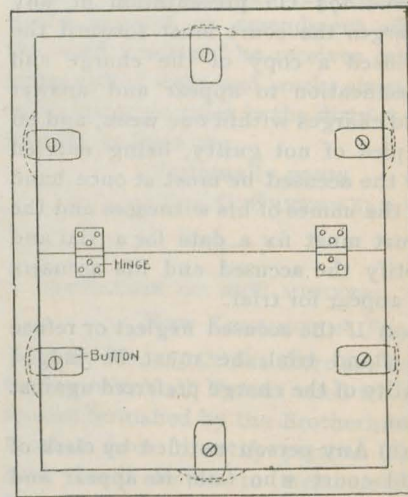


Fig. 2.

It will be seen by this that the chemicals are very sensitive to the light and should never be exposed unnecessarily. It should be kept well wrapped and in a dark dry place and only a limited amount kept on hand, as it is liable to spoil. The

ready prepared paper comes in rolls of various widths at about 10 cents per square yard and can be had at most any of the art stores, or the chemicals can be had at any drug store as follows: One ounce of citrate of iron and ammonia, one ounce of red prussiate of potash, eight ounces of distilled water. Put all in a bottle and shake up, and as soon as dissolved it is ready for use. Use a good quality of book paper and apply the solution with a common varnish brush; care must be taken to get it on even and hang up in a dark closet to dry when it will be ready for use. Paper thus prepared should be exposed about ten minutes.

When the ready prepared paper can be readily had at the present prices we would not advise preparing it as it is unpleasant stuff to handle. The receptacle in which the prints are bathed should be large enough to receive them without cramping. A common kitchen sink in most cases being sufficiently large, but in the absence of this a shallow box lined with oil-cloth will serve as well. The cloth should be so folded at the corners as to not leave any open joints in the tray part of the box.

Drawing Lesson—V.

BY A. W. WOODS.

OUR last lesson pertained to the roof and front elevation. In this we give the side elevations. The same rules laid down in previous lessons applies to these elevations. When the drawing board is large enough, two elevations, or all of them for that matter, can be drawn on the one piece of paper, the T-square accurately delineating the measurements as to heights. When this cannot be done the measurements should be transferred from the completed elevations by means of a strip of paper, as described in our last lesson.

How to Frame Box Sills.

BY A. W. WOODS.

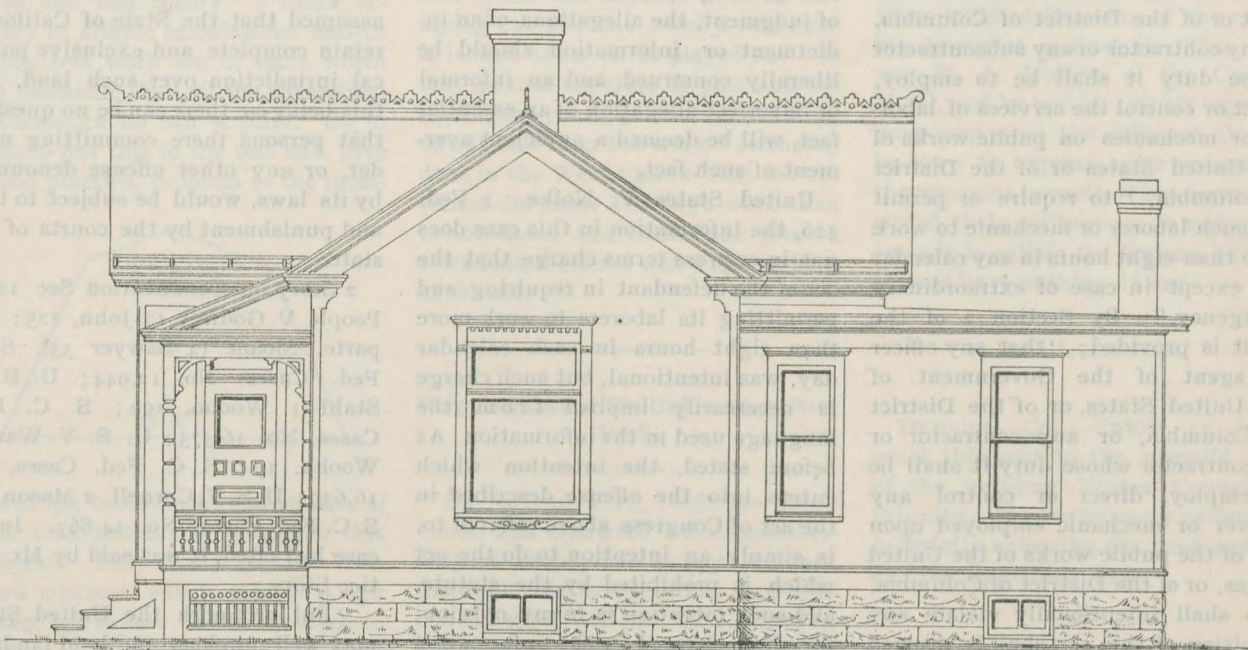
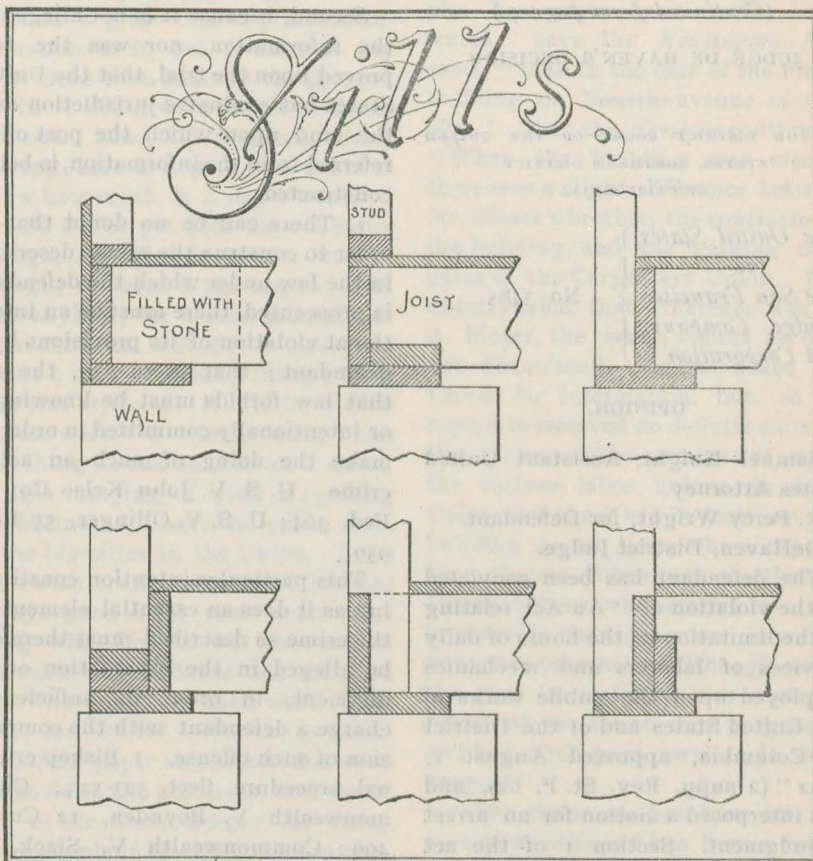
THE old-fashioned solid sill, with its mortise and tenons, has largely given away to the built up or more commonly called box sill, which is cheaper, both in lumber and labor, and for the common residence work answers the same purpose. Studding properly spiked to the box sill are found to be as secure as with the old-time mortise and tenon, and avoids the danger of rotting out.

Experience has also proven that they are as readily raised or lowered, and even moved, as houses having solid sills.

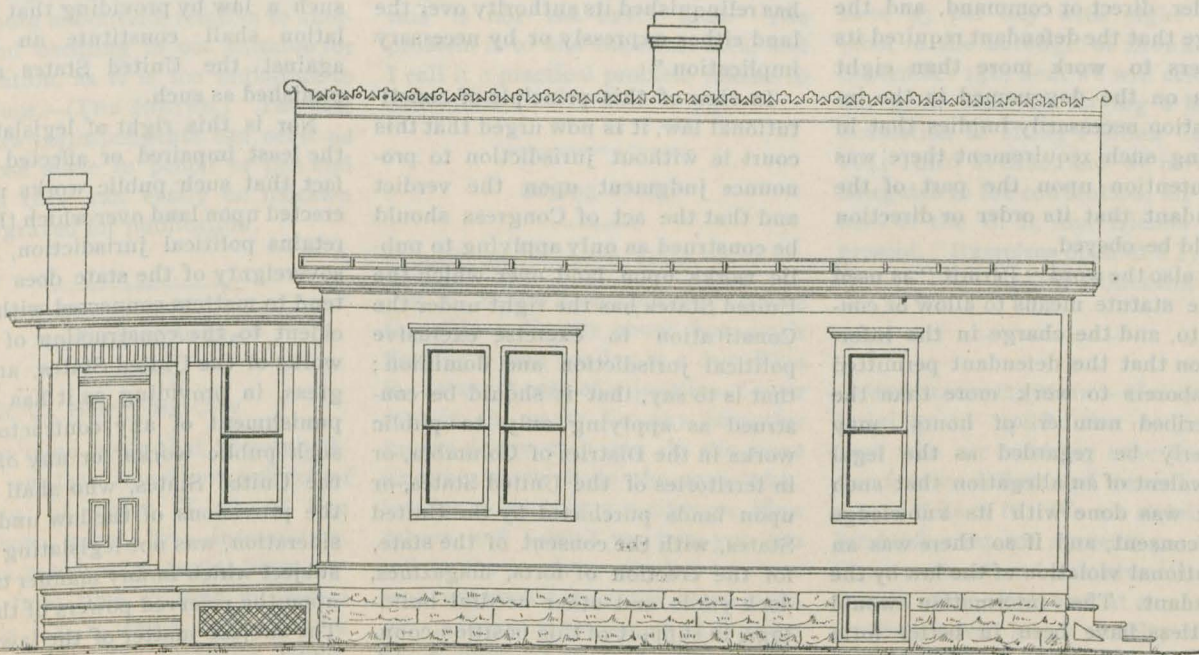
Our illustration presents several sectional views of the more common ways of making the sills. In cold and windy sections of the country it is a good idea to fill in the space between the joists with masonry—either brick or stone, though some object to this, claiming the lack of free circulation of air will cause dry rot. However, the same objection would apply to any other part of the building where the timbers are walled in, and while there may be some grounds for their belief, we think the advantages gained will more than offset the

damage liable to occur. After the sills have been put in place they should be temporarily blocked up and

slushed on the under side with mortar and brought to a level, so that they will have a solid bearing at all parts.



SIDE ELEVATION.



SIDE ELEVATION.

Definitions.

Direct Legislation: Lawmaking by the voters.

The Initiative: The proposal of a law by a percentage of the voters.

The Referendum: The vote at the polls on a proposed law.

Lawmaking by the voters is termed direct legislation to distinguish it from lawmaking by representatives, which carries out, or is supposed to carry out, the will of the sovereign people indirectly.

The Initiative is commonly exercised through a petition, signed by such voters as wish the proposition which is printed at the head of the petition to become law. The Initiative is not a simple petition; it is a petition which the legislative body addressed must obey by sending the proposition in question on to a vote at the polls.

The Referendum may take place on a law passed by a legislative body contingent on its adoption by the voters at the polls, or it may take place in response to the Initiative.

The Eight-Hour Fight in the Courts of San Francisco.

(Continued from page 9.)

JUDGE DE HAVEN'S DECISION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The United States
vs
The San Francisco
Bridge Company.
(A Corporation.)

No 3485.

OPINION.

Samuel Knight, Assistant United States Attorney.

R. Percy Wright, for Defendant.
DeHaven, District Judge.

The defendant has been convicted of the violation of "An Act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily services of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia, approved August 1, 1892" (2 supp. Rev. St. P. 62), and has interposed a motion for an arrest of judgment. Section 1 of the act referred to, makes it unlawful for any officer of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or any subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control the services of laborers or mechanics on public works of the United States or of the District of Columbia, "to require or permit any such laborer or mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency." By Section 2 of the act it is provided: "that any officer or agent of the Government of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, or any contractor or subcontractor whose duty it shall be to employ, direct or control any laborer or mechanic employed upon any of the public works of the United States, or of the District of Columbia, who shall intentionally violate any provision of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The information charges that the defendant was a contractor upon public works of the United States, to wit: the new post office of the United States in this City and County of San Francisco; that as such contractor its duty was to employ, direct and control laborers employed and working thereon, and that the defendant did on the first day of December, 1897, in violation of the act above referred to, "Require and permit said laborers to work more than eight hours in the calendar day last aforesaid, to wit: nine hours and forty minutes in such day upon such contract and public works, there being then and there no case of extraordinary emergency for the employment of such laborers for the length of time last aforesaid or for any length of time in excess of said eight hours in said calendar day."

The motion in arrest of judgment is based upon two grounds: First, it is claimed that the information does not charge that the defendant intentionally required or permitted the

laborers employed by it upon the public work referred to in the information, to labor more than eight hours in each day.

Second, because it is not alleged in the information, nor was the fact proved upon the trial, that the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over the land upon which the post office referred to in the information, is being constructed.

1. There can be no doubt that in order to construe the crime described in the law under which the defendant is prosecuted, there must be an intentional violation of its provisions by a defendant; that is to say, the act that law forbids must be knowingly or intentionally committed in order to make the doing of such an act a crime. U. S. V. John Kelso Co., 86 Fed. 304; U. S. V. Ollinger, 55 Fed. 959.

This particular intention constituting as it does an essential element of the crime as described must therefore be alleged in the information or indictment, in order to sufficiently charge a defendant with the commission of such offense. 1 Bishop criminal procedure, Sect. 523-525: Commonwealth V. Boynden, 12 Cusg., 499; Commonwealth V. Slack, 19 Pick., 304. After verdict, however, and passing upon a motion in arrest of judgment, the allegations of an indictment or information should be liberally construed, and an informal or imperfect allegation of an essential fact, will be deemed a sufficient averment of such fact.

United States V. Nolke. 1 Fed. 426, the information in this case does not in express terms charge that the act of the defendant in requiring and permitting its laborers to work more than eight hours in each calendar day, was intentional, but such charge is necessarily implied from the language used in the information. As before stated, the intention which enters into the offense described in the act of Congress above referred to, is simply an intention to do the act which is prohibited by the statute, and such intention is in my opinion, in effect charged by the information in the case. The language of the information is, that the defendant did require and permit its laborers to work more than eight hours on the same day stated. To "require" is to order, direct or command, and the charge that the defendant required its laborers to work more than eight hours on the day named in the information necessarily implies that in making such requirement there was an intention upon the part of the defendant that its order or direction should be obeyed.

So also the word "Permit" as used in the statute means to allow or consent to, and the charge in the information that the defendant permitted its laborers to work more than the prescribed number of hours, may properly be regarded as the legal equivalent of an allegation that such work was done with its knowledge and consent, and if so, there was an intentional violation of the law by the defendant. The information would doubtless have been in better form and more valuable as a precedent, if it had followed the language of the

statute and alleged in so many words, that the defendant intentionally violated the provisions of the law by directing and permitting laborers employed by it to work more than the prescribed number of hours; but, in my opinion, the information is sufficient to support a judgment of conviction.

2. Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution provides that Congress shall have power: "To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings." It is not alleged in the information, nor does the fact otherwise appear that the land upon which the new San Francisco post-office is being constructed was purchased by the United States, with the consent of the state or that political jurisdiction over the same has been otherwise ceded to the United States by the state.

Upon this state of facts, it must be assumed that the State of California retain complete and exclusive political jurisdiction over such land, and this being so, there can be no question that persons there committing murder, or any other offense denounced by its laws, would be subject to trial and punishment by the courts of the state.

2 Story on Constitution Sec 1227; People V. Godfrey 17 John, 225; Ex parte. Sloane (4 Sawyer 33). S. C. Fed. Cases, No. 12,944; U. S. V. Stahl 1 Wooho. 192; S. C. Fed. Cases, No. 16,373; U. S. V. Ward 1 Wooho. 17; S. C. Fed. Cases, No. 16,639; U. S. V. Cornell, 2 Mason 60; S. C. Fed. Cases, No. 14,867. In the case last cited, it was said by Mr. Justice Story:

"But although the United States may well purchase and hold lands for public purposes, within the territorial limits of the state, this does not of itself oust the jurisdiction of sovereignty of such state over the lands so purchased. It remains until the state has relinquished its authority over the land either expressly or by necessary implication."

In view of this principle of constitutional law, it is now urged that this court is without jurisdiction to pronounce judgment upon the verdict and that the act of Congress should be construed as only applying to public works upon land over which the United States has the right under the Constitution to exercise exclusive political jurisdiction and dominion; that is to say, that it should be construed as applying only to public works in the District of Columbia, or in territories of the United States, or upon lands purchased by the United States, with the consent of the state, for the erection of forts, magazines, dock yards and other needful buildings, in support of this position counsel for the defendant has argued with great earnestness, that unless so con-

strued, the statute cannot be upheld, because Congress has no power to legislate in regard to the number of hours labor shall be permitted to work each day in places or upon lands not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

The statute under consideration however, by its express terms is applicable only to public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia. So that the question presented here is not whether Congress possesses the power to legislate generally in regard to the number of hours laborers shall work in any one day while upon land over which the sovereignty of the state extends and when engaged in the construction of some building or other work over which the United States has no right to exercise any supervision or control, but rather this: Has Congress the power to prescribe the terms and conditions under which labor shall be performed in the construction of public works of the United States, and without reference to the fact whether such public works are or are not upon land over which the National Government exercises exclusive political jurisdiction? I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress in this respect. Public works are instrumentalities for the execution of the powers of government. In the construction of its public works the United States exercises the power which belongs to it as a sovereign nation, and as a necessary incident of its sovereignty has the right to legislate in reference to all matters relating to the construction of such works, including the number of hours which shall constitute a day's labor for those employed in such work. Laws have been passed limiting the hours for the letter carriers in any one day (25 U. S. Stat., 157), and for those employed in the navy yards of the United States (12 U. S. Stat., 587), and for all laborers and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States (15 U. S. Stat., 77), and the power of Congress to pass such laws has never been seriously questioned. In my opinion Congress has the same power to provide that laborers upon public works of the United States shall not be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in one day, and it may compel obedience to such a law by providing that its violation shall constitute an offense against the United States and be punished as such.

Nor is this right of legislation in the least impaired or affected by the fact that such public works may be erected upon land over which the state retains political jurisdiction, as the sovereignty of the state does not extend to matters connected with or incident to the construction of public works of the United States, and Congress, in providing as it has for the punishment of any contractor upon such public works, or any officer of the United States, who shall violate the provisions of the law under consideration, was not legislating upon a subject which in any manner trenches upon the reserved powers of the state. The subject matter of the law is one which concerns only the Government of the United States, and over which

it has the right to exercise supreme and exclusive control, notwithstanding the fact that the state, for all purposes relating to the government of the state and the administration of its laws, retains political jurisdiction over the land upon which such public works may be erected.

This conclusion necessarily results from a consideration of the fact that under American constitutional law the National Government and the states which compose it are clothed with separate powers of sovereignty over distinct subjects within their respective spheres of action, and which powers may therefore be exercised by each without coming into conflict with the other. This principle, was clearly set forth by Taney, C. J., in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Ableman v. Booth*, 21 How. 516, in the following language: "The power of the general Government and of the state, although both exist and are exercised within the same territorial limits, are yet separate and sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other, within their respective spheres."

The motion will be denied.



(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Moldings.

From M. S., Piermont, N. Y.

Would Mr. Woods or some architect please publish some outlines of up-to-date moldings? I see some very handsome moldings in houses round Nyack and other towns, but am not able to get them from the wood when they are fixed up.

To Another Correspondent.

We regret to inform C. H. A. that his photo submitted, relative to shoring and needling is not suitable for publication, as it is too indistinct to reproduce.—(THE EDITOR.) The best sketches correspondents can send us are those made in pencil or pen and ink, as they can easily be redrawn and engraved for publication.

Needling up Walls.

From R. C., New York City.

There is no book that I know published on this important subject of needling, of which X. F., of San Francisco, asks for information. Various articles on parts have appeared from time to time in several journals. X. F. was wise to go to a shorer as the city inspector would make him have it done right anyhow.

Calculating Stuff.

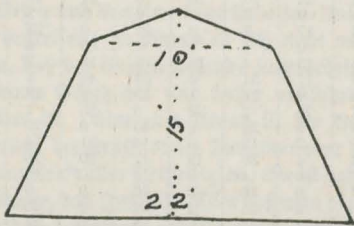
From Silas P. South, Norwalk, Conn.

In reply to L. C. W., June issue of paper, I would state that the best way is to assume four studding to every 4 feet spaced 12 inches apart commencing at the corner post or three studding spaced 16 inches apart. The only way to frame a gable without carrying the plates across, is to set up all the studding the full length of the gable, then to set up all the rafters or a pair of guide rafters and gain out the studding on the outside to let the rafter fit in. Put the paper on the outside and the hollow edges of the studding out if you want to have a straight wall. Why don't you keep your eyes open and take in all you see?

Practical Value of Problems.

From P. K., Vancouver, B. C.

I was much impressed by what Brother Earl Padgett says, "About the Practical Value of Problems to the Average Carpenter," and he is right, as carpentry is a useful and visible art, not abstract nor theoretical, and if more men woke up to this fact there would be more common sense and less theory. I think accuracy in simple calculations and in laying out work are of more worth to a mechanic than all the theoretical mathematics he can acquire. So in order to put this to the test and give a good practical problem to the mem-



bers of the brotherhood and readers of THE CARPENTER, I will put this problem: How many square feet, board measure, will it take of 6 inch siding, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather, to cover this gambrel gable? It is 22 feet wide and 15 high, 10 feet wide at top. Upper rafters have a rise of 2 feet. Of course the proper way to figure this out on account of the cutting is to figure it out square, but this is not the exact area. The problem is to find the exact area, and I call it a practical problem useful to carpenters.

Laying Floor.

From L. A. Brooklyn, Ohio.

P. L., in the June CARPENTER asks to settle a dispute about how much flooring a man can lay in a day. This is the worst case of a question I ever saw in the paper, for any carpenter knows no two men can do the same amount, or do it in the same way, besides, some bosses want more than others, and I don't see how you can tell anyhow, when, say, two or three men are working on the same floor. About five squares is enough for nine hours' work for one man. But I prefer eight hours' work.

Criticism.

From an Old Kicker, Madison, Wis.

Sir, I read your paper with interest and find a great deal of practical information in it, but I want to say right here that some of the things I see in it about work would be better left out. Now, for instance, about flooring, here is a man who wants to know how much is a day's work. I wonder did he get fired for not doing enough, or did his partner not do enough, or what's the matter with him anyhow, for a man can only do so much and nobody is going to hound a man to death, though there are some try to do it. If he is after "piece work" or "lump work" the best thing he can do is to let it alone, for this lumping of work is spoiling the business. I have worked in most of the big cities in the Union. I can state with truth that a good job was always good until some scab came along who lumped out portions of the work and knocked out the good men who would do their work right. Now, Mr. Editor, I like the practical part of the paper and sometimes work out some of the problems, and would like to see some designs for fancy barge boards if Mr. Hodgson has any, but what is the use of these things now when the architects do all the laying out and the country carpenter is looked down on as played out. It may be that my time is past and the intelligent young generation shutting us out, but from the work I see being done in the West I know that the old timers did more thorough work than is now done, and that if the present work looks better it won't last as long as the old.

Flag Dedication By Union 464, New York.

On November 18, 1888, the above Union was chartered with a membership of twenty-five ardent workers. Through the co-operation and persistent efforts of Bro. H. Maiberger, as business agent, the membership is now 158 and steadily growing. Union 464 has persistently agitated for the eight-hour day and better wages, and where ten hours and \$2 to \$2 25 a day was the rule, we now have \$3 per day with eight hours labor in the borough of Bronx. On September 24th next we will celebrate our good work by having a banner dedication at Miller's Bronx Casino, 2994 Third avenue, and we invite all delegates to the convention, all members of the U. B. and friends to be present. Exercises open at 8 P. M.

FRANK HOLLERIETH.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Union 7 is striving to uplift the carpenters here who are working nine hours a day for two dollars and we are having a hard time of it. We are striving to establish a rate of 25 cents per hour. Some contractors have advertised for men in other cities and at same time we have never had a scarcity of carpenters. There is no use coming to this city as trade is very slack.

New Kensington, Pa.

"That New Kensington is a Union town and will stick to Union principles has never been better illustrated," says the *Kensington Keystone*, "than in the case of the Bloser building on Fourth avenue of this city." Then the *Keystone* continues: "When the building was erected there was a slight difference between Mr. Bloser's brother, the contractor of the building, and the walking delegates of the Carpenters Union. Just exactly what that difference was E. A. Bloser, the owner, claims he does not understand. He has asked the Union for information, but, so he says, has received no definite satisfaction. None of the members of any of the various labor unions in town claim that there is a boycott on the building or on those who occupy it. Nevertheless, it has been a noticeable fact that those who started into any business in the store room have not been well patronized, although one of the men in particular was a strong friend of the Union men in general and had done good services in their support."

"The storeroom has been idle for several months and has been a Jonah on the owner's hands, or rather on the man who rented it for a term of years without knowing of the existing prejudice against it. This man was M. A. Mullen, of the Central Hotel, and he and Mr. Bloser together have requested the different Unions in town to express some reason for the apparent boycott. They have also stated their willingness to make any amends to satisfy the Unions, but the Unions have nothing to say."

DENVER, Col.—Union 55 owes much this year to the splendid work of the Building Trades' Council, of this city. It gave us every assistance in strictly enforcing the card system and the eight-hour day.

NORWALK, Conn.—The Central Labor Union is making strong efforts to have the building committee of the new hospital embody a specification in the contract that none but Union men shall be employed in its construction. This will be helpful to Union 746.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Trade good; have surplus of carpenters; still wages increased slightly this season since we reorganized Union 110. We propose to push ahead. Bricklayers work eight hours; carpenters used to before they disbanded a few years ago; now they work ten hours. Serves the dummies right!

PERTH-AMBOY, N. J.—We are preparing here for a demonstration Labor Day, and now have Unions of Bricklayers, Plasterers, Carpenters, Painters, Glassworkers, Brakemen, Trainmen and Firemen. We have a Trade Union hall of our own, and Carpenters Union 65 is in the forefront since it got its demands this season.

GENERAL VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Union.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	Union.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
2	26	0	0	27	8	17	0	26	203	5	20	19	11	21	15	13	15
3	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	205	6	9	8	18	1	13	15	2
5	12	16	0	29	20	11	0	25	206	8	0	0	43	10	8	0	0
6	15	15	1	15	0	15	0	6	210	20	14	2	12	28	15	0	0
7	13	5	16	14	14	0	16	12	211	5	21	20	30	31	4	35	0
8	1	30	0	1	14	0	0	9	212	2	7	1	9	6	12	0	0
9	23	3	30	1	17	15	12	23	213	0	6	0	0	0	7	1	1
10	27	20	45	0	40	1	2	15	215	1	15	2	13	1	16	15	4
11	41	21	63	0	46	80	1	38	216	5	6	11	11	11	5	12	10
12	69	0	71	0	0	35	0	43	220	3	11	9	13	10	2	72	1
13	0	57	0	57	0	57	0	1	221	1	9	0	10	31	11	1	1
15	0	32	0	34	0	35	0	0	222	1	72	0	72	31	21	1	1
16	13	3	17	2	11	6	11	4	224	3	26	2	31	0	0	3	0
18	1	10	0	11	2	9	11	10	225	0	9	0	9	11	11	9	9
19	0	26	4	21	1	10	0	0	227	11	0	11	0	11	0	0	0
20	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	3	228	1	20	0	22	21	22	23	0
21	31	0	31	0	30	0	0	0	229	1	1	11	11	1	11	1	1
22	3	39	6	38	6	38	2	15	230	2	14	0	16	0	17	0	0
24	5	47	7	45	1	51	4	4	231	11	21	31	1	31	32	0	32
25	0	40	2	34	1	35	28	0	232	22	0	23	0	23	0	23	19
26	3	60	15	45	1	48	51	1	233	0	15	0	14	11	2	14	11
27	3	16	3	13	4	14	13	5	234	0	13	0	12	0	12	0	0
28	0	16	0	16	1	15	0	0	235	11	11	0	14	11	7	2	2
29	5	13	0	13	0	15	23	0	236	0	20	1	19	5	20	0	20
30	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	0	237	0	52	0	52	0	53	0	53
31	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	0	238	25	0	13	11	7	25	18	25
32	60	0	69	0	37	0	68	1	239	11	0	16	0	22	0	23	0
33	4	30	10	14	2	28	2	36	240	7	12	1	16	1	19	1	19
35	0	12	1	11	1	12	10	2	241	29	32	1	13	13	14	1	13
38	4	14	4	4	8	0	11	1	242	4	7	0	31	3	31	6	31
40	11	12	1	11	12	11	10	0	243	7	3	1	31	7	1	6	18
41	0	12	4	4	11	1	10	0	244	0							
42	0	12	4	4	11	1	10	0	245	0							
43	0	93	0	90	0	94	0	0	246	0	25	0	25	0	26	6	26
44	0	40	0	40	0	40	0	0	247	0	6	0	6	0	7	5	7
47	14	1	7	4	15	0	11	0	248	17	14	31	9	19	29	22	18
51	53	0	12	6	24	3	34	0	300	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	12
52	2	25	21	2	25	0	30	3	301	1	69	7	62	1	66	0	66
53	5	6	0	6	1	5	0	6	304	0	15	0	15	0	15	3	12
54	26	6	25	6	31	0	25	3	306	22	9	24	3	2	32	7	25
55	0	34	0	38	0	40	0	34	309	510	39	417	135	485	46	489	64
57	7	4	0	6	4	4	4	4	315	6	26	21	9	3	29	2	30
59	2	9	0	11	0	11	0	11	323	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10
60	1	12	2	9	0	13	0	13	325	3	16	1	18	5	13	9	0
61	2	25	2	24	0	25	0	37	328	0	40	0	41	3	38	2	40
65	0	17	0	17	0	17	0	17	332	9	1	11	0	7	2	9	11
66	1	11	1	11	1	11	0	12	333	1	22	0	23	0	23	0	23
67	20	0	16	0	8	4	0	15	334	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16
69	1	19	3	22	0	25	0	25	343	8	3	8	3	4	7	4	7
70	20	2	18	4	14	8	3	19	346	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
72	8	61	3	66	3	66	4	65	349	7	5	12	6	7	5	9	3
73	16	28	21	20	8	31	3	32	355	0	34	0	34	0	34	0	34
75	22	5	25	3	2	28	1	29	356	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14
76	11	3	12	2	8	6	9	5	359	5	8	2	11	6	7	1	12
77	6	5	11	0	11	1	6	6	360	15	18	14	10	22	2	1	22
79	0	22	0	19	1	21	0	25	361	1	20	0	26	0	30	0	30
80	0	31	0	31	0	31	0	31	365	0	30	0	30	2	29	4	27
81	2	31	7	19	8	20	1	32	374	33	1	34	0	30	3	25	5
83	2	22	4	22	3	22	2	22	375	4	643	2	520	3	600	0	480
84	0	11	2	9	0	11	7	8	376	11	2	12	1	9	4	13	0
85	8	3	9	2	2	9	3	8	381	0	42	0	44	0	44	0	44
87	2	15	3	12	3	9	2	11	382	9	56	0	87	0	89	87	3
88	0	15	0	15	2	13	2	12	391	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	35
89	7	0	7	0	7	0	5	2	393	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16
90	0	24	5	7	0	22	0	25	394	22	10	26	5	21	10	11	20
91	2	27	1	28	4	24	0	28	399	0	7	7	0	5	2	0	7
92	4	23	4	23	6	21	1	26	402	17	3	8	16	0	22	0	26
93	0	51	0	51	0	51	0	51	407	0	4	1	4	0	5	0	5
96	0	71	0	72	0	72	0	72	416	13	4	15	0	16	2	0	21
97	5	15	4	16	7	13	4	16	419	17	34	0	54	45	3	0	91
98	0	33	0	33	0	33	0	33	424	0	11	1	10	1	10	0	11
99	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	427	26	2	22	5	25	1	18	10
102	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	428	0	22	6	13	0	22	1	22
103	17	3	19	0	18	3	5	14	429	2	12	0	13	1	14	0	15
104	1	13	2	12	0	14	6	8	433	6	30	19	17	20	16	0	36
106	1	24	0	24	1	23	0	25	437	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	14
108	0	18	5	14	0	17	0	20	444	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16
109	7	20	3	16	1	22	4	1	448	2	25	4	24	2	26	0	27
110	2	21	16	7	19	4	1	22	449	4	21	0	18	0	24	0	30
112	1	37	2	36	1	37	10	28	451	26	0	26	0	26	0	26	0
114	2	25	20	8	0	30	2	28	453	0	74	0	74	1	75	0	76
116	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	6	457	57	7	62	5	90	6	93	3
119	0	16	10	4	4	9	5	4	460	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9
121	2	9	4	7	0	13	0	11	462	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11
122	2	13	0	16	0	15	0	12	464	58	1	48	0	34	0	54	0
123	2	27	1	29	4	26	28	3	468	49	5	4	36	52	0	57	0
124	2	9	8	3	1	10	9	10	471	28	11	1	40	11	20	1	36
125	1	76	0	76	0	79	0	79	474	1	6	1	6	1	6	0	6
127	0	15	10	5	0	15	0	15	476	100	0	81	7	61	26	74	4
129	0	12	1	11	0	12	0	12	478	46	5	42	5	48	4	48	4
130	10	0	10	0	3	7	0	10	482	12	0	7	0	6	4	2	13
131	0	38	0	38	1	37	1	37	483	3	13	0	15	2	14	0	15
134	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	484	3	19	7	9	5	19	0	31
135	0	26	1	23	0	28	0	28	486	3	24	18	8	7	21	8	22
136	8	13	10	11	9	12	3	18	490	8	13	8	15	1	22	2	20
137	5	5	5	3	6	1	6	1	493	3	38	6	35	0	37	0	38
140	8	0	8	0	8	0	2	7	499	0	13	4	10	1	13	5	0
141	1	34	1	34	0	35	0	35	513	89	0	87	0	37	41	9	38
142	0	35	0	35	0	39	0	39	515	0	30	0	33	0	34	0	35
143	0	7	3	4	5	2	2	5	521	27							

For Our German Readers.

— Die meisten großen Städte des Landes sind gegenwärtig mit Arbeit suchenden Schreineren überlaufen.

— Keine große Bewegung war jemals erfolgreich, ohne daß diejenigen, welche dafür einstanden, Opfer auferlegten.

— Seid geduldig und bedenket, daß jede neue Bewegung—wie ein neugeborenes Kind—Arbeit und Leiden verursacht.

— Der Zerstörungssinn mancher Menschen verleitet dieselben stets, das Werk Anderer über den Haufen zu werfen; unser Werk des Organistrens schreitet trotzdem unaufhaltsam voran.

— Wir müssen streng gegen Nicht-Union-Männer kämpfen; wir müssen sie zwingen, mit uns Hand in Hand zu gehen oder wir können unser Ziel nicht erreichen.

— Besucht Eure Unions-Versammlungen regelmäßig und weigert Euch nie, als Mitglieder von Comité's zu fungieren oder anderweit Eure Pflichten zu erfüllen, wenn Ihr dazu aufgefordert werdet.

— Mit dem Erwachen des Frühlings, welcher die ganze Natur zu erneuter Thätigkeit aufweckt, sollte jedes Mitglied unserer Bruderschaft sich eifrig bestreben, mit aller Macht für unsere gute Sache zu wirken.

— Laßt Euch nicht entmutigen, wenn auch dann und wann in Euren Versammlungen geringfügige Streitigkeiten entstehen. Es gibt keinen Verein in der Welt, in dem nicht Leute wären, welche sich gern an die Spitze drängen möchten.

— Die Gewerkschaften befürworten hohe Löhne, weil sie wissen, daß schlecht bezahlte Leute nicht viel Eifer auf ihre Arbeit verwenden. Niedrige Löhne machen Einem die Arbeit zum Elend; hohe Löhne spornen den Mann zum Fleiß an.

— Nicht jeder Carpenter geht zur Union, weil er glaubt, Geld dabei zu machen. Nein, es ist die Ueberzeugung, daß die ganze Arbeiterklasse durch Formirung der Unions auf einen höheren, besseren Standpunkt, sowohl materiell als geistig gehoben wird.

— Als im Jahre 1869 die Zimmergesellen von Berlin in einer Massenversammlung von den Rednern aufgefordert wurden, dem Allgemeinen deutschen Zimmererverein beizutreten, zählten 1542 Mann ihren Einstand. Die Versammlung dauerte von Morgens halb 10 Uhr bis Abends 5 Uhr. Was der Allgem. Z. V. für Deutschland war, ist unsere Bruderschaft hier zu Lande. Warum treten nun die deutschen Zimmerleute hier zu Lande nicht ebenso massenhaft bei, als es damals die Berliner Kameraden thaten?

Zur Arbeiter-Organisation.

Es kann nicht bezweifelt werden, daß die amerikanischen Unions nicht so organisiert sind, um eine permanente Mitgliederzahl zu sichern. Während der ersten Versammlung ist die Halle gedrängt voll, alle sind enthusiastisch im Niederschreiben ihres Namens auf einem Stück Papier; sie bezahlen vorläufig 25 Cents, und die Union ist fertig, sich mit einer Constitution zu organisiren. Nach einer kurzen Zeit werden die Versammlungen schwächer besucht, bis die wenigen Getreuen, welche noch verblieben sind, die Organisation wieder in's Leben rufen. Dieser Prozeß wiederholt sich immer von Neuem.

Die Ursache dieser Gleichgültigkeit und Theilnahmslosigkeit ist durch den Mangel an genügender materieller Unterstützung, welche

die Vereine gewähren, leicht zu erklären, wenn auch die Majorität dieses nicht genügend begreift. Wenn die Vereine es sich zur Aufgabe machen würden, frange und arbeitlose Mitglieder zu unterstützen, mit einem Wort, die gesammten Interessen des Arbeiterstandes in einer Union zu verbinden, dann würde das Interesse der Mitglieder dauernd gefesselt werden.

Die Einführung der Unterstützung in Fällen von Arbeitslosigkeit würde die schädliche Concurrenz unter den Arbeitern mehr als jedes andere System beseitigen. Ein Arbeiter derartig unterstützt, würde sich sicher, leicht und unabhängig fühlen. Wenn die Unions sich mehr Mühe nehmen würden, eine genaue Statistik der Beschäftigten in ihrem Geschäft aufzunehmen, ebenso die Zahl der Arbeitslosen, dann ließe sich ein Durchschnitt der notwendigen Beiträge annehmen, um die laufenden Ausgaben zu decken. Es müssen Vorkehrungen getroffen werden, um sich für derartige Fälle zu versichern, und es lassen sich alle Unglücksfälle von dem Einzelnen leichter ertragen, wenn er von seinem Geschäftscollagen unterstützt wird. Die Ansammlung einer Streit-Kasse sollte ebenfalls als Nothwendigkeit erkannt werden. Der Einfluß einer solchen Kasse, wenn das Geld auch momentan nicht gebraucht wird, stärkt die Forderung der Union. Unions, die eine starke Streit-Kasse zur Verfügung haben, brauchen nur selten zu streiken. Beide Theile wissen, wenn ein Ausstand zu Stand kommt, daß derselbe heftig wird, und ein halbjähriger Vergleich ist das Resultat.

Wenn die Arbeit beständig und vollauf ist, sollten alle Vorkehrungen getroffen werden. Fünfzig Cents, ja sogar mehr wöchentlich, wenn für derartige Unterstützungen angelegt, würden sich reichlich bezahlen. Es würde dies den Einfluß haben, die Löhne hochzuhalten, was nicht zu unterschätzen ist.

Der Zweck der Union.

Es giebt leider immer noch Arbeiter, welche das Wesen und den Zweck der Arbeiter-Union nicht begreifen; sie können es sich nicht vorstellen, daß der einzelne stehende Lohnarbeiter gar keinen Schutz hat und daher vollständig machtlos ist. Eine gute Union ist die Verkörperung der Kräfte vieler Einzelner oder die Gesammkraft aller Theilhaber. Sie ist daher im Stande, das Interesse Aller besser zu wahren und zu befördern, als es der alleinstehende Arbeiter kann. Dadurch nun, daß Alle sich vereinigen um das Gesamtinteresse zu befördern, erhält jedes einzelne Mitglied mehr Ansehen, mehr Macht, bessere Bezahlung und bessere Behandlung.

Es giebt nun viele Zimmerleute, welche sagen: „Ja, die Union ist ganz gut, sie hat uns viel Vortheil gebracht, ich schaffe auch nicht mehr unter dem Unions-Preis,“ aber der Union treten sie doch nicht bei; da giebt es allerlei Ausreden und Entschuldigungen. Einige sagen: „Es giebt auch Unions-Leute, welche unter dem Preis schafften,“ oder: „die Leute, welche an der Spitze stehen, gefallen mir nicht;“ Andere behaupten: „Nun, es wird so viel dummes Zeug geschwätzt, Jeder will klüger sein als der Andere, so daß man selbst nicht weiß, wem man recht geben soll.“ Diese Leute denken nicht, daß es Pflicht ist, der Union beizutreten und dieselbe zu verbessern. Außerhalb derselben sein und dann über sie herziehen, das kann jeder dumme Junge. Das allein Richtige ist, sich derselben anzuschließen und sie so gut und stark als möglich zu machen. Und wenn einzelne Kameraden den Unionslohn nicht erhalten, so ist dieses die Schuld der Nicht-Union Leute. Wenn die Union stark genug ist, so können wir den Boß kontrolliren. Wir verlangen einfach daß er allen Kameraden den Unionslohn bezahlt. Weigert er sich, so läßt man seine Arbeit liegen. Hierdurch kommt er zu Verstand, und dieses Exempel, einige Male durchgesetzt, wird den Unionslohn überall einführen. Unsere Kameraden in New York haben dieses seit einem Jahre stets mit Erfolg durchgeführt.

Die Union soll sich aber nicht allein auf die Regulirung des Lohnes beschränken, sondern

sie sollte auch ihre eigene Krankenkasse haben, auf daß die Mitglieder, im Falle sie von einer Krankheit heimgesucht werden, nicht existenzlos sind. Was eine Loge kann, kann die Union auch. In der Zukunft hatten die Zimmergesellen überall ihre Krankenkassen und an den meisten Orten zwei: nämlich eine Zwangs-Krankenkasse, gewöhnlich die Kasse der Verheiratheten genannt, und die sogenannte Fremdenkasse. Der Beitrag war ein sehr geringer, weil unser Geschäft eines der gesunden ist, dafür aber mehr Unglücksfälle vorkamen. Eine gut geleitete und richtig verwaltete Krankenkasse hält die Mitglieder zusammen und befördert die Bekanntschaft und Verbrüderung sehr. Die Ceremonien und der Humbug, welchen die Logen machen, kann vollständig weggelassen.

Ferner wäre es sehr zu wünschen, daß in der Union nicht so viel Zeit mit bloßen Formeln verschwendet würde und dafür eine belehrende Discussion über unser Geschäft stattfände. Die Unions, wie sie bisher gehandelt haben, bieten den jungen Leuten durchaus nichts Anziehendes. Es giebt in unserem Geschäft so viel zu lernen, daß ein Menschenleben kaum hinreicht, um Alles zu wissen. Was der Eine nicht weiß, weiß der Andere, und so kann eine Discussion sehr belehrend wirken. Jedenfalls sollte jede Union einen Fragentafel errichten, wodurch schon etwas gewonnen ist. Für die älteren Mitglieder sollte die Union ein angenehmer Unterhaltungsplatz sein, für die Fremden und Unverheiratheten eine Heimath. Eine so geführte Union wird leicht das Vertrauen aller Geschäftsgenossen gewinnen und einen dauernden Bestand haben.

Unser Kampf und unsere Erlösung.

Motto:

Was wir begehren von der Zukunft Fernen,
Daß Brod und Arbeit uns gerüstet stehen,
Daß unsere Kinder in der Schule lernen
Daß unsere Greise nicht mehr betteln gehen.

—G. Leroy, Nähtastenarbeiter.

Wie im Innern eines Vulkans geheimnißvolle Kräfte rastlos walten und arbeiten, während auf der Höhe des Berges im Sonnenschein die üppigsten Gräser und Blumen wuchern und nur eine leichte Rauchwolke das Vorhandensein eines Vulkans andeutet, bis endlich einmal wie von grimmigem Zorn erfüllt, die unterirdische Kräfte sich entfesseln, mit elementarer Gewalt die Erdrinde die sie umschlossen hielt, zersprengen und mit glühender Lava die Herrlichkeiten auf der Oberfläche derselben verderbenbringend überfluthen.

Ähnlich so verhält es sich auch bis jetzt mit der menschlichen Gesellschaft und deren Entwicklung.

Umgeben von der ewigen Nacht der Noth und des Elends, schafft das arme, von allen Glücksgütern der Welt enterbte Proletariat, während die im Sonnenglanze wandelnden Angehörigen der bestehenden Klasse von jeder Arbeit entbunden sind, und doch alle Annehmlichkeiten des Lebens, alle Früchte der Arbeit für sich allein in Anspruch nehmen.

Ein Blick in das Leben und Treiben der heutigen Gesellschaft entrollt uns Bilder der grellsten Gegensätze; die verkörperte Ungerechtigkeit starrt dem unbefangenen Beobachter überall entgegen.

Man sagt die Gerechtigkeit lasse sich nie ganz unterdrücken, sie breche sich trotz ihrer Fesseln endlich Bahn. Wird dies auch hier geschehen? Wird für das arbeitende Volk auch die Stunde der Erlösung aus den Fesseln der herzlosen Geldmacht schlagen?

Man kann diese bedeutungsvolle Frage gestrost mit Ja beantworten. Schon grollt es donnernd im Innern der menschlichen Gesellschaft; die arbeitende Klasse ist nicht mehr eine Herde willen- und gedankenloser Sklaven; sie empfindet die Fußtritte die ihr versetzt werden, sie sieht den Raub der täglich von der heutigen Ausbeutergesellschaft an ihr vollführt wird, und sie begreift den ungeheuren Frevel dieses Raubes; mit einem Worte, sie wird sich ihrer Klassenlage immer mehr bewußt, und eine immer größere Unzufriedenheit greift Platz in ihren Kreisen. Die

Unzufriedenheit äußert sich in erster Linie durch den Protest der Arbeiter gegen die schlechten Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen, sie erreicht ihren Gähpunkt wenn große Arbeitermassen durch die Verhältnisse zum Streik gezwungen werden; wenn viele tausende Arbeiter oft Monate lang unter den äußersten Entbehrungen und in erbitterter Weise mit ihren Ausbeutern um ihr tägliches Brod kämpfen müssen. Das ist der Kampf der Arbeiter um die Anerkennung ihrer Menschenwürde, ein Kampf um das Recht auf Leben, ein Kampf um Recht und Gerechtigkeit.

Wohl ist das Recht auf Seiten der kämpfenden Arbeiter, allein die staatliche und gesellschaftliche Macht befindet sich in den Händen der bestehenden Klasse, in den Händen derjenigen, die ein Interesse daran haben, das Streben der Arbeiterklasse nach Besserung ihrer wirtschaftlichen Lage zu vernichten.

Die ungerechten Einrichtungen des heutigen Gesellschaftskörpers werden gestützt und aufrecht erhalten durch einen millionenarmigen komplizirten Polizei- und Militär-Apparat, der auf den leisesten Wink der herrschenden Klasse bereit ist, jede Bewegung der Arbeiter die die Interessen der Besitzenden ernstlich bedroht, gewaltsam zu unterdrücken. Sie werden aufrecht erhalten und unterstützt durch eine von den Kapitalisten beeinflusste Presse—die leider von Millionen von Arbeitern auch noch unterstützt wird—welche tagtäglich, unbekümmert um Wahrheit oder Unwahrheit, alle Ereignisse so darstellt wie es den Besitzenden genehm ist und oft zum Schaden der Arbeiter die tollsten Lügen in die Welt hinausposaunt. Schule und Kirche, überhaupt alle Institute durch die auf den Geist des Volkes eingewirkt werden kann, die staatlichen und kommunalen Verwaltungen, befinden sich in den Händen der Kapitalisten.

Gegen solche Machtmittel richten die Arbeiter mit ihren instinktiven Grollen und Protesten nichts aus, solange sie zersplittert plan- und ziellos gegen ihre Unterdrücker kämpfen. Soll der Wall des Feindes durchbrochen und seine Ketten zerrissen werden, dann müssen die unorganisirten Arbeiter aus ihrer geistigen Bethargie aufgerüttelt werden und sich den bereits bestehenden Berufsorganisationen ihrer Arbeitsbrüder anschließen.

Die organisirten Arbeiter müssen von einem einheitlichen zielbewußten Geiste durchdrungen sein; sie müssen sich der Thatsache bewußt sein, daß sie und nur sie allein, die Schöpfer aller gesellschaftlichen Reichthümer sind; daß ohne die Arbeit die heutige Kultur-gesellschaft nicht bestehen kann und zerfallen muß. Daraus ergibt sich von selbst das Recht der Arbeiter auf einen größeren Antheil des Arbeitsertrages, das Recht auf mehr Ruhe, (kürzere Arbeitszeit,) mit einem Wort das Recht auf einen größeren Antheil an der Kultur überhaupt. Dieses Recht muß zwar von der Arbeiterklasse selbst im Kampfe gegen die herrschende Klasse erstritten werden. Allein so groß auch die Machtmittel der Kapitalisten sind, in dem Augenblicke wo die Masse der Arbeiter zum Bewußtsein ihrer Macht gelangt sind und das Ziel des Kampfes erkannt hat, sind die Arbeiter unendlich mächtiger als ihre Feinde trotz aller Anstrengung es je werden können.

Darum Collegen, auf zum frischen, muthigen Kampf, wenn es gegenwärtig auch den Anschein hat als wolle uns die Reaktion völlig entwandern, wenn es auch den Anschein hat als sei der Vulkan Arbeit machtlos gegen den Druck des mächtigen Kapitals geworden; einst wird er mit noch größerer Gewalt wie schon früher sich erheben, seine Fesseln zersprengen und seine Widersacher für immer vernichten.

Du Arbeitervolk, Du Riesenmacht,
Wenn Du nur willst vereint zusammengehen,
Dir kann das Wellenrad nicht widerstehen,
Du rollst es vorwärts unverwandelt,
In's heiße hohe Sonnenlicht hinein,
Dann leuchtet auch auf Dich der Sonnenschein.

Ein Mitglied der

Local Union 309,
New York City.



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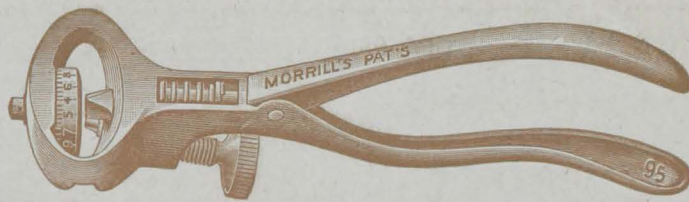
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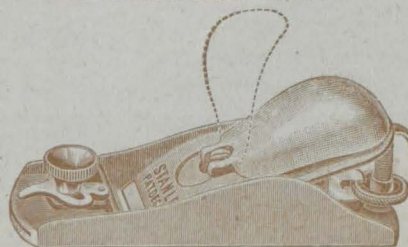
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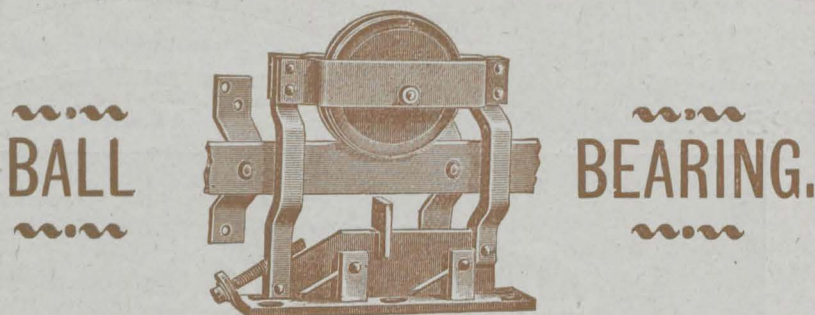
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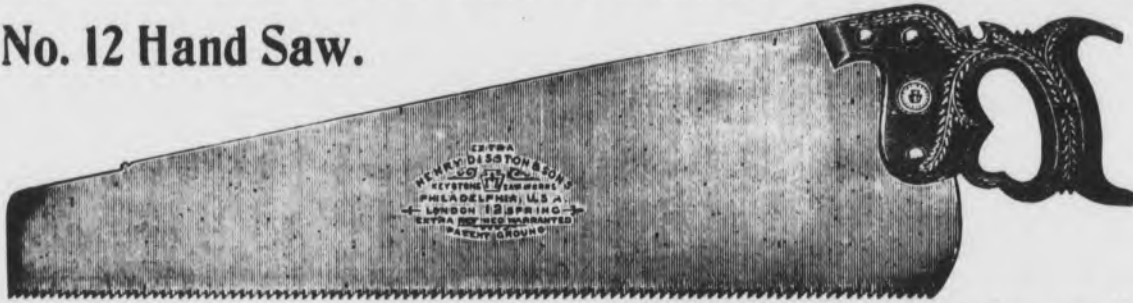
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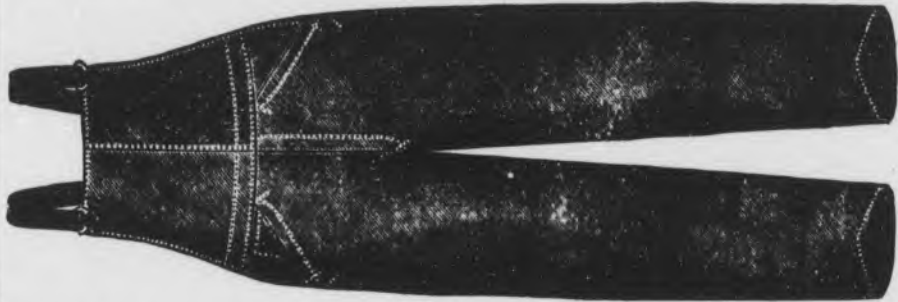
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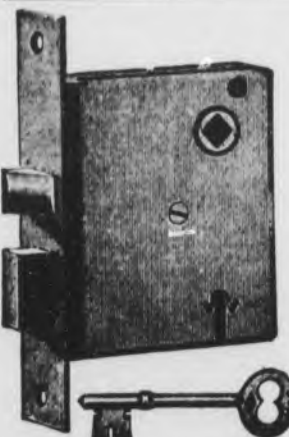


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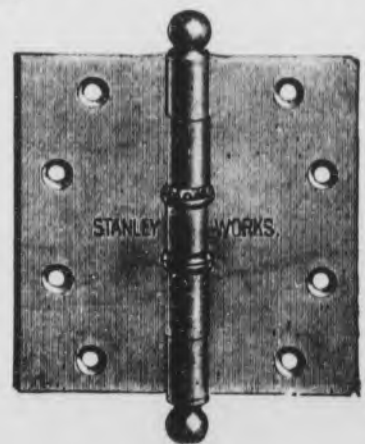
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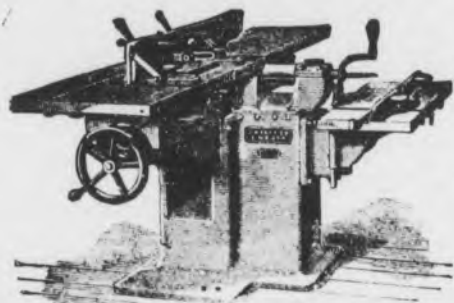
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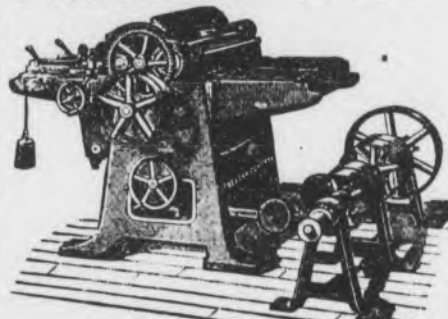
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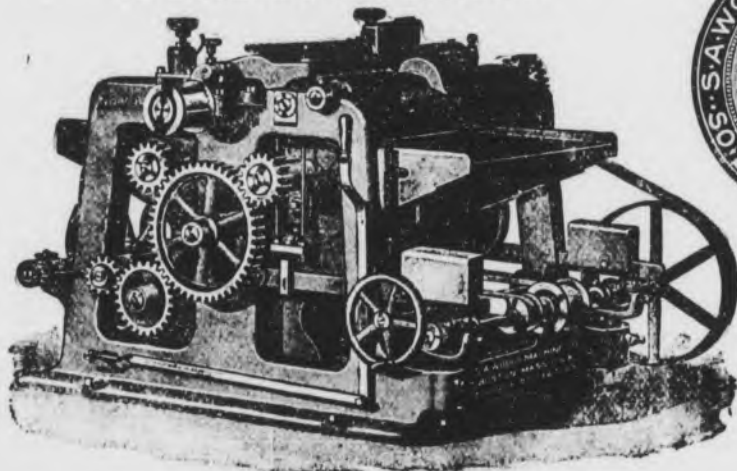
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THE CARPENTER

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 9.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.

Some Facts Taken From the Report of Our General Secretary- Treasurer.

On page 12 of this issue will be found some extracts from the Biennial report of General Secretary-Treasurer P. J. McGuire, which will be submitted to the New York convention now in session. The report shows the United Brotherhood is in quite a prosperous condition.

We have 428 Local Unions in good standing and 31,508 beneficial members or a total of 39,729 members, counting 8,221 not suspended. This is an increase of 21 Unions and 3,239 members the past year.

For death and disability benefits we expended \$84,183 in the last two years, and still have a cash balance of \$18,738, or a gain of \$3,665 over our surplus last year.

In fifteen years we paid out nearly one and a quarter million of dollars for benefits, \$528,706 for funeral and disability benefits from the General Office and \$683,644 in sick benefits from the Local Unions.

Election of Officers.

L. U. 247, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Amendment to Section 40, of Constitution. Add to the above section:

A member to be eligible to hold any office in the U. B. must be a citizen of the country wherein he resides.

WM. H. D'ARCY Pres.

WM. L. SCHWEIKERT, R. S.

Still No List of Officers From These Unions.

Despite the published notice last month, there are still a number of Unions whose Recording Secretary has not sent in the list of local officers. The members of these Unions should see this is attended to;

6	145	344
17	157	370
37	165	376
40	180	384
48	195	409
49	197	439
53	198	522
64	204	540
68	206	551
82	217	556
92	219	582
94	229	588
97	240	592
105	245	612
117	253	617
118	256	652
120	260	658
123	265	667
128	305	712
129	336	714
138	343	717

Bridging of Joists.

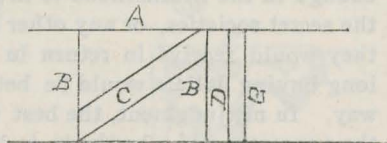
To be effective, bridging must be properly done; which it rarely is in these days of "hustle" and "get there."

In the first place, all joists in the same tier should be equidistant, so that the bridging may be all cut alike. This, in my experience, is seldom done, as $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or even an inch variation is thought to do no particular harm.

Next the joists should be cambered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; (that is shored up in the middle) according to the length.

A strip of boarding should be laid across at each line of bridging, so that each joist may be straightened, and held in position until the floor is laid up to it. (The line of bridging)

Two by three is a good size for bridging in all ordinary cases, and is most economically gotten out of 3 by 4 scantling.



In moderate sized dwelling houses 2 by 2 does well enough, and of course could be gotten out of odd pieces of scantling.

A good miter box, in which to cut bridging, is made by spiking a 2 by 4 (up edgewise) or a 2 by 6, or 2 by 8 plank. In this you can make several cuts of different bevel, if necessary.

To get the length and bevel of bridging proceed as follows: Draw two parallel lines (A, A, Fig. 1), representing the width (or depth) of the joists; and at right angles to these draw other two lines representing the inside faces of the joists, 12 inches, or whatever the space may be, apart. (B, B, in cut.)

Lay on a piece of your bridging stuff diagonally, as shown by C, in the cut, and you have it.

If you have spaces of various widths, lay off other lines, as D, E, and proceed as before.

If a very short space should occur, it will be better to cut in a piece of joist instead of bridging.

Ordinarily one row of bridging is enough for 12 or 14 foot joists, but anything over 14 feet should have two rows.

RODERICK WHITE.
Auburn, N. Y.

Four New Unions.

Since last month we have granted charters to four new Unions, viz.: Union 86, Fort Smith, Ark.; 113 Calumet, Mich.; 140, Bucyrus, O., and 162, Muskogee, Indian Territory.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE
GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER

FOR THE TWO YEARS FROM JULY 1, 1896, TO JULY 1, 1898.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 6, 1898.

To the Officers and Delegates Assembled at the Tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

FELLOW WORKMEN:—Once more we assemble in convention to review the work of the past and to legislate considerably for the future. At no time have we met on an occasion more momentous and serious, and which required more patient tact, clearer judgment and broader statesmanship. We will be here confronted with the gravest problems of legislation and administration in behalf of the many thousands whom we represent.

Coming as you do from every section of the land, there need be no fear that you will approach this exalted work in any petty, ignoble manner. No local or sectional feeling can long prevail among you, no unseemly strife can here hold sway. The interests at stake are too great and manifold to be subordinate to any other than the highest and noblest ideals. And as this is the second largest convention in our history, we can hope it will be second to none in its fruitful possibilities for the advancement of the organization.

Though for the first time in years we convene here in the East—at the great commercial gateway between the Old and the New Worlds—we can be ever mindful of the welfare of our far Western and Southern members, for in the cause of trade unionism we are one in interest, of one faith and of one hope, no matter where we were born and regardless of creed, color, politics or section. Our interests are mutual, our faith is in the practical uplifting of mankind and our hope is in the ultimate redemption of Labor from all forms of political and industrial subjection.

Present Conditions Must Be Faced.

At this time when so many worthy workers have naught to do, when so many are destitute and suffering, with social discontent and business stagnation so widespread and manifest, with combinations of Capital more grasping and arrogant, with reduced wages and uncertain employment in many occupations and the devilry of disorganization so prevalent among the toilers, we are all the more sternly commanded to exercise greater vigilance and to apply better safeguards, for the maintenance of our trade unions and for the extension of their power and influence.

For five years and more, the bulk of our members have experienced hard and trying times and have made immeasurable sacrifices to uphold Union principles. Some have dropped by the wayside unable to pay dues or worn out in the intense struggle. While others, weak and irresolute, have yielded to the most debasing conditions, work at any price and on any terms, sinking manhood and honor in a brutal struggle for bare bread. But amid it all, stern and devoted, stands the faithful Union man, who never flinches and who works on unceasingly, determined to bring better conditions for himself and fellows. Men of this heroic mold we have in all our Local Unions and by the hundreds. They are at once an inspiration and a motive force that in time will conquer all the malign influences arrayed against us, for persistence and intelligence will ultimately win.

Divided as labor ever has been by petty jealousies, differences of tongue and creed, political partisanship and a host of distracting influences, it is no light task to mold a trade organization such as ours into a homogeneous whole. Still we have much to be proud of as we look back to the pioneer days of our work in 1881.

Past Work and Future Necessities.

With a handful of Union carpenters then scattered in a few cities, and no binding ties of common interest personally to unite them, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was formed! It battled for the eight-hour day, better pay and better conditions. It fed and grew on the hardships and struggles, on the sacrifices and steadfastness of its members.

(Continued on page 12)

Biennial Report of the General President.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

BROTHERS: In closing my term as General President, to which office I was elected September 28, 1896, at the Ninth General Convention, at Cleveland, O., I now desire to submit my report, as provided for in the constitution.

While my official duties have been few and very simple, still I fully appreciate the confidence reposed in me by said election. In compliance with the resolution passed at the Cleveland Convention, with Bro. R. B. Hall, I remained after the close of said convention and prepared the new constitution for the printer.

In December, 1896, I appointed, as required by the constitution, Bros. George G. Childs, Union 33, Boston; J. J. Manning, Union 471, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Charles A. Judge, Union 51, New York City, to act as a Board of Canvassers to count the general vote of the locals on the amendments to the constitution and resolutions as submitted by the Cleveland Convention and as ordered by that body. At the first meeting of the General Executive Board, in January, 1897, I was present, and with the General Secretary-Treasurer and General Executive Board, held a conference on various matters of interest to our organization.

In submitting this report for your careful consideration, it is my earnest desire to avoid, as far as possible, covering old ground and dealing with matters of very little importance. I simply wish to say that so far as it was possible for me, and whenever my services were requested, I did all in my power to serve our organization and reflect credit upon the movement to which we are all so proud to belong.

The Cleveland Convention by an overwhelming majority determined that the General President should be a salaried officer, devoting all his time to the service of our Brotherhood. But upon submitting this new departure to a vote of our locals it appeared to be defeated. It is not my purpose in this report to criticize any vote rendered by the members of our organization after careful and mature consideration, and therefore will reserve whatever I may have to say upon the matter until later. Neither do I propose to make any recommendations bearing upon this question in this my official report.

The delegates can easily understand that many petty and often very trivial little matters are submitted to the General President from different parts of the country for his consideration, and forgetting that his powers under the constitution are vague and very limited, they feel annoyed at his refusal to be a party to a controversy that would only end in strife and turmoil, and weaken and disorganize our general organization.

While I yield to no man in my faith of a general vote upon questions of importance and my admiration for the referendum vote, still I believe the time has come when I should speak out and recommend a radical change in the method of passing upon the work of the general convention by our members at large. My observation has been that very often a constitution coming from the delegates assembled together, and hearing each section and amendment thoroughly debated pro and con, is definite and clear upon the questions or principles dealt with. But after being passed upon by a general vote of our members it is usually as clear as mud—often conflicting, always indefinite, scarcely ever understood by any two members alike—and likely to impede the progress of our organization and ultimately to weaken our influence among thoughtful men.

It must not be inferred that I would recommend the abolition of a referendum vote, but I do recommend the adoption of a change in this one respect, and that is that only general principles or definite questions, or a section of the constitution, having no direct connection with the preceding or following section, shall be submitted for a general vote as, for example, in our constitution we are called upon to determine whether we shall have a member's funeral benefit. Let us suppose that it is necessary to have, say, six sections dealing with the necessary details, all those sections may be absolutely necessary to an intelligent working of this particular benefit, and dovetail together perfectly. But when the sections are submitted for a general vote, suppose (as often happens) that one or two sections are defeated and the rest carried, you can easily see that the whole question is turned into a farce and a cheap one at that, or it is left to one or two men to determine what the remaining sections mean. This makes me feel very strongly that only the question, *shall we have a certain thing* and then the details to carry it out, should be left to the convention.

I would further recommend for your consideration an out of work benefit, and for the following reasons: In my opinion no trade Union can be thoroughly logical or clearly fulfill its mission unless it makes some provision for its unemployed members. I can easily understand how such a benefit might be frightfully abused—and even used to defeat the object we have in view—namely, the absorption of all non-Union carpenters into our Brotherhood. But those defects can readily be remedied, and are simply a matter of detail which can be worked out by the delegates. In these days, when the carpenters' means of livelihood are so precarious, and the unfair employer takes full advantage of an overstocked labor market, it is no easy matter for the average man with a family dependent upon him to walk the street rather than violate

the obligation he took when he joined his Union—namely, to sustain the Union's standard of wages.

I maintain that a man who refuses to work for wages offered that is less than his Union demands, and makes the sacrifice of begging for work, is to all intents and purposes on strike, and is the real supporter of the men who are at work for the Union rate. Let us suppose for a moment that the unemployed carpenter is a good Union man, but is unfortunate, in that, he is out of work for the time being, he is obliged to seek work diligently to support his family, and the employer knowing that times are dull, and that if he can keep the carpenter on the street long enough, can secure his services at most any price. As a consequence the self-respecting man rather than work under the Union scale leaves the Union, and works for such wages as will give his wife and children bread, and the next thing we hear is that the wages of carpenters are cut.

We all know how difficult it is to keep men in the Unions, and I firmly believe that if a small out-of-work benefit, such as the cigar-makers' pay, was introduced in our organization, and that would enable our members who are out of work to pay their dues, this dropping of our old and often best members would cease.

A matter that has claimed my attention, for some years and which I feel called upon to recommend for adoption at this convention, is the equalization of the funds of our Brotherhood. There are many arguments that can be used to sustain my recommendation; but chief among them is that it would very materially strengthen the hands of those who are responsible for the success of the organization, besides the one great weakness that must be clear to our observing members is that the small isolated Unions in the small towns or villages are continually coming into and going out of existence for want of the support that they very properly look for to the large Unions. And when we think for a moment of the disastrous results to our Unions centered in large cities by having a hoard of non-Union men continually flocking in from the country, it seems to me that we should at least see to it that if they do come they shall come to us as Union men, and disciplined in the town and village Union. Of course, the large and more prosperous Unions would be called upon to assist in their support. But better so than have a partially demoralized movement.

Another recommendation which I beg of you to consider is one that is old and keeps continually cropping up before each convention, and properly so. That is *higher dues*. This I believe to be a very important matter. You cannot run a good and profitable organization on wind or bluff; unless you faithfully fulfill your contract by giving all that you promise you will certainly meet with defeat. If the carpenters had faith enough in the Brotherhood to invest their money in it as they would in the secret societies, or any other enterprise, I feel sure that the interest they would receive in return in the shape of short working hours and long buying dollars would be better than they could get in any other way. In my judgment, the best way to raise the dues without having the appearance of a hardship is by collecting them weekly. This may entail a little more book-keeping but it pays.

To be consistent with my other recommendations the dues should be equal all over the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood.

My next recommendation is one that I feel needs no argument from me to sustain—namely, the continuous employment of efficient men on the road to act as organizers and public speakers. I know from a long experience that the money spent in this way will be well spent. And if only from the standpoint of the expense account, I think it can easily be demonstrated that for every dollar spent on good and able men organizing two will come in, besides being a constant source of encouragement to the weak and apathetic Unions.

In conformity to Section 13, (b) of Constitution, I appointed the following three Committees to sit in advance of the convention, and no doubt their appointment will meet with your approval and their work will be placed in your hands for further consideration, *viz.*:

Committee on Constitution.—Richard Cassidy, Union 33, Boston, Mass.; A. C. Cattermull, Union 10, Chicago, Ill.; Jas. F. Grimes, Union 114, Houston, Tex.; John Williams, Union 125, Utica, N. Y.; Chas. Friedel, Union 451, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Committee on Grievances and Appeals.—Francis Fildew, Union 19, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Miller, Union 257, St. Louis, Mo.; Thos. J. Flemming, Union 20, Camden, N. J.; Fred. C. Walz, Union 43, Hartford, Conn.; A. J. Lockhart, Union 61, Columbus, O.

Committee on Finance.—J. L. Nelson, Union 515, Colorado Springs, Col.; Chas. A. Judge, Union 51, New York City; J. H. Devine, Union 563, Scranton, Pa.; W. A. Rossley, Union 23, Worcester, Mass.; John R. Holmes, Union 16, Springfield, Ill.

In closing this, my report to your body, I wish to express my hearty thanks for the many kindnesses extended to me in my official capacity as your General President, and I sincerely hope that when our labors in this convention are closed that we may return to our homes feeling that the meeting has been a profitable one, both to the Brotherhood, whom we delight to work for, and to the grand and growing labor movement with which it is an honor to be identified. Yours,

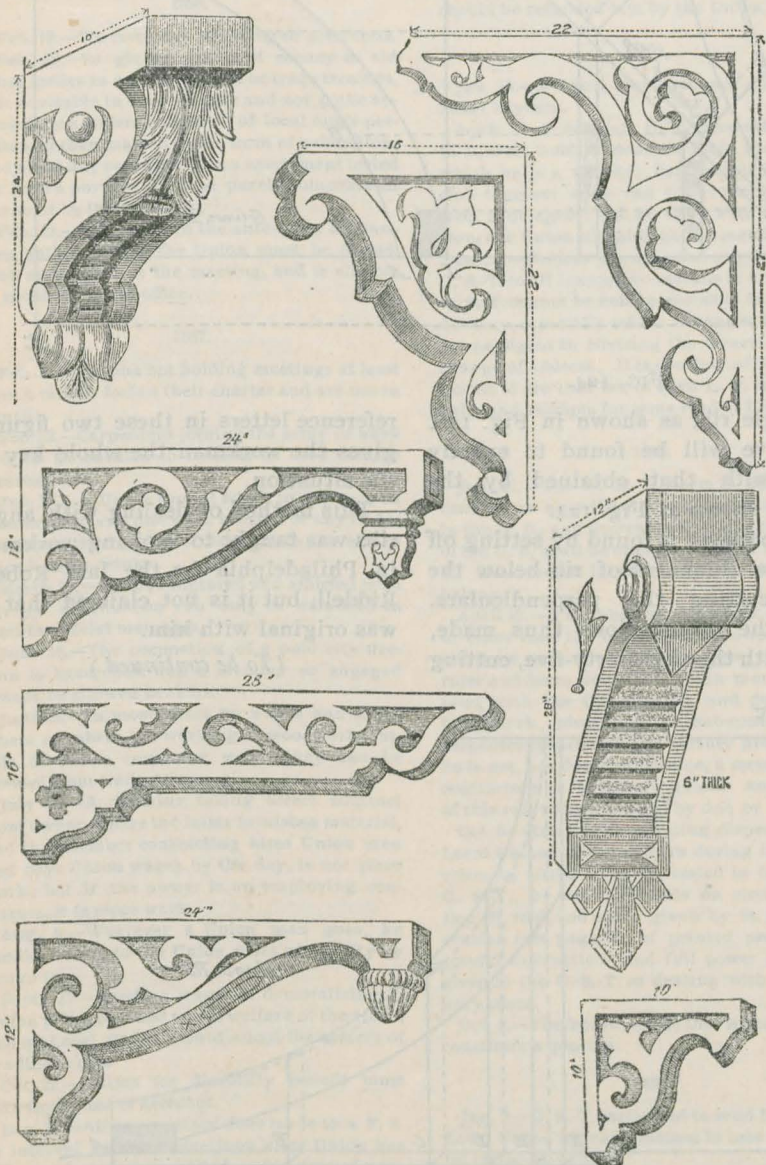
H. LLOYD, General President.

Curved Work.

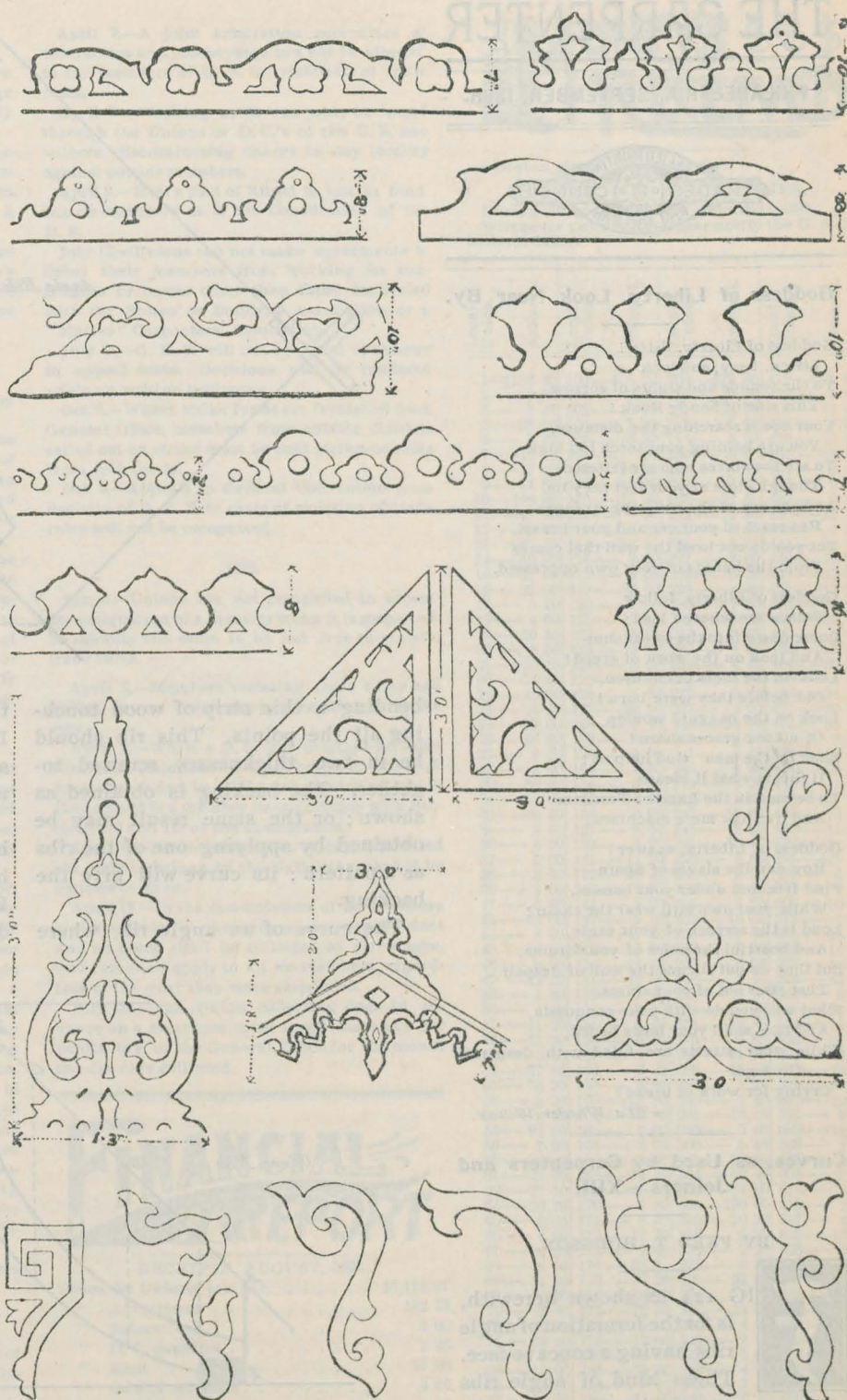
From J. P. Q., Milwaukee, Wis.

I have been reading Mr. Hodgson's articles with a great deal of interest and profit and I think more stuff of this kind would be of use to us mill men who do all the manufactured carpenter work which is used on buildings. I send some patterns for

ornamental inside and outside work which have been made in this city and will give a very handsome appearance to a house. The big brackets may be used under gables, under projecting bay windows, towers, etc., while the lighter scroll work cut out of stuff $\frac{7}{8}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches thick, is good for piazza work, gables, etc. The stair brackets are $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick.



TRUSSES, SCROLL AND PANEL BRACKETS.



VERGE BOARDS, GABLE ORNAMENTS AND STAIR BRACKETS.

Wood's Reply to Padgett.

THE May CARPENTER contained an article from our pen with diagram on the subject of "Board Measure," in which we claimed that it was more complete than any of the scales stamped on the blade of the squares, because of its entering into the fractional parts of a board both in length and widths.

The July CARPENTER contained an article from Mr. Earl Padgett favorably commenting on same and in the same article pointed out an alleged mistake on our part in result and also in the scale and concludes that work of this kind was not "in it with the pencil." Now as far as the latter is concerned we will not cross swords with Mr. P. He does not take into consideration that all are not as handy with the pencil as himself. Calculations of this kind are useful and it is well to have a knowledge of them even though we do not wholly rely on them.

Now referring to the diagram in question we gave two illustrations as follows: First, a board $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 17 feet 9 inches long; second,

a board 14 inches wide by 17 feet 9 inches long. We gave the contents at 11 feet 1 inch and 20 feet 8½ inches respectively, meaning lineal feet of board measure, but just here is where Mr. P. claims we made a mistake. According to his idea we should have said 11 feet and 12 inches for the narrow plank and 20 feet and 102 inches for the wide plank, which, of course, is correct, but custom we think justified us in giving the fractional foot in lineal inches. We may not have been explicit enough in our explanation, but certainly it would not be a mistake on our part in practice. Now as to the incorrectness of the diagram, will say that we did not lay claim to absolute correctness in all cases. The scale is always in twelfths and the least variation affects the fractional parts of the answer. In our illustrations we did not take the precaution to prove up, but since our attention has been called to it we have done so and find that while the second problem is correct, the first has a shortage of 1½ square inches out of a total of 1.597½ involved. We are, therefore, of the opinion that it was not a very bad scale after all.

Here is a Tip.

Mr. Editor: Some time ago you asked if I could give an occasional tip or a few wrinkles that would be helpful to the army of poor, struggling carpenters. Now, the best tip I know of is this: THE CARPENTER, published in the interests of organized labor and kindred arts, stands as a peer among the wood-working journals, yet it costs only 50 cents a year.

It is too good a paper to be confined to the Unions which are represented only in the large cities. Now there are thousands of carpenters who would gladly take the paper if they only knew of its existence and who may not now be friendly to organized labor but would be willing to give the 50 cents for the reading matter aside from that pertaining to the Unions. They must be educated, and by putting this paper into their hands would be like planting a kernel in the spring-time, and by and by under the fostering care of the journal would be like the occasional showers to the kernel—sprout, grow, ripen and be ready to gather in.

Now every reader of this journal

certainly knows of a non-Union chip who might with a kind word be induced to subscribe. I do not believe Brother McGuire would kick if his subscription list was to suddenly double up on him. What think you, brother chips? Crops are not planted and harvested in a day. Wouldn't this plan be better than calling them scabs?

When they do come in contact with Union labor they will be posted as to the doings of the Unions, and will be prepared to join and work in harmony, thus avoiding possible trouble.

“UNION.”

Competition in New Methods of Framing

From O. B. Maginnis, New York City.
To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Sir: In order to bring out the latest and best methods of framing, I offer a prize of a complete set of my books to the mechanic sending in the best and most original method of framing in house construction. All sketches and descriptions to be sent to the Editor and published; the best method to be decided by Mr. Hodgson, who is undoubtedly the highest authority on mechanical construction, and the award to be made by him.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER, 1898.



Goddess of Liberty, Look Near By.

Goddess of Liberty, listen !
Listen, I say, and look
To the sounds and sights of sorrow
This side of Sandy Hook !
Your eye is searching the distance,
You are holding your torch too high
To see the slaves who are fettered,
Though close at your feet they lie.
And the cry of the suffering stranger
Has reached your ear and your breast,
But you do not heed the wail that comes
From the haunts of your own oppressed.

Goddess of Liberty, follow
Follow me where I lead;
Come down into the sweat shop
And look on the work of greed!
Look on the faces of children,
Old before they were born!
Look on the haggard women
Of all sex-graces shorn!
Look on the men God help us!
If this is what it means
To be men in the Land of Freedom
And live like mere machines!

Goddess of Liberty, answer !
How can the slaves of Spain
Find freedom under your banner,
While your own still wear the chain ?
Loud is the screech of your eagle
And boastful the voice of your drums,
But they do not silence the wail of despair,
That rises out of your slums.
What will you do with your conquests,
And how shall your hosts be fed,
While your streets are filled with desperate
thongs,
Crying for work or bread ?
—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*

Curves, as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XIII.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.




FIG. 124, as shown herewith,
is for the formation of angle
ribs having a concave face.
These kind of angle ribs
are frequently met with
by the carpenter in roofing, and in
the formation of cove cornices and
other work.

Angle ribs, whether straight or circular, are found by the same method adopted for giving the lengths and cuts for hip-rafters, as shown in a previous issue of THE CARPENTER by Owen B. Maginnis, but the application to the special purposes on which the method may be employed are so numerous, that it would be impossible to define them all in the space allotted to either to Mr. Maginnis or myself, so I will confine myself by simply giving the method, leaving it to the workman to apply the rule to the occasions as they arise.

As an example, let us suppose the work required to be for a veranda, or open porch, which is to return on the square angle of a building, or return square with itself. The projection from the walls and curve of rib as shown at Fig. 124; the seat of single rib drawn to angle forty-five.

Lay off any number of points on the given rib as A, B, C, D, P; from which draw lines cutting the seat, and from these intersections draw lines square with the seat, making the length of these lines equal to those above J, N; then through the points trace the curve of angle rib by

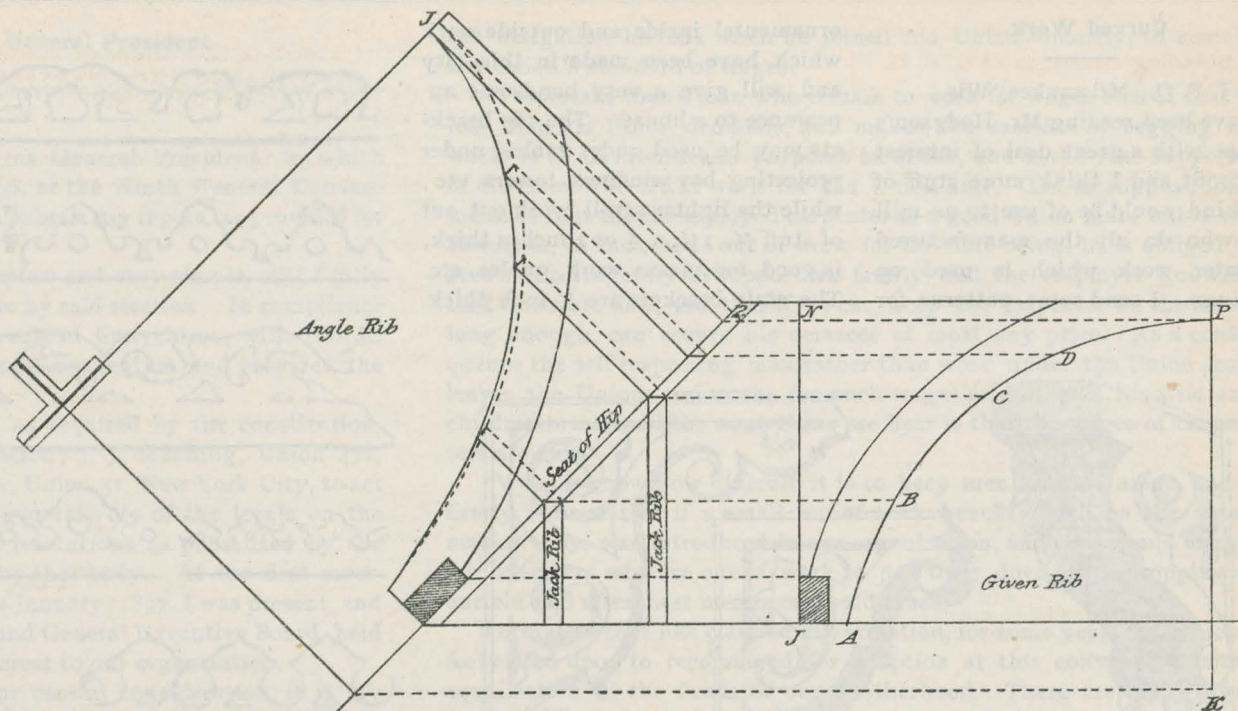


FIG. 124.

bending a thin strip of wood touching all the points. This rib should be in two thicknesses screwed together. The backing is obtained as shown; or the same result may be obtained by applying one of the ribs as a pattern; its curve will give the backing.

The curve of an angle rib, where

the angle rib, as shown in Fig. 126. Its curve will be found to exactly agree with that obtained by the method shown at Fig. 124.

The backing is found by setting off half the thickness of rib below the base, cutting the perpendiculars. From the intersections thus made, draw with the angle forty-five, cutting

reference letters in these two figures gives the workman the whole key to the situation.

This method of dealing with angle ribs was taught to aspiring workmen in Philadelphia by the late Robert Riddell, but it is not claimed that it was original with him.

(To be continued)

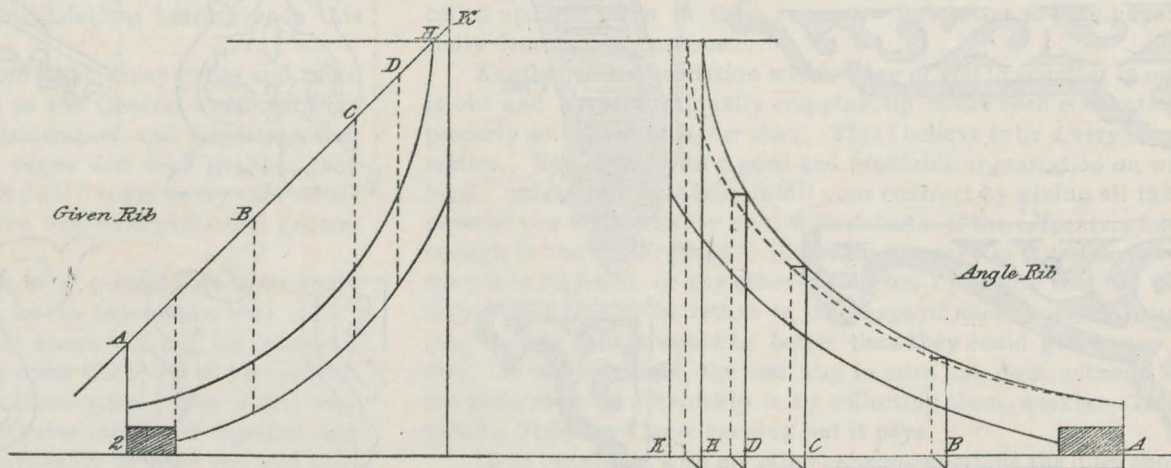


FIG. 125.

FIG. 126.

the curve of common rib is a segment of a circle, is an elliptical curve, and may be obtained by the aid of a trammel, or by using a string attached to two points, as has been previously shown.

Fig. 125 exhibits another method of finding angle ribs. From any point, as at K, draw a mitre line, and on it mark any number of points, as A, B,

the base line, giving points on it, from which draw the dotted perpendiculars, cutting solid lines that are parallel with the base. Then the dotted curve being drawn through the intersections, shows the backing of the angle rib.

Fig. 127 shows a given rib for cornice or similar work. It is formed with arcs of circles and straight lines.

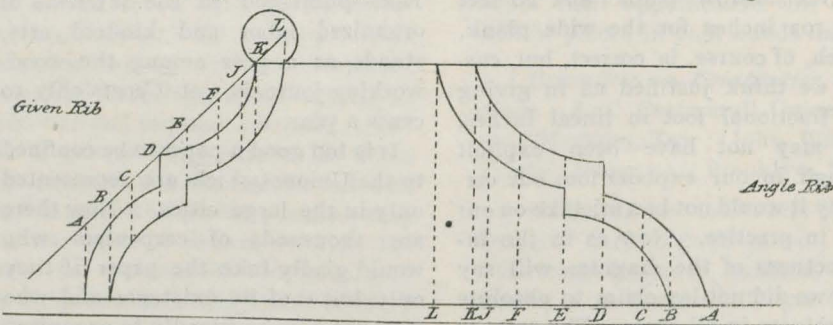


FIG. 127.

FIG. 128.

C, D, H, through which draw perpendiculars. Take any point on the base, say A, on the right ; set off from it the parts to equal those on the angle line at Fig. 125, the letters corresponding. From the points thus given draw perpendiculars, making their lengths from the base equal to those cutting the given rib, measuring from its upper edge to the base. Points are now given from which may be traced

making reverse and irregular curves. The angle rib is shown at Fig. 128. Both ribs are in position and range with each other, and return at a right angle.

The method for obtaining the curves and offset for this angle rib is the same as that employed in Figs. 125 and 126; and the same principle applies to all forms, however situated, and regardless of the angle. The

Things to be Remembered.

THREE months in arrears subjects a member to loss of benefits.

STEADY attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a clearance card.

ALL local treasurers should be under bonds and the bonds filed with the president of the L. U.

TRUSTEES' reports should be prepared semi-annually and forwarded to the G. S.-T. Blanks are furnished free for that purpose.

ALL changes in Secretaries should be promptly reported to the G. S.-T., and name and address of the new Secretary should be forwarded.

ORGANIZE the Carpenters in the unorganized towns in your vicinity, or wherever you may go! Hold public meetings or social festivals at stated occasions; they will add to the strength of your Union.

LETTERS for the General Office should be written on official note paper and bear the seal of the Local Union. Don't write letters to the G. S.-T. on monthly report blanks, as such communications are not in proper shape.

ALL moneys received by the G. S.-T. one month are published in the next month's journal. Moneys received cannot be published in this journal the same month they are received. It takes some time to make up the report and put it into type.

THE only safe way to send money is by post-office money order or by bank check or draft, as required by the Constitution. The G. S.-T. is not responsible for money sent in any other way. Don't send loose cash or postage stamps in payment of tax or for any bill due the G. S.-T.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re-organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S.-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sep. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 13.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S.-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S.-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S.-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S.-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S.-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or a "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 13.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

April 5.—Members violating trade rules and called out on strike are not entitled to strike pay.

April 5.—While a D. C. has original jurisdiction in all violations of trade rules, all other offences must first be tried in the Union of which the accused is a member in accordance with Sections 170 and 178 of the Constitution.

April 6.—No member of U. B. can be denied the right to belong to the National Guard if he chooses to do so.

April 13.—In the re-admission of ex-members under section 90, the sum of six months' dues and no more shall be collected as arrearages, and this shall apply to all ex-members, regardless of the year they were suspended.

July 20.—The Union collecting dues in advance on a clearance must in all cases pay per capita tax to the General Office for the month the dues are collected.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, AUGUST, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,113 87
Advertisers	182 75
Subscribers	2 00
D. C. supplies	1 25
Rent	10 00
Sale of old seals	6 60
" " chart	1 00
Cash balance, August 1, 1898	19,168 15
Total	\$25,485 62
Total expenses	3,755 72
Cash balance, September 1, 1898	\$21,729 90

DETAILED EXPENSES, AUGUST, 1898.

Printing 1000 postals	\$2 75
" 1000 noteheads	3 50
" 4000 arrears notices	7 00
" 1000 envelopes	1 25
" 5000 membership cards	12 50
" 5000 letter heads	20 00
" 18 250 copies August CARPENTER	356 75
" extra for cover	115 25
" 250 convention circulars	4 00
" 250 credentials	5 25
Expressage	80
Postage on August CARPENTER	27 89
Engravings for " "	39 75
Special writers " "	42 50
R. T. Hodgson, special articles	10 00
Press clipping bureau	5 00
17 telegrams	5 94
Expressage on supplies, etc.	8 60
Postage " "	26 72
1000 stamped envelopes	21 80
500 postals	5 00
Office rent for August	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	351 66
Gas bill for quarter	2 70
Tax to the A. R. of L. for July	66 67
Repairing typewriter	10 00
Stationery	2 30
Incidentals	1 94
Electric power	1 00
S. E. Harrison, 2 visits to Waukesha, Wis.	20 50
A. M. Swartz, investigation in Sharon, Pa.	14 50
P. J. McGuire, traveling expenses	39 60
500 pins for members	100 00
Advertising commissions	120 60
D. C. Pittsburg, Pa., organizing	50 00
Benefits, Nos. 4241 to 4264	2,227 00
Total	\$3,755 72



4 Boston street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending August 31, 1898.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$156 40	100—\$ 5 20	209—\$16 80	419—\$41 60				
2—18 80	101—2 60	210—16 20	420—4 40				
3—8 42	102—10 80	211—37 80	427—86 10				
5—28 80	104—5 20	214—3 00	428—7 30				
6—7 12	106—16 80	215—5 20	429—13 60				
7—44 40	107—50	220—5 05	433—15 20				
8—17 40	108—38 40	221—5 40	434—3 40				
9—14 80	109—45 95	222—3 65	437—9 90				
10—158 65	110—15 00	223—32 50	439—2 80				
11—47 60	111—6 00	224—14 00	440—10 40				
12—58 60	112—55 80	225—9 60	442—4 20				
13—37 45	114—11 50	226—3 65	444—14 20				
14—10 00	116—2 00	227—3 60	448—10 90				
15—21 00	117—3 80	228—10 20	449—27 20				
16—22 00	119—29 60	229—4 40	451—17 20				
17—5 20	120—7 00	230—17 80	453—39 45				
18—4 00	121—10 10	231—9 20	457—36 20				
19—29 35	122—11 25	232—8 45	460—2 40				
20—8 50	123—15 00	233—8 60	462—11 00				
21—20 10	124—5 50	234—4 40	464—30 95				
22—74 40	125—47 40	235—4 80	467—4 60				
23—40 50	126—4 60	236—5 85	468—24 20				
24—24 80	127—20 10	237—5 00	471—30 00				
25—19 00	128—2 40	238—10 80	473—35 20				
26—36 80	129—6 40	239—20 30	474—4 20				
27—9 60	130—4 20	241—8 40	476—59 60				
28—8 60	133—5 80	243—4 20	478—20 30				
29—30 80	134—8 40	244—3 20	482—11 90				
31—22 00	135—13 40	246—3 60	483—2 60				
33—108 40	136—5 00	247—19 80	484—10 40				
35—5 40	137—6 80	248—6 60	486—11 50				
36—6 20	139—4 20	251—10 40	490—24 60				
37—5 00	141—17 20	252—6 80	493—21 90				
38—6 00	142—28 22	253—2 20	499—6 80				
39—8 00	143—2 60	254—2 50	507—7 40				
41—6 00	144—5 20	256—2 20	509—50 00				
43—65 00	147—9 40	257—48 45	513—1 00				
44—8 80	148—47 90	258—12 40	515—18 80				
45—12 80	149—5 80	260—6 00	521—16 20				
46—8 60	150—4 60	265—6 00	522—14 20				
47—22 20	151—16 00	266—3 40	526—33 00				
48—1 60	152—2 40	268—3 60	534—5 00				
50—4 20	154—3 70	273—15 60	547—10 45				
51—41 20	155—5 40	274—14 80	554—15 00				
52—13 80	156—6 40	275—8 85	563—91 30				
53—5 80	157—4 80	281—61 20	564—8 60				
54—27 65	158—2 20	286—17 40	567—23 80				
55—70 20	159—5 60	287—3 20	584—25 20				
56—6 20	160—25 80	288—7 40	588—10 80				
57—3 60	161—11 40	291—16 40	591—9 20				
58—92 80	163—9 00	295—5 60	592—16 40				
59—7 20	164—2 00	300—5 40	593—8 60				
60—9 40	166—5 60	301—31 40	605—4 40				
61—24 00	168—14 10	304—10 40	606—10 00				
62—77 70	169—20 20	306—74 80	611—8 20				
64—26 70	170—3 80	309—190 60	612—2 60				
65—8 80	171—8 30	315—10 20	617—4 60				
66—4 60	172—12 10	316—3 20	622—12 10				
67—14 20	173—5 40	323—2 20	628—3 20				
68—2 00	174—28 80	325—8 80	633—4 00				
69—11 20	175—27 20	328—23 25	637—8 20				
70—9 20	176—18 00	332—5 80	638—5 80				
71—3 80	177—20 30	333—12 80	639—13 20				
72—39 90	178—4 20	334—4 40	650—9 20				
73—49 20	179—17 60	340—1 00	652—32 40				
74—5 80	180—8 30	342—5 20	658—2 40				
75—14 00	181—79 80	343—4 20	659—13 10				
76—5 50	183—9 75	346—7 60	676—4 00				
77—12 01	184—11 60	349—6 40	678—9 80				
78—9 40	185—11 00	355—10 60	687—7 00				
79—9 80	187—11 20	356—3 80	692—3 20				
80—32 40	188—5 30	359—15 80	696—3 80				
81—8 80	190—7 40	360—7 00	698—7 20				
82—2 60	191—5 80	361—52 75	703—8 00				
83—21 60	192—6 80	365—15 00	704—5 40				
84—5 20	193—17 90	371—4 00	707—11 00				
85—3 80	194—3 20	374—11 50	712—3 10				
86—10 00	195—3 80	375—150 40	714—10 00				
87—15 20	196—5 40	381—17 60	715—32 60				
88—15 20	197—6 20	382—65 20	716—21 40				
89—2 80	198—7 40	391—9 80	723—17 00				
90—19 60	199—33 00	393—5 00	726—20 90				
91—17 90	200—13 20	394—10 00	739—5 60				
93—34 80	201—2 60	400—2 40	746—2 60				
94—2 40	202—29 20	402—8 00	750—12 20				
95—6 40	203—18 15	406—5 40	757—7 80				
96—68 00	205—6 60	407—6 20	767—5 40				
97—7 80	206—18 40	409—2 20	785—2 20				
98—22 10	207—8 80	416—27 70	786—8 20				
99—2 20	208—3 90						
Total			\$6,113 87				

Claims Approved in August, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4241.	A. Gentz	309	\$200 00

Cutting a 9 by 16 Board.

BY OLD CHIP.

OUR foreman the other day, in a singular fit of condescension and good humor, sprung a problem on us at lunch hour, which has put several of us to thinking in a way we never thought before. The way he got at it was something as follows: "Suppose I was to send one of you fellows out to a job away from the shop, too far to return for material, and suppose that in your work there was need of a board to stop up a hole just 12 inches square, and the only piece of material at hand was a board 9 inches wide by 16 inches long. How would you go to work to cut the 9 x 16 board so as to fill a 12 x 12 space? The area of the two you will perceive is just the same, 144 square inches."

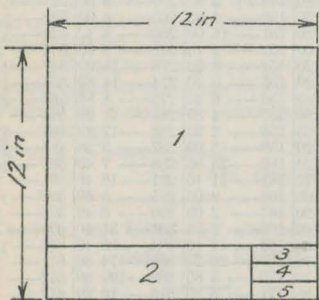
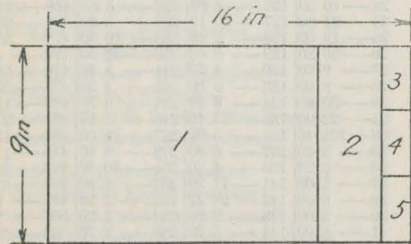


FIG. 1.

Having presented the problem in this way, he added, that if we would work it out each for himself, showing just how we would proceed under the conditions named and then would compare results he believed it would be of great benefit. There were five of us in the shop at the time, counting the foreman. So each one put away his dinner pail, grabbed up his steel square, marked out the dimensions of a 9 by 16 board and commenced to consider what he would do under the circumstances. I said to myself, under my breath of course, "That is dead easy," and after a few minutes I triumphantly produced what is shown in Fig. 1. One of my shopmates, who it seems to me must have

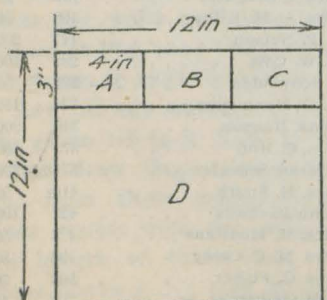
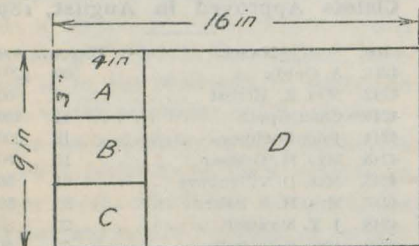


FIG. 2.

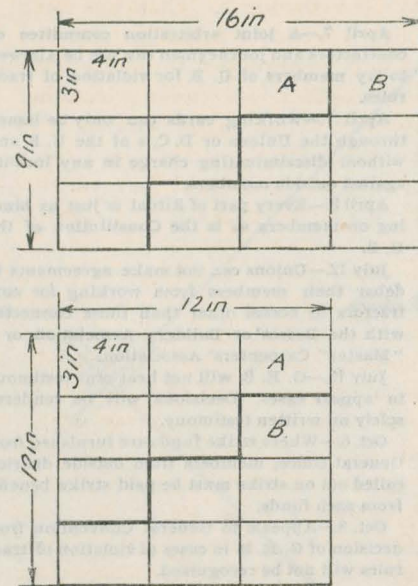


FIG. 3.

got his thought from what I was doing, produced something very much like mine, as shown in Fig. 2. I made five pieces out of my board and put them together in new combination, as shown in my diagram. He beat me to a certain extent by making only four pieces out of his and accomplishing the same result. We two had no more than compared our diagrams, when the man we call "Hops" stepped up and showed us his method, which is that illustrated in the third of the sketches I enclose. He had succeeded in accomplishing the task by a zigzag cut across the board, dividing it into only two pieces. I saw his method was better than mine, but I would not admit it. I pointed out that unless he had a very fine compass or key hole saw with him it would be difficult to cut the board as he indicated without the loss of considerable material. Accordingly I was prepared to argue the superiority of either of the other two plans over this.

After a while Joe Cherry got through with something that had taken him a long time to work out, for his board showed various erasures, where he had made measurements and drawn lines which did not at first suit him.

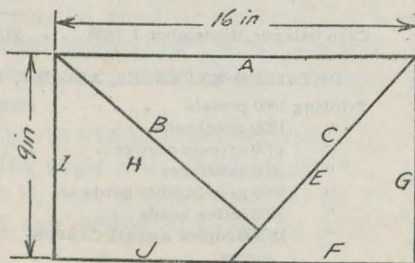


FIG. 4.

He finally brought up for our inspection the diagrams that are shown in the fourth of my sketches. We all admired his work, and inasmuch as it seemed to have a good mathematical foundation we were disposed to take off our hats to him and say that if this had been a prize contest he would have had the prize against all comers. Just how he proceeded will be readily gained by examining the letters by which the different lines are indicated in the drawings in the different positions.

The foreman all this time was saying nothing. He was simply looking over our shoulders and good-naturedly encouraging us all. Finally when we asked him for a decision in the contest, he said that he would not do

it by any of the several plans that we had shown, but instead would cut it as indicated in the fifth of my sketches. His plan somewhat resembles that of Joe Cherry's in method but is much simpler, and inasmuch as the grain of the pieces in their reassembled order runs just the same as in the original board, and since all the cuts are straight cuts, we all acknowledged that his plan was better than any of ours. Of course, he had been there before, for he never springs questions like this on us unless he knows just what he is talking about. I send these diagrams to THE CARPENTER, believing that they will be of interest to many readers. I dare say there are other methods by which this problem may be solved. Between the poor plan which I suggested and the one which the foreman offered there is a marked

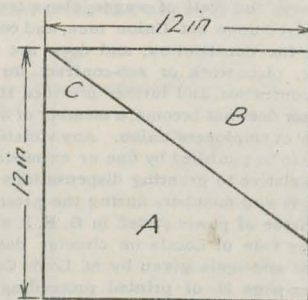
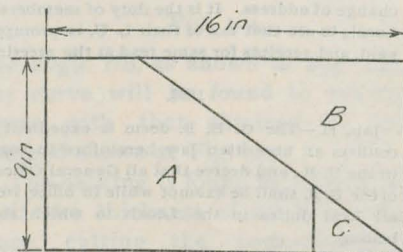


FIG. 5.

difference. If we were working side by side, each with the same work to do, and I had proceeded as shown in Fig. 1, and he had done the work as shown in Fig. 5, I am sure that every one would have said he was the better mechanic of the two. This shows the advantage of study and thinking to say nothing of experience.

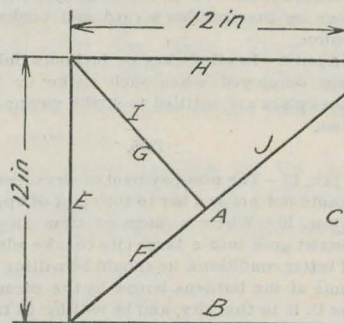


FIG. 4.

Fraternal Greeting and Well Wishes.

Respectfully addressed to the tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to be held in New York City, Monday, September 19 1898.

True Union brings the better life,
With eight hours for workaday;
Oh, hearts be stout in ev'ry strife,
Sing gladly the solemn lay—
Think—Time she needs—Men and deeds!
Brothers, they have learned the lesson
Suffering—have they tried its truth;
Up!—Unity is the weapon—
Breathe it in the ear of youth;
Think—Time she needs—Men and deeds!
Help noble Labor's Press increase,
She is guide for all mankind;
To gain more freedom, wisdom, peace—
Spread light to every mind—
Think—Time she needs—Men and deeds!
With a will most strong and steady,
Come my brothers, onward press!
Help with courage ever ready—
Labor's cause now to success;
Think—Time she needs—MEN and DEEDS!
KARL REUBER.



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

UNION 726, YONKERS, N. Y.,
May 20, 1898.

At a meeting of Local Union 726, held on the above date, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love, to take to Himself our beloved brother, JAMES TEDFORD.

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him. Therefore be it further Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the members of this local in meeting assembled do extend to the bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further again

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved widow, and also be published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

JOHN H. REIN, } Committee.
ROBERT BRENNER, }

MARION, IND., August 21, 1898.

To THE CARPENTER.
GENTLEMEN: Inclosed find for publication as per Committee.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to take from our midst our beloved Bro. MORRISON BACHELOR,

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the members of Local Union No. 365, of Marion, Ind., extend to the family of our deceased Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of their bereavement.

Resolved, That the charter of this Union be draped in mourning for the period of thirty (30) days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to THE CARPENTER for publication.

JAMES S. MYRES, } Committee.
T. B. Sisson, }
W. J. BARLEY, }
GEO. G. MILLER, }
GEO. G. MILLER, Rec. Sec.

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Chapter IV. Laying out First and Second Floor Joists or Beams, Ceiling Joists and Wall Plates.

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Address

OWEN B. MAGINNIS,
310 West 128th St., New York City.

The Protective Power of Trade Unions.

(From Our Special Correspondent in England.)

It has been stated on good authority that man in his primordial state had fewer wants, that could be supplied easier and with less physical effort than one living under highly civilized conditions; since he did emerge from that state, it is certain that three things have been indispensable to promote his comfort and welfare in life, and those were food, clothing and shelter; to obtain these he has given an equivalent in the form of labor. Now, this labor elevated him many degrees in the scale of humanity and conferred upon him privileges formerly unknown to him; he had many wrongs to destroy, many reforms to effect, to make his labor effectually meet and satisfy his wants; these reforms were not properly understood and rendered him more dependent than he is at the present time. It is obvious, then, it will prove an interesting study to discover how this has been accomplished. The wage earners of to day stand on a far higher plane and occupy a more independent position than they ever occupied before, because they have asserted to speak for themselves as to their rights and privileges, their relations to each other and those who employ them.

The conditions that govern human existence clearly demonstrate that there is no such state as absolute independence. In an industrial sense labor is dependent on capital and capital is dependent on labor; the result of this is that neither can produce what it needs to satisfy its wants, for without united action it would prove abortive; for example, a man may possess wealth in abundance, have all the luxuries of life, ease, freedom from labor, but he cannot create all he needs. It is an obvious fact then someone else must and thus absorb a portion of his wealth, or, in other words, he pays for it, and it often has happened that avarice, the greed of gain, has led him to become exacting and tyrannical in his efforts to obtain it. When this occurs the producer looks upon his position as being assailed, his rights and privileges menaced, the source of his enjoyment and happiness obstructed, and these being essential to his welfare, he regards such action with a jealous eye and rebels against it. Happily the day is past when in his ignorance and weakness he tacitly yielded.

In the early years of this century capital had very extensively the power to fix the conditions under which the wage earners should live, and they, the producers, the real workers, were patient under sorrow, gentle under injustice, though they could not, or would not, see the humiliating position in which this arbitrary power placed them. All the triumphs of modern progress have been achieved by very simple means, that were within their reach, if they only had applied them as remedial agents. They lived a hard life and they did not seem to want any better, though there were germs of a better and higher state of existence that

later on developed into living, active forces in bright, intelligent minds.

It would hardly be prudent to assume that there were no thoughtful men who did not use their best efforts to lessen their wretched condition, but they labored under great disadvantages, the fear of the law restrained them. Capital being in the ascendency, the law regarded it more favorably than labor, and this knowledge had a distinctly depressing tendency. Measures are sanctioned by law now that were regarded as crimes at that time. The difference that has been created in this matter alone has imparted quite a new feature to every move in the struggles between the opposing forces of capital and labor. The narrow, domineering, canting spirit of the former has to some extent been curbed and checked by the growing power of the latter; the legal recognition of its claims has more fully prepared and equipped labor to oppose in a respectful, firm and manly spirit every encroachment on its onward progress, and this is not only right but essential to its best interests. The more refined qualities of heart and mind should be exercised by both to avoid friction in labor troubles; asperity and bitter feelings should be avoided and reason and common sense prevail, conciliatory means employed in such a manner as not to detract from the dignity or independence of either.

One of the greatest factors that has been at work in raising the wage earner to a higher level has been the trade unions, those mighty levers, exercising such an irresistible force before which even monopolies have quailed, many of the leaders and officials of these organizations have been men possessed of exceptionally brilliant qualifications, and good practical knowledge, and sensible ideas who have advocated the wage earner's cause with an earnestness and energy that has removed what appeared insuperable difficulties. The policy of these leaders has been to keep the machinery of unionism going effectively and with the least friction, but at the same time to obtain concessions of a satisfactory character which have improved their condition.

Such has been the power of human effort in a combined form that it has removed theory and substituted facts, supplanted superficial ideas by solid service, and these glorious results are reflected in the changed circumstances.

Generally speaking, a man both feels and looks better when he is properly paid for his labor, he has more confidence in himself when he knows that he has earned that which will provide food, clothing and shelter for those who are dependent on him for support, and has a margin for contingencies, when he can introduce more of the sunshine of life into his home, gratify his taste for the beautiful and surround himself in some measure with the elegancies and refinements of a higher respectability. It further has a tendency to wean him from dissipated habits by implanting in his mind higher, nobler and purer thoughts. This improved condition creates a greater self-reliance, a stronger feeling of independence. This, in my opinion,

has been owing to what has been achieved by labor organizations, and is a forcible argument to induce labor to strengthen its ranks. Another potent argument in its favor is, it is like the warmth of the sun; those outside its pale bask in its rays, participate in the advantages it secures, and reap the fruit of its efforts, whether they are members of a Union or not. Such a hard, absolute fact as this, a fact that assumes a palpable character, should induce them to help to mobilize the forces of labor for the good of all, strengthen its ranks, rally round its leaders and executive bodies, and further stimulate them in carrying out to a successful issue other reforms. When we look at such a grand, imposing and colossal superstructure that has been raised on what once appeared such a weak foundation it is marvellous to behold, and we rejoice in the knowledge that the independence of the wage earner has been secured by men who had a right and just conception of ultimate results, men who could gauge the strength, and had a clear perception of the protective power of trades unionism.

The different aspects from which this important subject can be viewed if entered upon, would I fear be an encroachment on your space, but if this is acceptable, I will on another occasion treat upon it further.

Yours respectfully,

JUSTITIA.

Horwich, Lanc., England.

To Lay out Square Winders, and Wall String for Same, in Enclosed Staircase.

LAY out plan of winders on the floor full size, proceed as follows:

Let A, Fig. 1, be post at angle. From center of post with half the width of staircase for radius, strike a quadrant from riser B to riser C. Divide this quadrant into four equal spaces, and through these points, from the center of post A, draw the lines E, F and G.

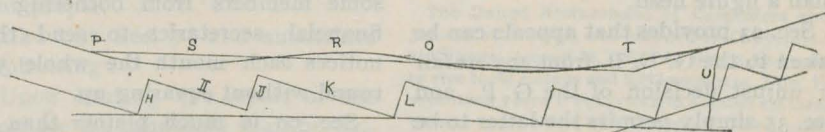


FIG. 1.

The reason for this is it makes the winders of equal width at the place where a person naturally steps in ascending a flight of stairs, viz., in the middle. A novice would probably lay off equal spaces on the wall string, but this, as will readily be seen, would make them of very unequal width on the line of the quadrant.

To lay out the wall string it will be best, perhaps, to proceed as follows: Lay out, on the floor, or on a board or paper of sufficient size, the first three risers, and first two treads (See Fig. 2) taking length of lines I and K from ground plan.

Draw line M, for lower edge of string, and draw in a section of level base.

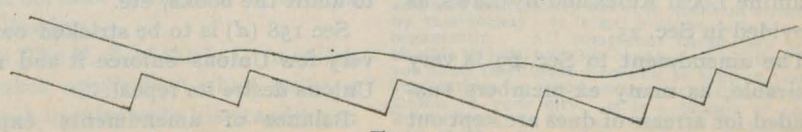


FIG. 2.

Set up from L, the margin determined on above the nosings mark a point P, on line of level base about a foot from first riser, draw a straight line from P to O, to assist the eye, and with a piece of chalk roughly draw in the easings at S and R.

You now can see the width and length of plank necessary for your lower string.

Now lay out your string correctly, and form your easings by bending a thin strip of wood to the proper curves.

If you have no one to help you, draw the curves roughly, as before, and then drive a few fine nails along the curve to hold the strip. By this

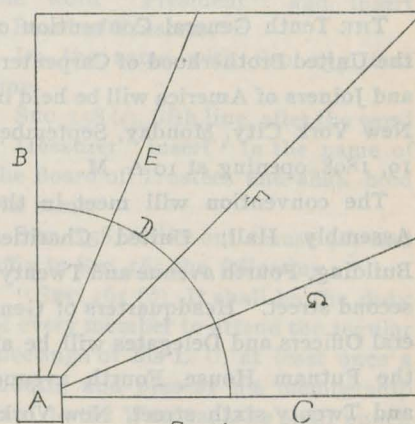


Fig. 3.

means you will get even curves.

Proceed similarly with the upper section of winders. Draw in section of straight string, as shown, in order to get the upper easing.

The joint at U should be made before the curve is worked, and also at P, the string should be joined to a section of a level base, before working the easing.

Halve and put together with glue and screws. Fit your joints neatly, screw together, then take out screws—glue—and put back screws, turning a little below the surface.

Of course the curves will not all come at the same height above the nosings, as P. B. S. says he would like his, as this would necessitate too many curves to look graceful. (See

Fig. 3.) Now, perhaps I have made this subject clear, and perhaps I have not.

I may have said more than is necessary, and I may not have said enough. Something must depend on the eye, judgment and experience of the workman.

In reply to L. D., Los Angeles, Cal., I would say, in regard to stripping brick walls, that in my opinion it was done to make the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer; at least, that would be the effect of the air chamber between the lath and plastering and the brick wall. Dead air is a better non-conductor of heat than a solid wall.

Auburn, N. Y.

R. WHITE.

THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, SEPT., 1898.

THE Tenth General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held in New York City, Monday, September 19, 1898, opening at 10 A. M.

The convention will meet in the Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Headquarters of General Officers and Delegates will be at the Putnam House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York.

Reasons For Amendments Offered by G. E. B.

On this page are a number of very important amendments to the Constitution as agreed on by the G. E. B. and G. S.-T. at the July meeting of the Board.

The idea of Sections 22, 23 and 35 is that the General President shall pass on all local Rules and By-Laws, and on all grievances and appeals, in the interval between meetings of G. E. B. This will allow prompt attention to all this class of business and relieve the G. S.-T. of a lot of work, which by right should be in the hands of the G. P. to make him something more than a figure head.

Sec. 23 provides that appeals can be taken to the G. E. B. from any unfair or unjust decision of the G. P., and Sec. 35 simply permits the latter to be present at meetings of the G. E. B. to explain his decisions, if need be.

Sec. 45 is a raise of charter fee to \$15 as the present fee of \$10 just barely covers the cost of charter outfit and expressage.

Sec. 46 is a return to the old law we had prior to last convention and is much better in every way than the rule we have had the past two years.

Sections 47 and 48 arrange that there shall be no D. C. where we have only two Unions, as there is no need of any in such a case. A joint meeting of the two Unions will be sufficient and save the useless expense of a D. C. Where there are three or more Unions, then a D. C. can be organized.

Sec. 49 is the same as our present law, only it gives the G. P. power to examine Local Rules and By-Laws, as provided in Sec. 23.

The amendment to Sec. 69 is very desirable, as many ex-members suspended for arrears of dues are kept out by the Unions they formerly belonged

to imposing harsh terms before giving consent to their readmission. Besides that, it leads to many peculiar complications and disputes between the several Unions.

Sec. 73 is hardly enforced, and hence inoperative. Many of our members are in Unions outside of the district they reside in.

Sec. 79 makes it the duty of the G. P. to pass on all appeals and grievances as laid down in Sec. 23.

Sec. 81 simplifies the trial of members under charges so that they will henceforth be tried in the Local where the offense is committed. A District Council has enough to do now without loading itself down with that work. Further, if there is any wrong done or partiality shown in the case by the Local Union, an appeal can be taken to the G. P., and from him to the G. E. B.

Of all the countless appeals now coming to the General Office, the bulk of them come from cities where there is a D. C., so that in having the D. C. try cases it is not a finality. And what is more, it is a slow process of trial, and when appeal is taken it is more difficult to get the evidence from a D. C., because in cities like New York and Chicago there are a multitude of such cases to handle each month. In fact, in several cities at present the time of the D. C. is almost wholly occupied for hours each week with trials for violation of trade rules.

The adoption of paragraphs *b* and *c* in Sec. 81 would tend to minimize the number of appeals to the G. P. and G. E. B., and would compel the appellant to first recognize the discipline of the organization by paying his fine or part of same to have his appeal acted on. It would also compel all parties to the appeal on both sides to keep to the truth by furnishing affidavits to their statements.

Sec. 89 is to cover the points now defective in our present law and as shown to be necessary by the decisions of the courts in several cases we have had recently. It also prevents some members from bothering the financial secretaries to send them notices each month the whole year round without squaring up.

Sec. 90 is much plainer than the present law, which leads at present to numerous misunderstandings. And Sec. 102 is a return to the law we had two years ago, as it is more practical and better in every respect.

Sec. 113 provides a member getting a clearance shall pay two months dues in advance and that the Union getting the advance dues shall pay the capita tax for the member for those months.

Sec. 134 is to provide in definite form that no strike pay be given members the first week they are out.

Sec. 139 is to allow all the Trustees to be elected same time as other local officers, and none of them to hold office for any longer term than the other officers.

Sections 140 and 159 are to do away with auditors and allow the Trustees to audit the books, etc.

Sec. 158 (*d*) is to be stricken out, as very few Unions enforce it and most Unions desire its repeal.

Balance of amendments explain themselves.

Amendments Submitted by the General Executive Board.

SECTION 22. The G. P. shall sign all charters, and monthly he shall submit to the G. S.-T. an itemized account of all moneys expended by him in behalf of the U. B., which shall be paid by the G. S.-T.

SEC. 23. The G. P. shall examine all local rules and by-laws and shall approve of the same if they do not in any way conflict with the Constitution, and shall decide all grievances and appeals, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B. as per Sections 79, 80 and 81.

Renumber present Sections 23 to 29 to be Sections 24 to 30 in consecutive order owing to above change.

SEC. 35. The G. E. B. shall elect its own chairman and recording secretary from among its members, and shall hold quarterly meetings regularly or when required, in which the G. P. and G. S.-T. shall have the right to a voice but no vote. All correspondence for the G. E. B. shall come through the G. S.-T. and the proceedings shall be published.

SEC. 45. Amend so as to charge \$15.00 charter fee.

SEC. 46. More than one Union may be chartered in the same city, provided that no reasonable objections are offered.

SEC. 47. Where there are three or more Local Unions located in one city they must be governed by the same by-laws and trade rules and must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, which shall be governed by the rules for District Councils, and be composed exclusively of delegates from Unions of the U. B.

SEC. 48. By-laws for the government of District Councils and of Local Unions where District Councils exist must be submitted by the D. C. to the Local Unions represented in said District. In localities where no D. C. exists, Local Unions shall have power to adopt their own By-Laws in joint meeting.

SEC. 49. The By-Laws and Trade Rules for Local Unions and District Councils, must be adopted by a majority of all the members voting, and shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the U. B., and copies of the same shall be filed with the G. P. and G. S.-T., and shall be submitted to the G. P. for approval and likewise all amendments.

SEC. 69. Strike out the words "or suspended" in first line.

Strike out Section 73 entirely.

SEC. 79. A member who has a grievance or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any Local Union or District Council having any grievance, may appeal to the G. P. for redress, subject to a further appeal to the G. E. B.

SEC. 81 (*a*). All charges of violation of the Constitution, By-Laws or Trade Rules must be tried in the L. U. of which the accused is a member, subject to a further appeal to the G. P., and finally to the G. E. B., except in cases of traveling members, then Section 170 applies.

(*b*). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless the appellant has

first paid over to his L. U. the amount in question, to be held until the appeal is decided. If the sum involved is in excess of \$5 00, the appellant will be required to pay such sum as the G. P. may decide.

(*c*). All parties to an appeal to the G. P. are required to go before a Notary Public, and make affidavit to the truth of their written or printed statements.

SEC. 89 (*a*). When a member is indebted to his Local Union for any sum equal to two months' dues, he shall be notified by mail by the F. S., who shall record said date of notice in his ledger. In the event a member so notified, does not square up his arrearages in full, he shall not receive further notice from the F. S., nor shall further dues be received from him until he does square up in full.

(*b*). When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in good standing, and is thereby suspended from all benefits in the interim, and will not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full.

SEC. 90. A member owing a Local Union any sum equal to six months' dues shall be suspended from membership without a vote of the Union and his name be stricken from the books. After that he can be readmitted only as a new member, subject to such penalties as are imposed by the By-Laws of the L. U. or D. C. in the locality where he was formerly a member.

Amend Section 93 and add to the last line these words: "But in no case shall a Funeral Benefit be paid in case of suicide."

SEC. 102. On the death of a member in benefit, his wife or legal heirs shall be entitled to the members' Funeral Benefit as prescribed in the Constitution.

SEC. 113 (*a*). A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, or desires to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a Clearance Card by paying all arrearages and two months' dues in advance, and ten cents for the card. He shall deposit said card in the Union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

(*b*). No Union shall have the right to collect dues again for the months paid for on a Clearance Card. The L. U. issuing the card shall pay to the G. S.-T. the tax for said member for the period the card holds good, and he shall be considered a member of that Union until he deposits his card, when he becomes a member of the L. U. wherein said card has been deposited.

SEC. 134. Amend sixth line after the word "allowed," add "nor shall the first week of strike or lockout be paid for."

SEC. 139. Amend to strike out the third, fourth and fifth lines, and stop at the word "neither" in fifth line.

Strike out Section 140 entirely.

Strike out Section 158 (*d*) entirely.

SEC. 159. Strike out the first line and insert the following: "The trustees shall make a."

SEC. 163. After the word "drunkard" add "or who is guilty of any improper conduct."

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

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First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury ave., Houston, Tex.

SEC. 169 (c), SEC. 170 and SEC. 171 (c) strike out the words "or D. C." where they occur.

SEC. 170. Amend third and fourth lines after the word "and" to read, "if he is a traveling member a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which he is a member." Balance of section to remain.

SEC. 171 (b). At the end of the third line after the word "attend" add, "and at the same time shall be furnished by the R. S. with a copy of the charges and specifications against him."

SEC. 172. Amend by striking out "Committee of Investigation" and insert "Trial Committee."

Strike out Section 176 entirely.

SEC. 180. Amend to read "no donation for any purpose shall be given, nor tax or special assessment shall be levied by any Local Union except by a two-thirds vote of all the members present, and cannot be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must be laid over at least two weeks for consideration. The F. S., in the meantime, must notify all members that said donation, tax or assessment is pending."

August 15, 1898.

At the meeting of Local Union 64, held on the above date, the following amendments to the general constitution and by-laws were passed, and I was instructed to forward them to you to have them submitted to the convention:

That clause b of Sec. 20 be stricken out, and that the following be inserted in place of same: "That the G. P. be the authorized organizer of the U. B. at a salary of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) a year; hotel and traveling expenses to be paid out of the general fund, and his whole time be devoted to the interest of the U. B."

Amend Sec. 22, substitute word "monthly" for "quarterly" in the first line, and "G. S.-T." for "G. E. B." in second line of said section.

Amend Sec. 23, substitute word "monthly" for "quarterly" in third line, and "G. S.-T." for "G. E. B." in same line.

That Sec. 32 be stricken out.

This new section be added: "A general auditor." Duties and salary to be arranged by the convention.

Amend Sec. 55: "The initiation fee of all members to be not less than five dollars (\$5.00); beneficial members shall pay not less than seventy-five cents per month and semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than fifty cents per month dues."

Sec. 64, the words "working as a" to be stricken out.

Sec. 70, part B to read "where a member contracts work or becomes a foreman, he must comply with Union rules and hire none but Union men."

Sec. 104, the words "volunteer or" to be stricken out.

LEWIS W. DAVIDSON,
Rec. Sec.

Initiation Fee and Ritual.

TRENTON, N. J., UNION NO. 31,
August 26, 1898.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.:—Our Union requests the following amendment to the article on fee. Amend so as to read "One-half of fee to accompany proposition." Also section in ritual, "entering and departing sign" when Union is in session.

L. T. REED,
Rec. Sec.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., LOCAL UNION NO. 41.

August 17, 1898.

Local Union No. 41, of Champaign, Ill., ask for this provision to be brought up before the convention at New York to be a part of the constitution: For each Union to have withdrawal cards when a member wants to withdraw from his or some other Union, he would have his withdrawal card to show his standing when he belonged to the Union.

WM. F. JEWELL,
Rec. Sec.

Amendments Offered by Union 10, Chicago, Ill.

SECTION 39. after the last word of the section affix the following: "The G. E. B. shall canvass the returns and announce the result of general vote on all matters submitted to the L. U's."

SEC. 43, third line, after the word "Election," insert "and shall take charge of the ballots and preserve the same until after installation of officers."

Affix Sec. 50 to Sec. 46.

Strike out Sec. 48 and 49 and substitute the three following sections:

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

SEC. 48. District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; may adopt By-Laws and Rules governing local, sick, strike and other benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of Trade Rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

SEC. 49. By-Laws and Trade Rules for the government of District Councils and of Local Unions where District Councils exist, must be submitted by the D. C. to the L. U.'s represented in said district, and must be adopted by a two-thirds majority of all members voting and shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the U. B.

SEC. 50. A copy of such laws and rules shall be filed with the G. S.-T. and shall be submitted to him for approval, and all future amendments shall be likewise submitted. In localities where but two L. U.'s exist said L. U.'s shall have power to frame their own By-Laws and Rules by joint committee of three from each Union.

SEC. 55, second line, strike out the word "two dollars" and insert "five dollars."

Amend Sec. 64 to read:

SEC. 64 (a) A candidate to be admitted to Beneficial membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must not be less than 21 and not over 50 years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, working as a stairbuilder or millwright. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages. (See sections 67 and 92.)

(b) Planing mill bench hands, cabinet makers and men running wood working machinery in cities where L. U.'s of such craft exist shall in all cases join L. U.'s of their respective trades; but this shall not be construed to in any way interfere with the membership of any one initiated prior to Jan. 1, 1899.

SEC. 72, third line, strike out the words "give name of beneficiary."

SEC. 73, strike out all of section.

SEC. 74, amend to read:

SEC. 74. The application of the candidate must be presented with the full initiation fee, and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member, and report at the next regular meeting of the L. U. and make such recommendation as it deems proper.

Strike out Sec. 75 and substitute the following:

"Upon hearing the report of the committee the candidate shall be balloted for, and if elected shall be initiated and hand in his name and address to the F. S., who shall place the same on the books of the L. U. and furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of constitution and local laws."

SEC. 78, fourth line, after the letters "G. S.-T.," strike out the word "to" and insert the words "who shall."

SEC. 81, strike out whole section. See new Sec. 48.

SEC. 89, amend to read:

SEC. 89. When a member is indebted to his Local Union for any sum equal to three months' dues, he is not in good standing, and is debarred from all benefits until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full.

SEC. 90, affix to the end of section the following:

"(b) The F. S. of the L. U. to which he makes application shall make a thorough inquiry as to his standing in his former L. U."

SEC. 102, second line, strike out the words "as named in his application."

SEC. 117, at the end of section affix the following:

"(b) A member coming in on a clearance card from an outside district, on depositing said card in a L. U. may be charged a sum, not to exceed ten dollars, for his first working card."

SEC. 142, third line, after the word "he" insert "is a journeyman carpenter working at the trade or employed by the organization."

SEC. 149, fifth line, after the word "Union," strike out balance of section. (See Sec. 158, c)

SEC. 153 (c), sixth line, strike out the word "President" and insert "Board of Trustees."

Do the same with Sec. 155, first line.

SEC. 158 (c), fifth line, after the word "Treasurer" insert "in the name of the Board of Trustees and shall hold the same."

SEC. 158, strike out clause (d) and affix to Sec. 165 the following:

"SEC. 165 (b). It shall be the duty of every member to attend the regular meetings of his L. U. at least once a month, and present his membership card to the Warden, who shall punch the proper month of same, failure to comply with the foregoing shall subject the offending member to a fine of fifty cents for each offense, to be collected by the F. S. as provided in Sec. 169.

SEC. 173, first line, strike out the word "ten" and insert "eleven."

SEC. 176, affix to end of section the following: "Subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final."

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. WEEKS,
O. E. WOODBURY,
JOHN A. METZ,
HENRY COUDEN,
J. W. WOODARD,
Committee on Constitution.

Approved by L. U. No. 10, August 17, 1898

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprenticeship System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; a Members Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and a Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$85,000 have been expended the past two years, and \$528,706 since the year 1883, while \$683,644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in eighty-eight cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15,130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Various Amendments and Propositions.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1898.

Local Unions Nos. 513, 309, 497, 375 and 464 have each elected three members to revise the Constitution, and this joint committee has resolved on the following amendments, which are sent you for publication in THE CARPENTER in both languages. We cannot translate them ourselves because we are unequal to the task. You can have it done better than we can.

F. WIESNER,
Sec'y of the Committee.

A PROPOSITION.

In view of the fact that the American Federation of Labor has during the past seven years proved its utter inability to better the condition of the working classes, we move that the convention resolve that the U. B. withdraw from said American Federation of Labor.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONVENTION.

The following Unions, 513, 309, 497, 375 and 464, have each instructed three members to meet in joint sessions to revise the Constitution and make suggestions for changes in the same.

The meetings were held and the following is the result:

SEC. 3 to be amended as follows:

OBJECTS.

The objects of the U. B. are to elevate the moral and intellectual condition of its members in every direction.

a. To achieve and maintain a work day of not more than eight hours.

b. To achieve and maintain a rate of wages to conform with the price of living and rent.

c. To abolish piece work.

d. Mutual, intellectual and material assistance in every condition of life.

e. Periodical statistics in reference to hours of labor and wages, sickness and death of members and their families.

f. Enlightenment of all questions on political economy of interest to the U. B.

SEC. 4, to be amended as follows:

The members of the U. B. shall every two years by a general vote declare if they deem it necessary to hold a convention or not. If the vote shows the majority are against a convention, then the general officers shall be elected by a general vote.

SEC. 6, to be amended as follows:

Local Unions shall be entitled to representation in the convention for membership in good standing on this basis. Local Unions having 50 members shall be entitled to one delegate. Unions having more than 100 members shall be entitled to one delegate for every 50 members, and their votes can be represented by either one or more delegates.

Unions who are not in condition to send a delegate shall have the right to give credentials to a delegate of another Union.

SEC. 8, to be amended as follows:

All delegates and alternates shall be elected by their respective Unions no later than July 15th, preceding the convention. (Balance of section to stand as before.)

SEC. 12, to be amended as follows:

A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the votes to the convention.

SEC. 13. Immediately after the opening of the convention a chairman and two substitutes shall be elected, and the convention shall elect the committees the same way.

SEC. 14. The G. S.-T. and R. S. of G. E. B. shall be required to attend the convention, and their expenses shall be paid out of the funds of the U. B.

SEC. 15. Strike out a General President and two General Vice-Presidents.

SECS. 20-26. The duties of the G. P. and G. V. P. shall be executed by the G. E. B.

SEC. 27, fifth line, to read as follows: He shall see to it that the contents of the official journal conform with the spirit and endeavor of the U. B. (The balance of section to stand as before.)

SEC. 64. The above-mentioned Unions agree to the proposition of L. U. 476 in regard to this section. Furthermore we suggest that the age of beneficial members at initiation be reduced to forty-five years.

SEC. 97, to be amended so that no member can during his lifetime draw more than four hundred dollars for sick benefits.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 27, 1898.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at our regular meeting, Saturday evening, August 27, 1898:

WHEREAS, Some of our members absent themselves from the meetings on nomination nights in order to evade being placed in office; therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 140 of the Constitution should be so amended as to read, "any member in good standing can be nominated for office whether he be present or not;" and be it further

Resolved, That the Ritual should be so changed as to include a recognition sign, or grip, to be used on the outside, and a countersign, to be given on entering the council room.

Respectfully submitted,
B. L. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
GEO. WINES, }

OPEN FORUM

This Department is open for our readers and members to discuss all phases of the labor problem.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month previous to issue.

Some of the Drawbacks in the Trade.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 29, 1898.
Editor CARPENTER:

In the interests of that better unionism we wish for and that respect we want men of our calling to receive, I would ask that our coming convention devise some other means to command respect than that of increasing the list of paid officials; not that I am against such ever happening, but I believe conditions should be improved at the root, to work up and not down. As one of the many ways through which we can be helped, I would suggest that foremen or men in charge of work should have a certificate of ability which would make them independent of bosses and responsible for the class of work done. It is a well-known fact that many men have got into the building business, not from any knowledge of its simplest rudiments, but because the investment promises big returns. Such people take no pride in our calling. The glory of a graceful twist is lost on them; the intricate lines of columns, wreaths, spirals, curves, volutes and the thousand other items we "old uns" spent so much time in trying to master, are unknown to your "Jerry," who is always a hard man to work for. The rusher he hires to be his "foreman" is generally of the same kidney. The idea is to get the work up, irrespective of workmanship or stability, consequently our men's lives are in constant danger from insecure scaffolding, bum buildings and the carelessness and incompetence in the handling of men.

Why cannot we give a little attention to the class of boys who, going from one shop to another, get a smattering of the trade here and there, and finally blossom out full-fledged me-

chanics? I notice that such, when grown up, are not much of anything, and little of that, and are a constant threat and annoyance to thorough men. My experience is that those parties are generally the bosses, men working for what they best can get, are the principal and constant cause of strikes, and their numbers are steadily increased and encouraged by the bosses to be a lash held over the backs of men who wish to be independent.

E. K.

Local 139.

High Dues.

I am an advocate of high dues, and I want them to be so high that the organization receiving them can pay a benefit to its members that it will be an inducement for its members to stand firm. The great menace to the organizations of labor is the idle man, and the only way to take care of the idle man is to either kill him or provide a way for him to live, and by a system of high dues the man who is out of work, and cannot get a job, can be paid an out-of-work benefit, and this will not be charity, it will be self preservation, it will enable you to say to your employer my wages are not high enough. Your employer will look around and find out that there is no one to take your place, and he will be compelled to accede to your request. So the great question is what will you do with the idle man? Will you help take care of him, or will you go on in the old rut that is worn so deep that it is nearly impossible to make a living?

Let us try something new, it cannot make our condition any worse, and we have every reason to believe that it will have the desired effect.

Springfield, Ill.

MEL.

Off Hand Curves.

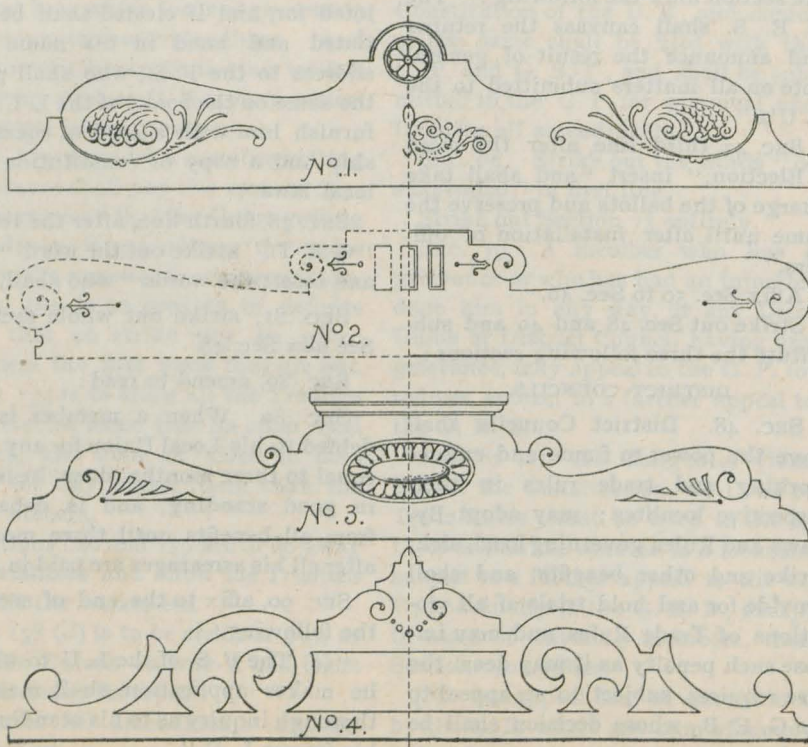
BY A. W. WOODS.

ORNAMENTAL head pieces for desks, mantels, screens, etc., requiring off hand curves, is a class of work that requires special study.

The main work is in preparing the design, giving it the proper systematic curves, etc. A well-proportioned design fairly executed in wood looks far better than an ill-proportioned design well executed. In preparing the design requires a trained eye for the beautiful, ever changing curves, and right here most carpenters fail. No one can expect to excel in designing without practice; we are at a loss what to say in the way of instruction other than give our own method, which is as follows: Take a piece of good strong paper a little larger than one-half of the desired design, and with a piece of chalk or charcoal pencil lightly sketch off one-half of the full size design, always keeping an eye to graceful blending curves, and when we get the general shape to our notion we then take a pencil and carefully go over the work, straightening up the irregularities and bringing out the details, then with a sharp knife or shears cut to the line. If there are to be any openings or carved work, we make a stencil by cutting out that part of the work.

Now by laying the paper pattern on the material and marking around the edges and in the stencils, we have an excellent pattern of one half of the design, and by turning the pattern over and marking as before, we have the full size design.

The accompanying illustrations show a few designs for work of this kind.



CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

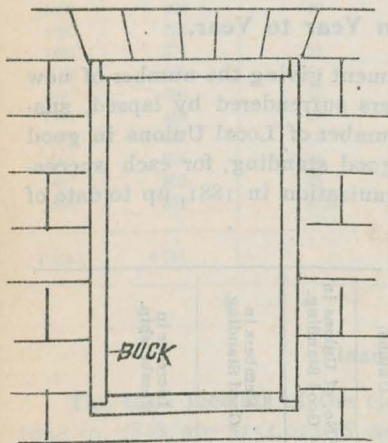
Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

Bucks.

From A. J., Chicago, Ill.

Do our country brothers know what bucks are? As the term is a new one, come into use with fireproof buildings and is not in any book or dictionary



published, so for the benefit of all readers, Mr. Editor, I send it to you, as it may come handy for some brother to put it in "Craft Problems." It is made like this "sketch," and is nothing but a rough spruce or soft wood frame put together to build terra cotta partitions to, in forming doors or windows. The term bucks is a new one, I believe, in the business, and now that it is made public, no one should be stuck on them.

Paneled Wainscot on Stairs.

From D. L. P., Nepera Park, Yonkers, N. Y.

In answer to R. White, of Auburn, N. Y., I would say that No. 1 of his three figures is the correct method, as it is an established rule in joinery that all stiles should be plumb and all rails level as far as possible. Figs. 2 and 3 are both unsightly and unworkmanlike and the stile at the mitre of the string on the angle is "on the bum." Brother White's wrinkle on window screens is a good one and should be cut out and kept.

House Moving.

From "Knowledge," Syracuse, N. Y.

P. K., in July CARPENTER, asks about house moving, and I believe it does not pay for a builder to carry a moving plant, as the job is a rare one and it is done better by a man who makes a business of it.

More Criticism.

From Another Kicker (not old), from Omaha.

SIR:—I read old kicker's statement in last month's paper, and my opinion is that the only way to keep in touch and be able to get anyway steady work at the business in these bad times is to have a good range of the

business, if it is possible to get it, and even this is not always the best, as I see men who stick to one branch make out much better than an all around man, such as the old-time carpenters were. The business is all cut up now into branches, as mill hands, framers, trimmers, and so on, and in many cases different nationalities in different branches, but, in spite of this and all the doleful, there is still a

good living for the mechanic who sticks to his Union and lives steadily. Sometimes it does a lot of good to kick. For example, there was a chap named Johnston in our shop who gave the boss h— for driving him one day and the result was, though Johnston got fired, the boss let up on the bullying after and we all had an easier time. That article about women and children working on machines is bad to read and if there is any law it should be stopped at once. It is worse reading than Zola's description of the mines in France. Now, Mr. Editor, I like the craft problems, and would like to hear old kicker or some other brother spout out his ideas about the work which teaches a mechanic something.

Measuring Timber.

From K. M. C., Minneapolis, Minn.

I have read what Brother G. G. Bohnen says about the simple way of measuring standing timber and I think there is a simpler way than that, by calculation; his method of finding the height of a tree is all right, but if he will consult the builders' guide he will find a rule which will give him the amount of timber in a tree.

Laying out Bridging.

In reply to L. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

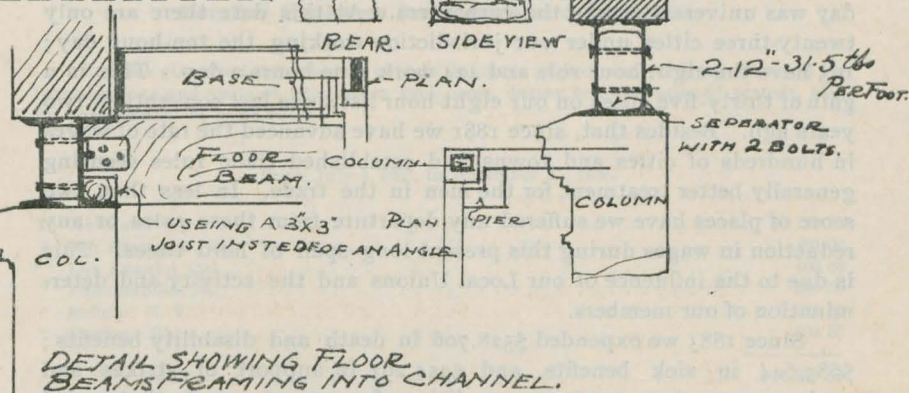
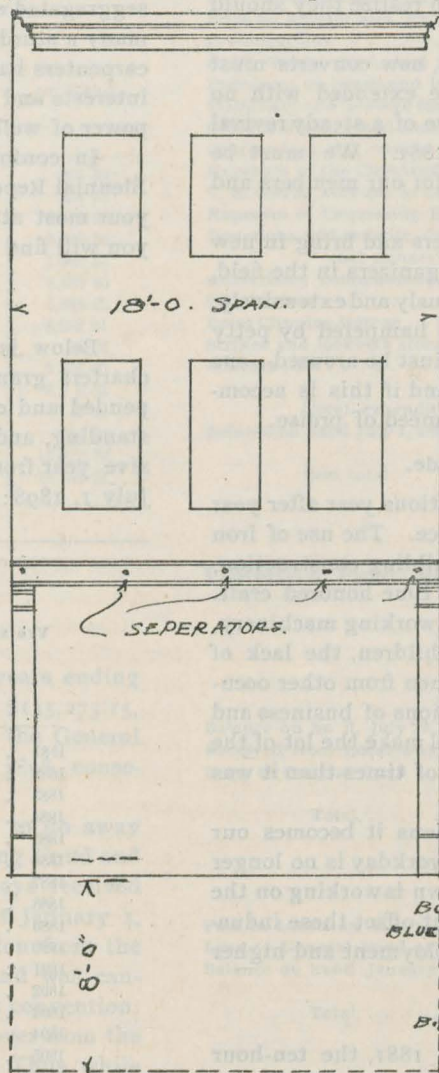
I know of no simpler way to lay off bridging than to lay the blade of square on your piece for bridging at the width between the joist, lay that on the edge from you, and the tongue

of square at the edge toward you, at the width of the joist, cut on tongue.

Suppose the joist are 16 inch centers and 2 x 12 joist, the distance between (or the rim) would be 14 inches, while the width of joist (or the rise) is 12 inches.

Place your square on 14 and 12, cut on 12, as illustrated, and you have it.

Always remember to get the length on the top for the top of bridging and



on the bottom for the bottom of bridging.

D. L. STODDARD.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Needling Up Walls.

Mr. X D. F., San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your inquiry in regard to what size beam it would take to support the said given two stories, it would be neces-

sary for you to give the height of ceilings in the clear and the width of building so that the amount of tons could be obtained. Say, for instance, that the span is 20 feet and height of ceilings in clear be 10 feet and the wall be 12 inches thick, it would take two 15-inch beams,

If the span be 16 feet in clear and height of ceiling be 10 feet in clear, it would take two 12-inch beams, iron, 120 pounds per yard with four separators.

The only accurate way of obtaining this information is by giving span in feet, height of ceiling in feet, and thickness of wall in inches.

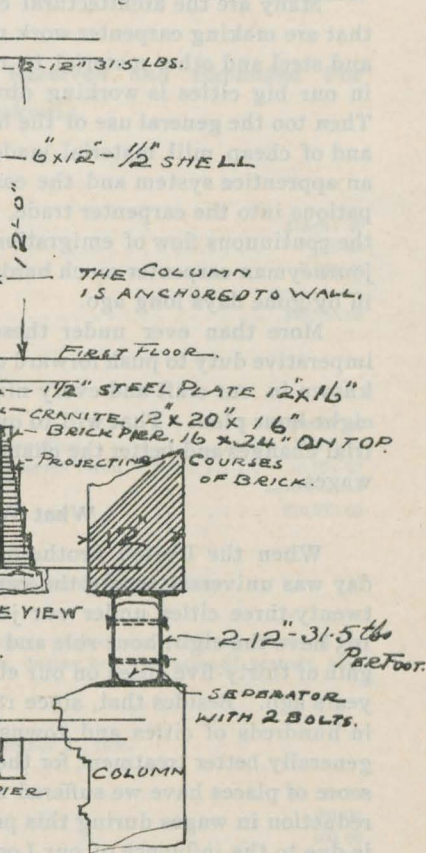
The said girder will have to set on granite blocks at ends.

Above sketch will fill, however, the answer to X. D. F. in his inquiry of what size beam it would take to support the upper two stories of a building, the size of beams, columns, etc., marked on enclosed sketch only apply to an 18-foot span.

The above sketches represent a two-story building, the lower story having been torn out and altered into a store. iron, 150 pounds per yard with four separators.

We must support the upper two stories by means of iron beams and these resting on cast iron columns at each end.

The beams are secured to column by means of bolts and same is anchored to side walls.



The lower end of column is rested on a steel plate and it rested on a granite block.

The granite block and plate are bolted to the flange of columns, the hole making a solid base for columns.

This base is then placed on a brick pier.

This forms the foundation for columns.

New York.

Grain Elevators.

From E. S., Bridgeport, Conn.

DEAR SIR:—I am a carpenter and work at some of the best framing in this town, and would feel obliged if Mr. Maginnis or some other practical writer would give me the construction of a grain elevator. There is one in this city which is built entirely of timber and I should like to see the framing of a building, 175 feet high, as this is.

BIENNIAL REPORT.—Continued from Page 1.

Its career has been no mid-summer holiday. Up and down has been its course, but ever onward and forward. Each time it has suffered from an industrial crisis it has recovered greater strength and has had greater gains in membership and power.

Here we are at this convention with more Local Unions and a membership larger than we had at our last convention, with more cities unionized working eight hours a day and upholding the Union standard among the carpenters of our land! To do this in these distressing times speaks well for the zeal and devotion of our members. But much more remains to be done, and alas how few there are who realize they should help at all.

Those who dropped out must be brought back, new converts must be made, the helping hand of Unionism must be extended with no begrudging stint, for evidently we are now on the eve of a steady revival in general business similar to that of 1880 and 1881. We must be prepared in our organization to make the best of it for our members and for the advancement of the craft.

Liberal laws must be framed to reach ex-members and bring in new members, plans must be devised to place active organizers in the field, the eight-hour agitation must be pushed more vigorously and extensively, the work of the General Office must be no longer hampered by petty appeals and frivolous complaints. A new spirit must be aroused—one of energetic work and devoted, untiring action. And if this is accomplished by this convention it will deserve no small meed of praise.

Influences Detrimental to the Trade.

Many are the architectural changes and innovations year after year that are making carpenter work more and more scarce. The use of iron and steel and other material to replace wood in building construction, in our big cities is working direful havoc in our time-honored craft. Then too the general use of the best perfected wood-working machinery, and of cheap mill material made by women and children, the lack of an apprentice system and the easy influx of workmen from other occupations into the carpenter trade, the many fluctuations of business and the continuous flow of emigration to our shores,—all make the lot of the journeyman carpenter much harder even in the best of times than it was in by-gone days long ago.

More than ever under these exacting conditions it becomes our imperative duty to push forward until the ten-hour workday is no longer known in our craft and every nine-hour city and town is working on the eight-hour plan. That will to quite a marked extent offset these industrial changes and better the chances for steadier employment and higher wages.

What We Have Done.

When the United Brotherhood was formed in 1881, the ten-hour day was universal among the carpenters. At this date there are only twenty-three cities under our jurisdiction working the ten-hour day; 105 have the eight-hour rule and 424 work nine hours a day. This is a gain of thirty-five cities on our eight-hour list since last convention, two years ago. Besides that, since 1881 we have advanced the rate of wages in hundreds of cities and towns and established trade rules securing generally better treatment for the men in the trade. In less than two score of places have we suffered any departure from these rules or any reduction in wages during this present long spell of hard times. This is due to the influence of our Local Unions and the activity and determination of our members.

Since 1883 we expended \$528,706 in death and disability benefits; \$683,644 in sick benefits, and \$354,293 in support of strikes and trade movements to get better conditions for carpenters. In that period we have had 1,026 strikes and lockouts, of which 998 were successful, 61 were lost, and 67 compromised. The past two years we had 83 strikes, lost 2, compromised 7, and won 64 of them; expending \$8,697 for these 83 trade movements. The figures given below show the amounts we have expended for strikes and lockouts since November 1, 1886; previous to that date we had no provision for general strike funds. This appended statement proves that as our organization grows older and more disciplined trade movements succeed with less expense:

1886-1888	\$10,311
1888-1890	75,497
1890-1892	71,336
1892-1894	53,437
1894-1896	15,015
1896-1898	8,697
Total	\$234,293

Added to this we find \$120,000 expended by the locals for local strikes in that same period making a sum total of \$354,293. And for this expenditure we have to some extent checked piece work and "lump" work and in several places wiped out both these infamous systems and we must continue to oppose them persistently as ruinous to the trade. We have also reduced the hours of labor as already shown which has given employment to 15,130 more carpenters, Union and non-Union men, than would have been working if the ten-hour day had still obtained. We have furthermore increased wages by fixing a Union scale in numbers of cities, and in 70 per cent. of the cities under our jurisdic-

tion wages now average 50 cents a day more than they were before a Union was started. Estimating on eight months work in the year in these cities twelve years back, we have a gain of four and a half million dollars annually or fifty-four million dollars more wages the past twelve years for an expenditure of \$354,293 in strikes. These figures speak volumes in favor of the United Brotherhood and its practical work and are in themselves a powerful argument in behalf of Trade Unions.

This is not all we have done! The scattered threads of local and so called independent Unions, isolated and apart, provincial and narrow, have been woven into a majestic network of thorough organization, with strong financial resources and vast public influence; the chaotic and segregated elements have been trained into a disciplined force, tried in many a sturdy struggle, the isolated and fragmentary local societies of carpenters have been brought together all under one head, with unitary interests and common purposes—a shining example of the value and power of well directed combination.

In conformity to the Constitution I now beg leave to submit my Biennial Report for the term of two years ending June 30, 1898, and ask your most attentive consideration of its many features, with the hope you will find it worthy of your approval.

Annual Standing From Year to Year.

Below is presented a tabular statement giving the number of new charters granted, the number of charters surrendered by lapsed, suspended and consolidated Unions, the number of Local Unions in good standing, and the total membership in good standing, for each successive year from the formation of the organization in 1881, up to date of July 1, 1898:

Years.	Charters Granted.	Charters Surrendered.	Net Gain of Unions.	No. of Unions in Good Standing.	Members in Good Standing.	Increase in Membership.
1881	13	2	11	23	2,042	1,738
1882	11	8	3	26	3,293	*487
1883	21	21	47	47	4,364	1,071
1884	50	17	33	80	5,789	1,425
1885	104	7	97	177	21,423	17,059
1886	129	129	306	25 466	4,073	
1887	178	45	133	439	28 416	2 950
1888	163	75	88	527	31 494	3 078
1889	227	57	170	697	53 769	22 275
1890	215	114	101	798	56 937	3 168
1891	147	132	15	813	51 313	*5 624
1892	104	201	*97	716	54 121	2 808
1893	56	211	*155	561	33 917	*20 204
1894	37	139	*102	459	25 152	*8 765
1895	78	97	*19	440	29 691	4 539
1896	46	79	*33	407	28 269	*1 422
1897	63	42	21	428	31 508	3 239
1898						

*Loss.

The membership above reported is only those in good standing and benefit, not three months in arrears, and for whom the local Unions pay tax to the General Office. This table of figures shows a net gain of 1,817 members since the last convention two years ago, and a net gain of twenty-one new Unions and an increase of 3,239 members the past year.

This leaves us now with 428 Local Unions in good standing and 31,508 members in benefit. Added to this we should count 8,221 members not yet six months in arrears who are not in benefit, which gives us a total of 39,729 active members on our rolls. This is a very hopeful sign indeed after such a long spell of business stagnation, to find the number of lapsed Unions is decreasing and the roll of active Unions and active members is steadily enlarging.

The Condition of Our Benevolent System.

In the past two years covered by this report, we have honored 635 claims for funeral and disability benefits, amounting in all to \$84,183.44. Of this amount the sum of \$6,725 was paid for wife funeral benefits, \$7,250 for semi-beneficial members, \$11,100 for disability benefits, and the balance, \$59,108.44, went for members' funeral benefits.

This makes a total of 4,211 claims we have satisfied in the past fifteen years from the General Office, amounting to exactly \$528,706.14. And for the same period there should be added \$683,644 sick benefits paid by the Local Unions, or nearly a million and a quarter of dollars expended by us for the relief of widows and orphans and to aid our disabled, sick and distressed Union men.

To the credit of the Unions and members must it be said, they are now exercising of late years far more care and circumspection in sending in claims for benefits, for the number of doubtful or illegal claims grow less and less each year.

In the last two years for constitutional reasons we were compelled to disapprove 80 illegal claims involving \$11,050. A few of these claims are appealed to this convention for action of the body and the balance have been fully recognized as illegal by the Unions interested.

It is a very unpleasant task for the G. S. T. but withal it is his imperative obligation to see that every claim conforms to the letter of the law. He must see that every interest of the U. B. is zealously guarded, that the funds are properly protected and that no feelings of sentiment or friendship rule in the strict performance of his official duty.

The following figures may here serve of interest as showing the number of benefits paid, the amount paid, the cost per member each month, and the financial balance in the general treasury for each successive fiscal year.

Amount of General Benefits Paid, Etc.

Years.	No. of Benefits Paid.	Average No. of Benefits per month.	Average Cost per month per member.	Amount Paid.	Balance on Hand.
1883	6			\$1,500 00	
1884	9			2,250 00	\$28 34
1885	36			5,700 00	228 02
1886	54	4½	5¼c	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887	139	12	5½	16,27 16	3,333 55
1888	172	14	5½	18,750 00	7 98 51
1889	224	19	7½	25,575 00	6,535 65
1890	254	21	7½	32,267 49	5,986 22
1891	374	31	8½	44,732 65	8,232 51
1892	620	51	11½	72,613 35	55 23
1893	538	45	11½	64,684 45	9,308 03
1894	462	39	13½	59,972 50	5,2 5 54
1895	387	32	20½	51,311 75	42 46
1896	301	25	13½	39,690 35	264 92
1897	303	25	14¼	40,229 45	15 072 70
1898	332	27½	15	43,953 99	18 738 21
Total,	4 211			\$528,706 14	

Financial Affairs.

The total receipts of the General Office for the two years ending June 30, 1898, are \$154,013 36, and the total expenses are \$135,275.15, leaving a balance on hand July 1, 1898, of \$18,738.21, in the General Fund. The new fiscal term for this year began July 1, 1898, consequently this financial report closes at that date.

At our last convention the Constitution was amended to do away with the special and separate funds known as the Organizing Fund and the Protective Fund. And it was decided to place all moneys received in one fund—the General Fund. This rule went into effect January 1, 1897. On that date the loan of \$7,000 due at last convention from the General Fund, which was borrowed from the Protective Fund was cancelled in accordance with the instructions given me by that convention. In addition to that the sum of \$16,735.55 was also turned over from the Protective Fund to the General Fund on January 1, 1897. Thus while we had a cash balance of only \$264.92 at the Cleveland convention, two years ago, we now have a balance of \$18,738.21. This is \$3,665 51 more than we had twelve months ago.

Our financial condition, without any exaggeration, is continually bettering month after month. Even with all the stringency of hard times pressing our members and Local Unions, we have been able to pay all claims promptly and meet all our obligations without having to place any assessment on either our members or the Locals. The last assessment levied was over three and a half years ago—on February 11, 1895. This is a showing of which we can well be proud.

There is no organization of so extensive a character, that is managed more economically than the United Brotherhood of Carpenters. An examination of this report will show that officers' salaries, office expenses, meetings of the General Executive Board—in fact the entire expenses of administration—are equal to only eighteen cents per year, or one and a half cents per month for each member.

Below will be found a detailed statement for the past two years of all receipts and expenses, as shown by my books and accounts, and the same have been regularly audited by the General Executive Board and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

Receipts.

From charters, supplies, badges and capita tax	\$131,827 51
" strike funds returned	217 50
" advertisements	2,187 84
" clearances, etc	94 68
" rent and gas	230 00
" subscribers	35 89
" organizing funds returned	153 05
" charts, etc	13 25
" donations for striking miners	1,646 22
" miscellaneous	7 45
" securities returned from St. Louis	600 00
Balance transferred from Prot. Fund Jan. 1, 1897	16,735 55
" on hand in Gen. Fund July 1, 1896	264 92
	\$154,013 36

Expenses.

Printing <i>The Carpenter</i> and supplies	\$12,452 99
Postage on letters and supplies	582 21
Engravings for <i>The Carpenter</i>	693 70

Special writers for <i>The Carpenter</i>	\$957 82
Expressage on supplies, etc	362 65
Telegrams	179 78
Salaries and clerk hire	8,424 34
Meetings of G. E. B. (seven meetings)	4 338 00
Traveling and organizing	4,328 90
Office rent	600 00
Wrapping and mailing <i>The Carpenter</i>	549 45
Badges and watch charms	645 95
American Federation of Labor, tax, etc	2,422 03
Stamped envelopes and postals	573 43
P. O. box rent	27 00
Seals, rubber stamps and daters	101 11
Attorney fees and law expenses	1,477 29
Office furnishings and miscellaneous	233 67
Coal, wood and light	43 56
Prize for articles and drawings	10 00
Investigations	232 95
A. W. Woods, charts and articles	63 28
Premiums on bonds and insurance	611 70
Stationary and postage for G. E. B.	10 75
Office stationery and incidentals	67 94
Charter fees, etc., returned	18 10
Expenses of the Cleveland Convention	942 27
C. E. Owens, services as Gen. Pres	250 00
Expenses of Canvassing Board	68 25
Donations to Leadville, Colo.	317 00
" " coal miners' strike	2,146 22
Advertising commissions	806 20
525 charters	140 00
Press Clipping Bureau	15 00
Strikes and lockouts since Jan 1, 1897	6,398 17
Benefits paid	84,183 44
Total expenditures	\$135,275 15
Balance on hand July 1, 1898	18,738 21
Sum total	\$154,013 36

Protective Fund—Report of Moneys Received and Expended For Strikes and Lockouts.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, July 22, 1896	\$12,011 49
Received from Local Unions to January 1, 1897	7,023 56
Loan to General Fund	7,000 00
Total	\$26,035 05

EXPENSES.

Paid to Locals on Strike, etc., to January 1, 1897	\$2,299 50
Loan to General Fund cancelled by Cleveland Convention	7,000 00
Balance on hand January 1, 1897, transferred to General Fund	16,735 55
Total	\$26,035 05

Detailed Expenses for Strikes and Lockouts.

Below we give the total amounts paid to Unions in strikes and trade troubles, and for investigations and visits of deputies in such cases, during below mentioned periods, also for enforcement of trade rules:

From July 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896.

To Cleveland O.,	\$ 29 00
" San Francisco, Cal.,	180 00
" Los Angeles, Cal.,	400 00
" Philadelphia, Pa.,	190 50
" Buffalo, N. Y.,	1,000 00
" Chicago, Ill.,	500 00
Total	\$2,299 50

From January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

To Rochester, N. Y.,	\$200 00
" D. C., Westchester Co., N. Y.,	400 00
" Detroit, Mich.,	100 00
" Boston, Mass.,	142 50
" Butte, Mont.,	300 00
" Orange, N. J.,	568 00
" Memphis, Tenn.,	706 70
" New York, N. Y.,	1 700 00
" Omaha, Neb.,	400 00
" Brooklyn, N. Y.,	750 00
" Staten Island, N. Y.,	128 97
" Lynn, Mass.,	100 00
" Quincy, Ill.,	102 00
" Springfield, Ill.,	100 00
" E. St. Louis, Ill.,	300 00
" Newark, N. J.,	100 00
" Syracuse, N. Y.,	300 00
Total	\$4,098 67

SUMMARY.

From July 1, 1896, to December 31, 1896	\$2,299 50
" January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	6,398 17
Sum Total Expended, for strikes and lockouts,	8,697 67

* \$169 50 of above amount was returned by Union 332. Said Union also returned \$93 Organization Fund.

† \$48.00 of this was returned by Union 169, E. St. Louis.

(To be continued.)

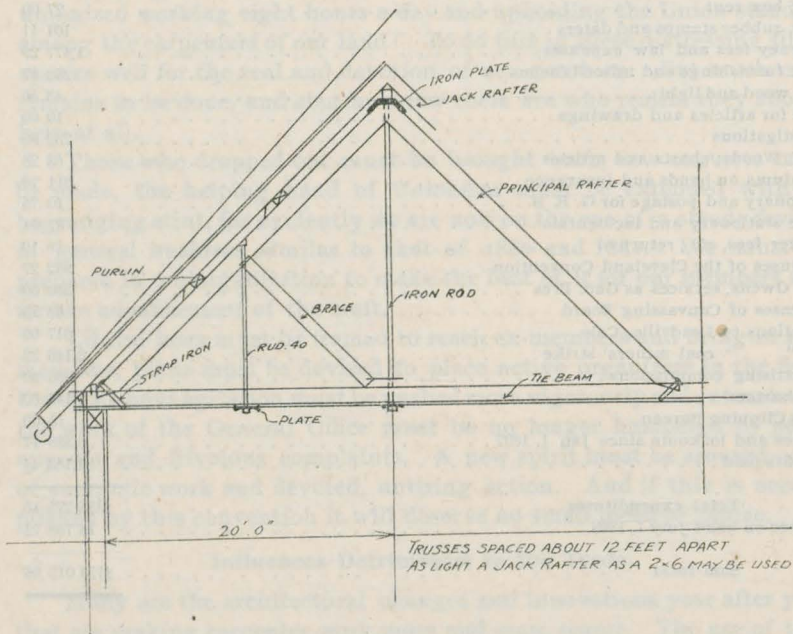
Roof Trusses.

In June number of CARPENTER, C. W., of Peoria, Ill., asked for a sketch of a pitched truss of 45 feet span for a 100 foot barn, one story high. He

desired to have the structure light in build and to have no more iron than necessary to tie it together. Below find a sketch for a foot span in answer to C. W.'s inquiry.

C. L. H.

New York.



How to Frame Projecting Stories.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THIS problem in house frame is one which is coming up continuously in the construction of small frame cottages and will be found useful by carpenters who do this class

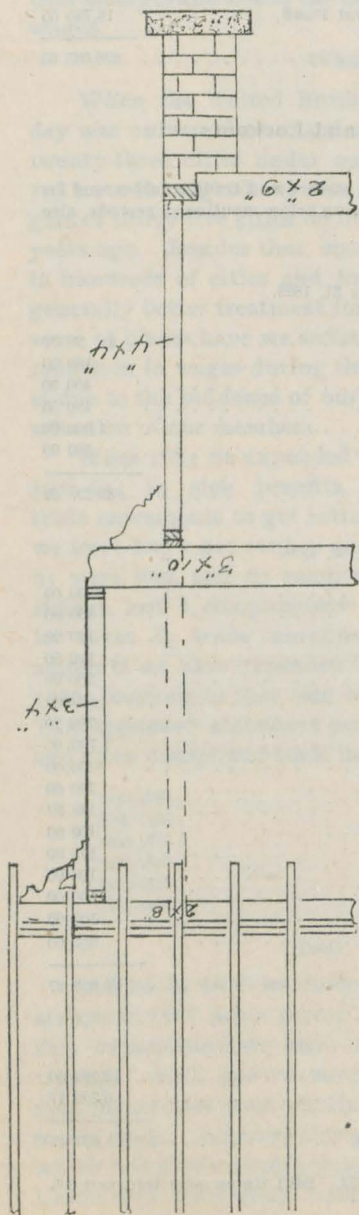


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF STORIES.

of work. The Queen Anne style of shingled house especially, as in their design, is the most effective.

Referring to Fig. 1 of the sketches, readers will comprehend what is meant by a projecting story, and will see that it is the pushing out of the front of the second story beyond the front of the first story below; also by setting out the third story or gable beyond the second story, thus getting a very effective front. This construction should be done carefully and with a close attention to the strains which will be permanently placed upon the timbers, so that there may be no straining of the timbers and consequent cracking of the plaster, so that I will now proceed to give the best form of construction to be followed. Fig. 1 is a section of the three stories of the house from the sill to the ridge showing the constructive timbers, and it will be seen that as the greatest strain comes on the first story, the timbers of that story must be of increased strength in order to safely support the superstructure above. This will include the posts, studding, floor, beams and plates. For an ordinary two-story framed cottage the posts will do at 4 inches x 6 inches, the studding at 4 inches x 4 inches for the first story, and 3 inches x 4 inches for the second story; the second story floor beams will do at 3 inches x 10 inches and the roof at 2 inches x 8 inches. All these timbers will require to be carefully and accurately framed and braced to make sure that all support the framing above, and prevent that lateral movement which is only too common in modern balloon frames, so that the lower stories must be braced at angles to stiffen it thoroughly if possible. It is best to frame the angles with a mortise and tenon brace; but should the expense prevent this the balloon framing and braces which I illustrate in Fig. 2 will be sufficient; when the studs are thick as 4 inches x 4 inches or 4 inches x 6 inches it will not be necessary to double them at doors and

windows nor need the headers be doubled.

When framing over openings it is essential that the plates supporting the first and second story floor beams will be required "to be trussed," and the strain carried directly over to the upright studs without resting on the cripples or headers. This trussing must be inserted over large door openings, and should a bay window occur, a lattice girder truss from 12 inches to 18 inches deep will require to be placed under the floor beams to prevent any subsidence of the plates.

Regarding the use of a ribbon, which some favor in projecting out second stories, I would say that it can be used with perfect safety if of not less than 10 inches in depth, but it is not an economical method of construction for the reason of too much cutting of the timber and consequent waste. The methods illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2 carrying a separate plate carrying each tier of floor beams is the simplest and easiest raised. It will be noticed in Figs. 1 and 2 that the corner posts and studding of the sidewalls are carried up so as to leave the top of the plate of the sidewalls level with to top edge of the ceiling beams. Including these suggestions pertaining to projecting stories, I might say that this information was requested from me some time since, and it is only now that I am able to present it to THE CARPENTER.

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.

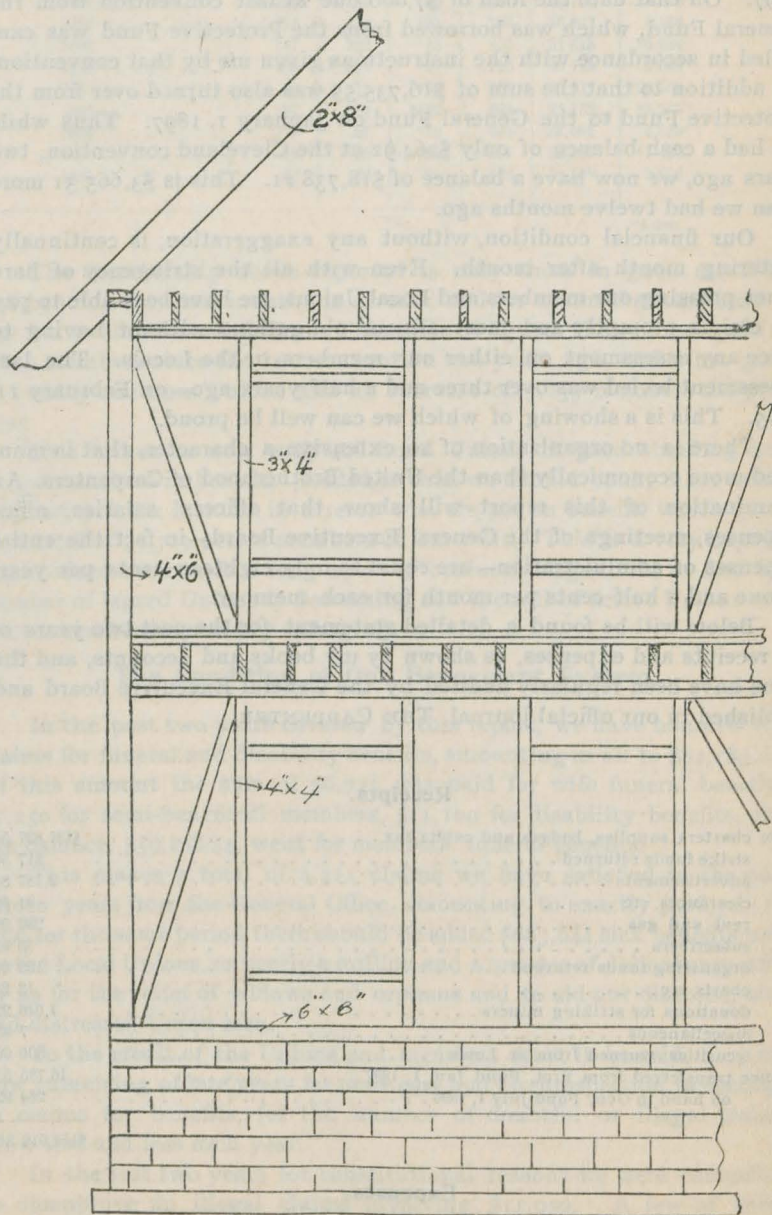


FIG. 2.—FRONT VIEW OF FRAMING.

For Our German Readers.

Welchen Werth und welche Aufgaben haben die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen für die Arbeiterklasse?

Ogleich in der letzten Nummer unseres Organs bereits in zwei Artikeln diese Frage Gegenstand der Erörterung war, halte ich es dennoch für notwendig, dasselbe Thema auch noch zu besprechen.

Die Erörterung der obigen Fragen ist nicht nur für die indifferenten, den gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen fernstehenden Arbeitern von Nothwendigkeit, sondern vielmehr in noch höherem Maße für die bereits gewerkschaftlich organisierten Arbeiter.

Die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen unserer Zeit sind das Produkt der heutigen bürgerlichen auf Lohnarbeit und Privatkapital begründeten Gesellschaft. Die heutige Gesellschaft beruht auf dem Grundsatz der freien Konkurrenz des ungehemmten wirtschaftlichen Wettbewerbes und geht von der Voraussetzung aus, daß in diesem Konkurrenzkampf stets der Tüchtigere den Sieg behält über den Untüchtigen. Und so steht denn die Klasse der besitzlosen Arbeiter der Klasse der besitzenden Kapitalisten als „freie Concurrenten“ gegenüber.

Der einzelne Arbeiter fühlt aber sehr bald, daß er, der Verkäufer der Arbeitskraft, bei noch so großer Tüchtigkeit dem Kapitalisten gegenüber der Schwächere ist und sich willenslos von diesem die Bedingungen des Kaufvertrages vorschreiben lassen muß; daß die soziale Ungleichheit also den Kampf von vornherein zu einem ungleichen stempelt. Der Arbeiter muß daher sich nach einem Ersatzmittel umsehen, das ihm eine günstigere Position dem Kapitalisten gegenüber sichert, und als dieses Ersatzmittel zeigt sich ihm die Koalition, die Verbindung mit seinen Klassen Genossen. Die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen verdanken daher auch ihre Entstehung nicht den „gelehrten Grübeln irgend welcher Professoren“, sondern sie sind das natürliche Produkt des heutigen Klassenkampfes. Als solche lassen sie sich aber auch nicht in Bahnen eindämmen die mit der wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Entwicklung im Widerspruch stehen. Zum Schutz und Trutz, das ist das Motto welches jeder gewerkschaftlichen Arbeiterorganisation, die auf der Höhe der Zeit stehen will, als Richtschnur dienen muß—zur Vertheidigung und zum Angriff.

Die Gewerkschaft soll als Wahren der wirtschaftlichen, politischen und sozialen Interessen ihrer Mitglieder nach Kräften aufzutreten suchen. Sie soll überall da helfend eingreifen, wo Staat und Gesellschaft den Arbeitern den Zufällen des Kampfes um das Dasein preisgeben.

Die Arbeiter können im wirtschaftlichen Konkurrenzkampf nur in dem Maße erfolgreich mit dem Kapitalisten concurriren, als es ihnen gelingt, die Konkurrenz unter sich aufzuhalten. Daher müssen naturgemäß im Vordergrund der gewerkschaftlichen Aufgaben die Kämpfe um bessere Lohn- und Arbeitsbedingungen stehen.

Es wird zwar von den Gegnern der Gewerkschaften, und insbesondere von denjenigen Arbeitern, die aus geistiger Indolenz oder aus sonstigen Gründen sich nicht gewerkschaftlich organisiren, gerne auf die verhältnismäßig geringe Zahl der erfolgreichen Kämpfe um Lohnerhöhung u. s. w., hingewiesen; und es fällt uns auch nicht ein, leugnen zu wollen, daß selbst die Macht der bestorganisierten Gewerkschaft die allgemeinen Gesetze der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung nicht aufzuheben vermag; aber sie vermag bis zu einem gewissen Grade wenigstens deren Wirkung zu schwächen.

Auch verschwinden diese Widersacher der Gewerkschaftsbewegung, daß sie selbst vielfach als Scab u. s. w., die Niederlage der organisierten Arbeiter bei Lohnkämpfen u. s. w. herbeigeführt haben. Uebrigens ist es ein

falscher Gesichtspunkt wenn man den Werth den Gewerkschafts-Organisationen nur nach den in die Augen springenden Erfolgen beurtheilt. Wir haben uns vielmehr auf die Fragen zu verlegen: Was die Gewerkschaften verhindert haben?! Wie stände es heute, wenn die Arbeiter sich nicht gewerkschaftlich organisiert hätten?!

Ist nicht schon das Bestehen einer kampffähigen Gewerkschaft vielfach genügend, die Kapitalisten vor Maßregeln zurückzuschrecken, die sie unorganisierten Arbeitern gegenüber unbedenklich in Scene setzen würden. Ein Vergleich der Lage der organisierten Arbeiter beweist die Richtigkeit dieser Thatsache. In der moralischen Mitwirkung auf die Arbeiterklasse in der Hebung des Klassenbewußtseins der Arbeiter, ist einer der größten Vorzüge der Gewerkschaftsbewegung zu erblicken. Die Kapitalisten wissen das so gut, daß sie, wo sie nur können, die Gründung von Gewerkschafts-Organisationen zu hintertreiben suchen.

Da die Macht der heutigen herrschenden Gesellschaft in dem Kapitalismus beruht, der Kampf gegen denselben aber am Heerde des Kapitalismus, in den Fabriken u. s. w., wächst, von den Gewerkschaften geführt werden muß, so kann man die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen mit Fug und Recht das Rückgrat der Arbeiterbewegungen nennen, sie ist ein unentbehrlicher Faktor im Emanzipationskampf des Proletariats. Ein Jeder dem es mit der Befreiung des arbeitenden Volkes ernst ist, sollte daher für die Stärkung und Entwicklung der Gewerkschaftsbewegung nach Kräften eintreten.

Ein Mitglied der
Lokal Union 309,
New York.

In dem in letzter Nummer unseres Organs enthaltenen Artikel „Unser Kampf und unsere Erlösung“ sind in dem Schlußgedicht zwei Sinnentstellende Druckfehler. Statt Wellenrad muß es Wellenrad, statt ins heiße Sonnenlicht, muß es ins helle Sonnenlicht heißen.

Der Obige.

Amendment zur Constitution.

New York, den 9. August 1898.
Werthe Collegen!

Die L. U. 513, 309, 497, 375 und 464 haben je drei ihrer Mitglieder zur Durchsicht der Constitution erwählt und dieses gemeinsame Comité hat folgende Abänderungen beschlossen, die ich Ihnen beifolgend mit dem Ersuchen um Veröffentlichung im CARPENTER übersende und zwar in beiden Sprachen. Die Uebersetzung können wir selbst nicht weil uns die geeignete Kraft dazu fehlt. Sie können es besser bewerkstelligen lassen.

Beste Gruß,
F. Wiesner,
Sekretär des Comité's.

Vorschläge zur Convention.

Die nachgenannten Unions, 513, 309, 497, 375 und 464 haben je drei Mitglieder beauftragt, in gemeinsamer Sitzung die Constitution durchzusehen und geeignete Vorschläge zur Abänderung derselben zu machen. Die Sitzungen haben stattgefunden und das Resultat ist folgendes:

An Stelle der Fassung Sect. 3, schlagen die obigen Unions Folgendes vor:

Zweck.

Sektion 3. Zweck der Vereinigten Brüdererschaft sind die materiellen und geistigen Interessen ihrer Mitglieder nach jeder Richtung zu wahren.

(a). Erringung und Aufrechterhaltung einer der modernen Technik entsprechenden Arbeitszeit von höchstens acht Stunden.

(b). Erringung und Aufrechterhaltung eines den Preisen der Lebensmitteln und Wohnungskrenten entsprechenden Arbeitslohnes.

(c). Beseitigung der Stückarbeit.

(d). Gegenseitige intellektuelle geistige und materielle Unterstützung in jeder Lage des Lebens.

(e). Periodenweise stattfindende statistische Erhebungen, über die Dauer der Arbeitszeit, Höhe des Lohnes, Krankheit und Sterblichkeit der Mitglieder und ihrer Familien.

(f). Eine regelmäßige intensive Aufklärung über alle die Lebens- und Arbeits-Interessen der Mitglieder beruhende gesellschaftlichen Fragen.

An Stelle der Fassung Sect. 4, schlagen die obigen Unions Folgendes vor:

Sect. 4. Die Mitglieder der Vereinigten Brüdererschaft sollen alle zwei Jahre durch Urabstimmung erklären, ob sie eine Convention für nothwendig erachten oder nicht; wird diese Frage durch die Majorität der Mitglieder verneint, dann sollen die Beamten der Executive durch Urabstimmung erwählt werden.

An Stelle der Fassung Sect. 6, schlagen die obigen Unions Folgendes vor:

Sect. 6. Lokal Unions sollen nach deren gutstehenden Mitgliederzahl und nach Maßgabe folgender Verhältnisse zur Vertretung in der Convention berechtigt sein. Lokal Unions bis zu 50 gutstehenden Mitgliedern haben das Recht einen Delegaten zu entsenden; Unions mit 100 und mehr gutstehenden Mitgliedern haben für je 50 Mitglieder eine Stimme auf der Convention und können ihre Stimmen durch einen oder mehrere Delegaten vertreten lassen.

Unions die nicht in der Lage sind, selbst einen Delegaten zur Convention entsenden zu können, haben das Recht, ihre Mandate den Delegaten einer anderen Union zu übertragen.

Sect. 8. Alle Delegaten und Stellvertreter sollen durch ihre respektiven Unions spätestens bis zum 15. Juli vor der Convention erwählt werden und kein Mitglied soll als Delegat wählbar sein, es sei denn ein Carpenter-Gehilfe, welcher am Geschäft arbeitet oder von der Organisation beschäftigt wird, seit sechs Monate gutstehendes Mitglied der L. U. die ihn erwählte, außer wenn die L. U. noch nicht so lange besteht. Der P. S. soll, bei Strafe von \$5 00 sofort den Namen und die Post-Office Adresse des Delegaten und Stellvertreters an den G. S. Sch. berichten.

An Stelle der Fassung Sect. 12, schlagen die obigen Unions Folgendes vor:

Sect. 12. Ein Quorum zur Abwicklung von Geschäften soll aus Mehrheit von Stimmen bei der Convention sein.

Sect. 13. Sofort nach Eröffnung der Convention soll ein Vorsitzender und zwei Stellvertreter desselben gewählt werden. Desgleichen wählt die Convention sämtliche Comité's.

Sect. 14. Der G. S. Sch. und Sekretär des G. S. B. sollen verpflichtet sein der Convention beizuwohnen, und ihre Auslagen sollen aus der Kasse der B. B. bezahlt werden.

Sect. 15. Aus Sect. 15 sollen G. P. und zwei G. B. P. gestrichen werden.

Sektionen 20-26. Die Funktionen der G. P. und G. B. P. sollen von der Executive ausgeübt werden.

Sect. 27. Der G. S. Sch. solle alle Gesuche um Charters entgegennehmen, dieselben unterzeichnen und in vorchriftsmäßiger Reihenfolge ausstellen. Er soll den Siegel der B. B. bewahren, und denselben unter alle wichtigen offiziellen Dokumente setzen. Er soll dafür sorgen daß der Inhalt des Journals dem Geiste und Bestrebungen der B. B. entspricht; er soll einen monatlichen Bericht von allen von ihm empfangenen und ausgegebenen Geldern mit Angaben der Quellen erstatten, sowie über alle die Lokal Unions betreffende Geschäfte berichten.

Sect. 64. Die obigen Unions erklären sich einverstanden mit dem Antrage der von Lokal Union No. 476 zu dieser Sektion gestellt wird. Ferner beantragen wir daß das Alter der bei der Aufnahme zu Benefit berechtigten Mitglieder auf 45 Jahre festgesetzt wird.

Sect. 97. Die obigen Unions beantragen

ferner daß Sect. 97 dahin abgeändert wird daß an kein Mitglied während seiner Lebenszeit mehr als \$400 an Krankengeld bezahlt werden darf.

Freier Antrag.

„In Anbetracht der Thatsache daß die Federation of Labor im Laufe der letzten sieben Jahre ihre völlige Unfähigkeit, die Lage der Arbeiter zu verbessern, bewiesen hat, beantragen wir, die Convention möge den Austritt der B. B. aus der Federation of Labor beschließen.“

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his hats may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.



Agents for THE CARPENTER.

ALABAMA.

556. BIRMINGHAM—E. E. Frisell, 208 S. 19th st.
89. MOBILE—D. French, 601 Charleston st.
92. " (Col.) W. G. Lewis, 751 St. Louis st.

ARKANSAS.

248. FAYETTEVILLE—M. F. Cunningham.
86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed.

CALIFORNIA.

194. ALAMEDA—J. Tait, 1323 Park ave.
332. LOS ANGELES—S. Gray, Box 224.
36. OAKLAND—Sam. Jones, 1746 Valdez st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 277 5th st.
SAN FRANCISCO—Secretary of Dist. Council,
P. Kerr, 727 Franklin st.
22. N. L. Wandell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 44 1/2 Erie st.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, Ellsworth, bet. Jefferson
and Union ave.
483. Guy Lathrop, 915 1/2 Market st.
316. SAN JOSE—J. Wilcox, 525 W. Julian st.
35. SAN RAFAEL—R. Scott.

CANADA.

14. BRANTFORD—L. W. Taylor, 158 Terrace Hill.
83. HALIFAX, N. S.—A. Northup, 36 Edward st.
18. HAMILTON—J. F. Frid, 25 Nelson st.
134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 231 San-
guinet.
376. " W. G. Hart, 17 St. John st., St. Henry.
38. ST. CATERINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—G. Walker, 322 Princess
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Brebber, 338 Portage

COLORADO.

515. COLO. SPRINGS—J. E. Pierce, 730 E. Kiowa.
CRIPPLE CREEK—Sec. of D. C., P. N. McPhee,
Box 476.
547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1522 California st.
244. EL DORA—L. W. Newton.
178. INDEPENDENCE—T. W. Reid, Macon, P. O.
633. LEADVILLE—W. C. Scouler, 130 W. 6 st.
234. OURAY—T. Murphy.
584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

CONNECTICUT.

115. BRIDGEPORT—C. Callaghan, 9 Benham ave.
127. DERBY—Geo. H. Lampert, 36 Bank st.
43. HARTFORD—Alex. McKay, 57 Wooster st.
97. NEW BRITAIN—E. Larson, 12 John st.
79. NEW HAVEN—Wm. Wilson, 508 Chapel st.
133. NEW LONDON—R. T. Cullen, 16 Hemstead st.
137. NORWICH—F. S. Edmunds, 293 Central ave.
746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
210. STAMFORD—R. B. McMullen, 176 Pacific st.
260. WATERBURY—Jos. Sandiford, P. O. Box 680.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

190. WASHINGTON—L. F. Burner, 1335 Corcoran
st., N. W.

FLORIDA.

224. JACKSONVILLE—(Col.) J. A. Sampson, 26 W.
Union st.
605. " F. E. Houghton, 917 E. Church st.
74. PENSACOLA—J. A. Lyle, 318 W. Main st.
696. TAMPA—C. B. Hester, 2407 Tampa st.

GEORGIA.

439. ATLANTA—T. H. Miller, 16 Venable st.
136. AUGUSTA—(Col.) T. P. Lewis, 1309 Philip st.
144. MACON—G. S. Bolton, 520 Elm st.

IDAHO.

105. GIBBONSVILLE—J. W. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

433. BELLEVILLE—L. Kloss, 226 N. Gold st.
582. BLOOMINGTON—M. Kehr, 817 W. Jefferson.
70. BRIGHTON PARK—O. Gratton, 3800 S.
Albany Ave.

41. CHAMPAIGN—O. F. Miller, 407 Thomas ave.
CHICAGO—Secretary of District Council,
Thos. Neal, 187 E. Wash st., Room 7.
1. W. G. Schardt, 6029 Peoria st.
10. J. H. Stevens, 6029 Peoria st.
21. T. J. Lelievre, 1710 Fillmore st.
13. (French) P. Hudon, 207 S. Center ave.
54. (Bohem.) John Dlouhy, 1222 W. 21 Pl.
58. William Bennett, 1730 N. Clark st.
181. J. C. Johnson, 889 N. Washtenaw ave.
242. (Ger.) Henry Schmid, 3038 Archer ave.
416. (Fr.) John Suckraw, 3253 S. Oakley ave.
521. (Stairs) Gust. Hansen, 912 Talman ave.
295. COLLINGSVILLE—Jos. Vujtech, Lock Box 471.
189. EAST ST. LOUIS—E. Wendling, 512 Ill. ave.
62. ENGLEWOOD—A. Wistrom, 6150 Aberdeen st.
360. GALESBURG—J. Murrav, 7515 Drexel ave.
141. GRD. CROSSING—J. Murrav, 7515 Drexel ave.
174. JOLIET—G. D. Kanagy, 305 Richmond st.
434. KENSINGTON—(Fr.) Ed. Lapolice, 214 116th.
139. KEWANEE—Chas. Winquist, Box 11.
250. LAKE FOREST—James Dickinson, Box 278.
241. MOLINE—John Carlson.

80. MORELAND—H. Sharp, 2449 W. Ohio st.
183. PEORIA—J. H. Rice, 405 Behrens ave.
195. PERU—H. Baldeschwieler, Box 550.
189. QUINCY—F. W. Euscher, 933 S. 8th st.
166. ROCK ISLAND—P. F. Freukenschuh, 732
18th st.

199. SOUTH CHICAGO—J. C. Grantham, 8023 Ed-
wards ave., Sta. S, Chicago.
16. SPRINGFIELD—T. Blankenship, 1300 E.
Jackson st.

448. WAUKEGAN—J. Demerest, 719 County st.

INDIANA.

352. ANDERSON—F. W. Kellum.
652. ELWOOD—W. H. Shaw, 1350 S. A. st.
90. EVANSVILLE—F. W. Klein, 513 Edgar st.
153. FORT WAYNE—F. B. Gallmeier, 136 Francis st.
INDIANAPOLIS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
D. L. Stoddard, 144 E. Washington st.

60. (Ger.) Paul Rahn, 1126 Laurel.
281. J. T. Goode, 308 W. Maryland st.
215. LAFAYETTE—H. G. Cole, 2113 South st.
365. MARION—J. M. Simons, 609 E. Sherman st.
592. MUNCIE—H. P. Baker, 412 S. Franklin st.
48. TERRE HAUTE—A. Valentine, 724 S. 10th st.
658. VINCENNES—Levi Taylor, 1205 Perry st.
220. WASHINGTON—Jas. Ramsey, Jr., 8 S.E. 7th st

INDIAN TERRITORY.

162. MUSKOGEE—W. H. Will, L. Box 94.

IOWA.

254. ACKLEY—H. Kramer.
315. BOONE—G. L. McElroy.
534. BURLINGTON—J. Hackman, 905 S. Central av.
554. DAVENPORT—W. C. Meyers, 432 Brady st.
106. DES MOINES—U. S. Badgley, 1303 21st st.
678. DUBUQUE—M. R. Hogan, 299 7th st.
767. OTTUMWA—J. W. Morrison, 110 S. Jefferson st

KANSAS.

107. KANSAS CITY—A. D. Gates, 818 Packard st.
180. " O. B. Fuller, 208 Lafayette ave.
499. LEAVENWORTH—J. Schaeffer, Montezuma av
158. TOPEKA—A. M. H. Claudy, 408 Tyler st.

KENTUCKY.

712. COVINGTON—C. Glatting, 1502 Kavanaugh st.
785. (Ger.) B. Kampsen, 262 W. 13th st.
442. HOPKINSVILLE—W. O. Hall.
103. LOUISVILLE—H. S. Huffman, 1737 Gallagher.
214. " (Ger.) J. Schneider, 1136 E. Jacob av.
698. NEWPORT—W. E. Wing, 622 Central ave.

LOUISIANA.

- NEW ORLEANS—Secretary of Dist. Council,
F. G. Wetter, 2220 Josephine st.
76. D. C. Kesler, 2818 Constance st.
704. F. Duhrkop, 617 Cadiz st.
739. M. Joaquin, 1304 St. Roche ave.
85. SHREVEPORT—L. Malkus, Box 261.

MAINE.

407. LEWISTON—C. Tinker, 21 Turner st., Auburn

MARYLAND.

29. BALTIMORE—W. H. Keenan, 1519 W. Mul-
berry st.
44. " (Ger.) H. Schroeder, 2308 Canton ave.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- BOSTON—Secretary of Dist. Council, H. M.
Taylor, 116 Whitest st., Dorchester.
218. E. BOSTON—Hugh McKay, 283 Lexington st.
223. FALL RIVER—F. J. Trainor, 105 Thomas st.
82. HAVERHILL—R. A. Clark, 36 Dudley st.
424. HINGHAM—H. E. Wherity, Box 113.
123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARLBOROUGH—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm st.
154. MARLBORO—H. Poole, 126 Liberty st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's
Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 22 Melville st.
677. ROXBURY—Alex. McRae, 1 Conant pl.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box
485, Merrick.
177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 7 Evers st.

MICHIGAN.

116. BAY CITY—Wm. Straight, 1300 Washington st
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufort ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—David Kennedy, Sr.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. De Boer, 217 Grove st.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKOGEE—N. C. Hemmens, 11 Badeau st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " C. Seiferlein, 900 Throop st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 289 Portage av.

MINNESOTA.

361. DULUTH—John Knox, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—S. P. Meadows, 2203 Bloom-
ington ave., So.
266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

MISSOURI.

- KANSAS CITY—Secretary of Dist. Council,
John Kirk, 404 E. 12th st.
75. J. E. Chaffin, 2220 Troost ave.
160. H. S. Thayer, 205 W. 29th st.
249. F. H. Warren, 2122 Bellfontaine ave.
219. SEDALIA—D. Burns, 418 E. 13th st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
St. LOUIS—Secretary of District Council,
R. Fuelle, 604 Market st.
5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. Chas. Westling, 4035 Easton ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldg.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

MONTANA.

88. ANACONDA—C. W. Starr, Box 238.
256. BELT—Thomas Kiny, Box 153.
112. BUTTE CITY—C. E. Nugent, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 1501 S. 28th st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

NEW JERSEY.

750. ASBURY PARK—Wm. H. Carr, Box 897.
138. BAYONNE—(Jewish) J. Greenberg, 65 W. 20th st.
486. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
121. BRIDGETON—J. H. Reeves, 145 Fayette st.
20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
176. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
139. JERSEY CITY—Thos. De Vine, 226 Monti-
cello ave.
482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. HEIGHTS) John Handorf, North st.
and Boulevard.
151. LONG BRANCH—Chas. Brown, Box 241, Long
Branch City.
232. MILBURN—J. H. White, Short Hills.
305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock-Box 163.
NEWARK—Secretary of District Council
W. M. Shaw, 415 Plane st.

119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 57 Magazine st.
143. Jos. Schnell, 471 15th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Maibauer, 298 W. Kinney st.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
321. PATERSON—P. Bredder, 998 Madison ave.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
61. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
394. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
151. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Wester-
velt ave., N. Plainfield.
31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam
st., Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

274. ALBANY—L. B. Harvey, 492 3d st.
659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 42 Walnut st
BROOKLYN—Secretary of District Council,
Chas. Friedel, 58 Himrod st.
12 Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkr.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
101. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
121. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Wm. Gregory, 1350 Sterling pl.
171. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
217. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
215. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
211. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
341. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Tharber, 3184 15th st.
633. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9 W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
410. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave. and
11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL—ON HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dadson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 12 Gage ave.
65. HEMPSTEAD—Seaman Chester.
149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-
Hudson.
603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
40. KINGSBRIDGE—T. Comerford, Sta. S.
251. KINGSTON—E. C. Peterson, Box 15, Sub Sta.
591. LITTLE FALLS—T. C. Mangano, 142 W. Mon-
roe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—Paul Coco, 575 Bartow.
157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MR. VERNON—E. K. Frank, 232 S. 4th ave.
493. " Jas. Perry, 9 Wilson pl.
301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, Renwick st.
42. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
507. NEWTON, L. I.—W. H. Du Bois, Box 86,
Corona, N. Y.
NEW YORK—Secretary of District Council,
D. F. Featherston, 309 W. 143d st.
51. J. J. Hewitt, 688 E. 146th st.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave.,
L. I. City.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
200. (Jewish) John Goldfarb, 2211 2d ave.
309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 545 E. 157th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) Geo. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.; rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) Geo. Mevard, 175 E. 77th st.
715. John Brown, 304 W. 118th st.
786. (Ger. Millwrights and Millers) Henry Maak,
357 Linden st., Brooklyn.
474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
101. ONEONTA—C. W. Burnside, 9 Walling ave.
163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
240. PLATTSBURGH—E. N. Bristol, 31 N. Cather-
ine st.
77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. POUGHKEEPSIE—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
231. " John Buehrle, 30 Buchanan Park.
146. SCHENECTADY—Henry Bain, 326 Craig st.
STATEN ISLAND—Secretary Dist. Council,
J. W. Sheehan, 174 Broadway, West New
Brighton.
606. PORT RICHMOND—J. Keenan, 238 Jersey st.,
New Brighton.
567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
SYRACUSE—Secretary of District Council, J.
A. Wackerle, 110 Knaut st.
15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave.
26. E. E. Battery, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Lamirande, 250 Gertrude.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
120. TUCKAHOE—F. A. Strang, Box 52 Scarsdale.
135. UTICA—G. W. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Secretary of Dis-
trict Council, Jas. Gagan, 110 Huguenot,
New Rochelle, N. Y.
172. WESTCHESTER—Chas. Baxter, Middleton rd.
128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White
Plains ave., bet. 1st and 2nd sts.
273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulse, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

NORTH CAROLINA.

384. ASHEVILLE—S. M. Hemphill, 209 Bailey st.

OHIO.

84. AKRON—A. H. Bates, 189 N. Howard st.
132. BARBERTON—W. L. Keller.
17. BELLAIRE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—G. S. Van Voorhis.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley
ave.
CINCINNATI—Secretary of District Council,
J. H. Meyer, 23 Mercer st.
2. David Fisher, 1513 Moore st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 969 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1315 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 429 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 301, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckey, 2427 Bloom st.
CLEVELAND—Secretary of District Council,
F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.
11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
393. (Ger.) Theo. Welhrich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.

61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. With, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPOOL—W. W. Patton, 128 Third st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Hertel, Box 182.
356. MARIETTA—S. M. Logan, 324 6th st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell av.
186. STUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—E. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,
10th Ward.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- ALLEGHENY CITY—
211. J. W. Pitts, 181 Washington ave.
237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALLS—A. Burry, Box 611, New
Brighton.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swinker, 412 Broadway,
S. Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 55 Wash'n st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. Martin, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
238. HOMESTEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—Frank Megahan, Box 362.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st.
201. MAHANOY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W. Ma-
hanoy ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—Wm. White, 35 Carson st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
PHILADELPHIA—Sec. District Council, John
Watson, 2137 Arizona st., Station K.
8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2137 Arizona st.,
Station K.
238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2548 Hancock st.
PITTSBURGH—Secretary of District Council,
J. G. Snyder, 412 Grant st.
142. H. G. Schomaker, 126 Sherman ave., Alleg.
164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2133 Tustin st.
145. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
102. G. McCausland, 311 Collins ave., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
402. (Ger.) Louis Pauker, 63 Eureka st., 31 Wd.
150. PLYMOUTH—G. H. Edwards, Box 1040.
336. READING—T. Kissingner, 1113 Greenwich st.
563. SCRANTON—E. J. Evans, 739 Lee court.
484. S. SCRANTON—(Ger.) T. Straub, rear 109 S.
Main ave.
37. SHAMOKIN—H. A. L. Smink, 510 E. Cameron.
268. SHARON—R. H. McCleery, Box 504.
757. TAYLOR—George Watkins, Box 45.
551. TURTLE CREEK—Wm. Marker.
93. WILKES-BARRE—D. A. Post, 17 Cinderella st.
102. " A. H. Ayers, 51 Penn st.
191. YORK—C. Snyderman, 301 N. West st.

RHODE ISLAND.

540. CENTRAL FALLS—E. Herbert, 33 Sylvan st.
176. NEWPORT—P. B. Dawley, 18 Levin st.
342. PAWTUCKET—J. B. Paquet, Box 183, Valley
Falls.
94. PROVIDENCE—P. Dolan, 9 Lawn st.
205. " T. Fulton, 19 Willow ct.
117. WOONSOCKET—J. A. Praray, 84 Orchard st.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

52. CHARLESTON—(Col.) John Pinckney, 17 H st.
69. COLUMBIA—(Col.) C. A. Thompson, 1523 E.
Tailor st.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

197. LEAD CITY—R. M. Spink.

TENNESSEE.

225. KNOXVILLE—W. W. Ramsey, 310 Fousha st.
152. MEMPHIS—(Col.) H. C. Ellison, 24 Dupree st.
394. " J. E. Wright, 82 Manassas st.

TEXAS.

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MORRILL'S PERFECT SAW SETS.



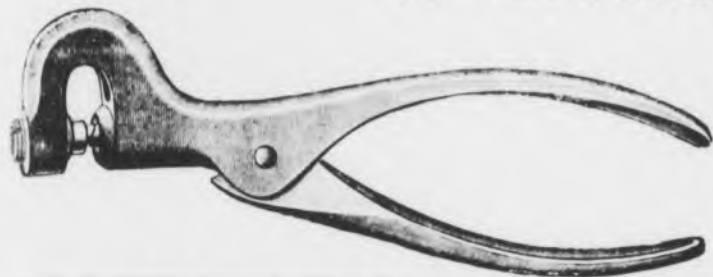
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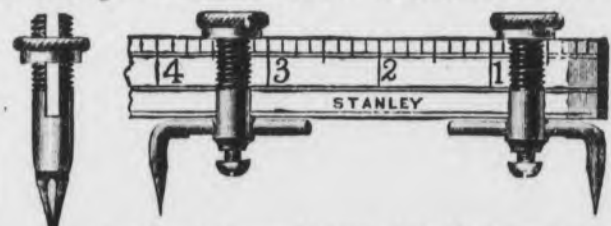
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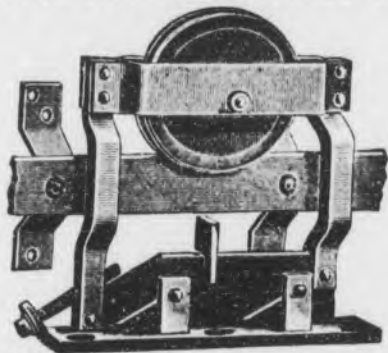
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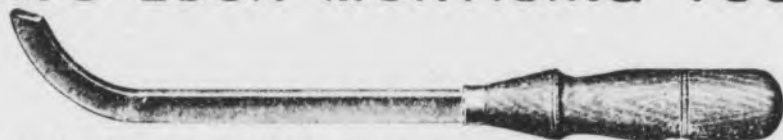
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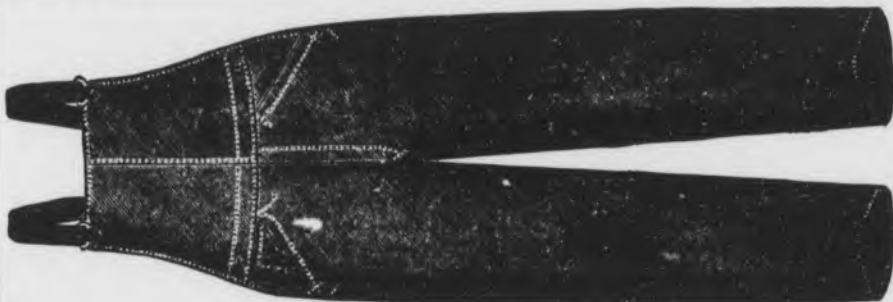
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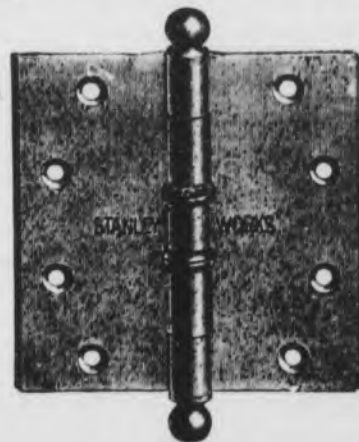
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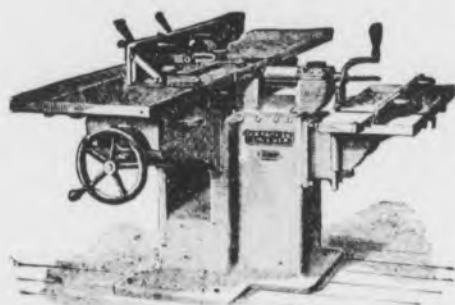
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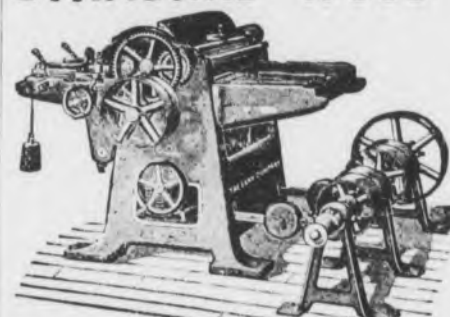
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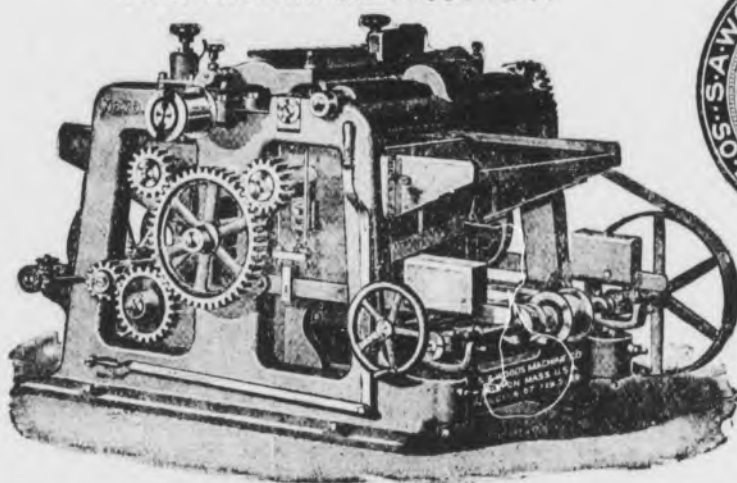
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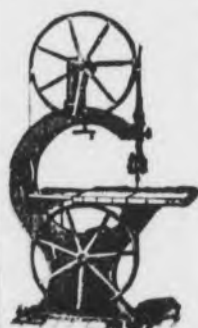
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Some of the Important Resolutions Adopted by the New York Convention.

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS AND
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Resolved, That we abrogate all agreements of the G. E. B. with other carpenters' organizations.

Resolved, That we also abrogate all existing agreements of G. E. B. with other woodworking organizations.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that no other carpenters' or woodworkers' organizations of any kind be recognized by the Brotherhood, and that no agreement be entered into with other carpenters', woodworkers' or machine hands' organizations by our General Officers; and further, that all agreements now existing be annulled.

Resolved, That this convention cancel all previous agreements with the Amalgamated Society or any other society of carpenters and joiners, and that no agreements be entered into with any society except by a majority vote of the Union or District Council in the locality where the agreement is made.

POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS IN TRADE
UNIONS.

Resolved, That the discussion of political party platforms is a violation of Rule 4 of the Parliamentary Rules of the U. B.

Resolved, That all issues or measures emanating from wage-workers, aiming at the obtaining of control of the political power by the wage-workers and tending to wipe out the existing unjust system of distribution of wealth may be discussed and the support of such issues or measures agreed on in regular meetings.

UNIFORM LIEN LAWS.

On the proposition and request of several Local Unions to have a uniform Lien Law adopted. Your committee, after carefully considering the matter, and knowing the great differences that exist between the various states on questions of law and the legal difficulties that would arise therefrom, are of the opinion that these obstacles would prevent the adoption of a General Lien Law that would be of any value, but we recommend that this question be taken up by the Local Unions, Central Bodies and Trade Councils in conjunction with the American Federation of Labor and its state branches, to the end that each state may have a prac-

tical Lien Law adopted which will protect the interests of the mechanics and the working class in each state.
Adopted.

NATIONAL BUILDING TRADES
COUNCIL.

The invitation of the National Building Trades Council, requesting our affiliation with that body was considered. Your committee on organization fails to see what benefits the U. B. would derive by complying with the request. Therefore we report adversely on same.

(Continued on page 3.)

Amendments to the Constitution to be Submitted to General Vote of the Members.

(Votes must be returned to G. S. T. by November 23, 1898, at the latest, or they will not be counted.)

Here below are the Amendments to the Constitution as adopted by the Tenth General Convention of the U. B. held in New York City, September 19th to 29th, inclusive.

Addition to Sec. 13 (b).

SEC. 13 (b). The Committee on Finance shall examine the accounts of the G. S. T., and shall verify the quarterly audits made by the G. E. B.

Sec. 22 as amended:

SEC. 22. He shall sign all charters, and monthly he shall submit to the G. S. T. an itemized account of all moneys expended by him in behalf of the U. B., which shall be paid by the G. S. T.

New section to be Section 23.

SEC. 23. The G. P. shall examine all local rules and by-laws, and shall approve of the same if they do not in any way conflict with the Constitution, and shall decide all grievances and appeals, except as to disapproved claims, subject to an appeal to the G. E. B., as per Sections 79 and 80.

Sec. 30 to be stricken out, and re-number present Sections 23 to 29 to be Sections 24 to 30 in consecutive order owing to this change.

Sec. 35 as amended:

SEC. 35. The G. E. B. shall elect its own chairman and recording secretary from among its members, and shall meet quarterly, or when required, in which the G. P. and G. S. T. shall have the right to voice but no vote. All correspondence for the G. E. B. shall come through the G. S. T. and the proceedings shall be published in the journal.

Sec. 43 as amended:

SEC. 43. The Tellers shall then collect and count the votes cast in the

presence of the meeting. The R. S. shall act as Clerk of Election and shall take charge of the ballots and preserve the same until after installation of officers, and the presiding officer shall declare the result of the ballot and announce the name of the elected candidate.

Sec. 45 as amended:

SEC. 45. A Local Union may be organized by ten or more Journeymen Carpenters or Joiners, who must apply to the G. S. T. and send \$25 for charter fee. Then the G. S. T. shall forward charter, outfit and seal, provided the applicants are qualified according to the Constitution.

Sec. 46 as amended:

SEC. 46. More than one Union may be chartered in the same city, provided that no reasonable objections are offered by the L. U. or D. C. in said locality.

Sec. 47 as amended:

SEC. 47 (a). Where there are three or more Local Unions located in one city or borough thereof, they must be governed by the same by-laws and trade rules, and must be represented in a Carpenters' District Council, which shall be governed by the rules for District Councils, and be composed exclusively of delegates from Unions of the U. B.

SEC. 47 (b). In a city where Borough D. C.'s exist, there shall be an Executive Council composed of representatives from all the Borough D. C.'s therein. It shall supervise their collective interests and settle all disputes that may arise with regard to trade matters. The laws governing them shall be agreed to by a majority vote of the members in the various boroughs voting on the same.

Sec. 48 as amended:

SEC. 48 (a). By-laws for the government of District Councils and of Local Unions where District Councils exist must be submitted by the D. C. to the Local Unions represented in said District. In localities where no D. C. exists, Local Unions shall adopt their by-laws and trade rules in joint meeting.

New section to be inserted as Section 48 (b).

SEC. 48 (b). District Councils shall have the power to frame and enforce working and trade rules in their respective localities; shall adopt by-laws and rules governing local, sick, strike and other benefits, and shall provide for and hold trials of all violations of trade rules, and may impose such penalty as it may deem the case requires, subject to an appeal to the G. P., as per Sections 79, 80 and

81, and thence to the G. E. B., whose decision shall be final.

Sec. 49 as amended:

SEC. 49 (a). By laws and trade rules for the government of District Councils and of Local Unions where District Councils exist, must be submitted by the D. C. to the L. U.'s represented in said district (and must be adopted by a majority of all members voting, at a special meeting called therefor and shall in no way conflict with the Constitution of the U. B.)

New section to be inserted as Sec. 49 (b).

SEC. 49 (b). A copy of such laws and rules, before becoming law, shall be submitted to the G. P. for his approval, and shall be filed with the G. P. and G. S. T.; likewise all future amendments must be submitted and filed.

Sec. 55 as amended:

SEC. 55 (a). The initiation fee of all members shall not be less than (five) dollars.

SEC. 55 (b). Beneficial members shall pay not less than sixty cents per month dues, and semi-beneficial members and apprentices not less than thirty cents per month dues. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or canceled in any manner.

Sec. 57 to be stricken out and this be the substitute for Sec. 57:

SEC. 57. The F. S. shall not receive the dues of members in the interim between meetings, except that after the last meeting in the month he shall receive dues at his home or office up to and including the last day of the month, entering upon the card of membership the exact date of payment.

SEC. 64. A candidate to be admitted to beneficial membership in any Local Union of this U. B. must not be less than 21 and not over 50 years of age, and must be a journeyman carpenter or joiner, stairbuilder, millwright, planing mill bench hand, cabinet maker or running wood-working machinery. He must be of good moral character and competent to command standard wages.

Sec. 69 as amended:

SEC. 69. A person who has been expelled, suspended for non-payment of fines or misdemeanors, or rejected in any Local Union of this U. B., shall not be eligible to membership in any other L. U. except by consent of the L. U. of which he was a member or in which he was rejected. (See Sec. 168.)

Sec. 72 as amended:

SEC. 72. A candidate qualified and

who desires to become a member of any Local Union of this U. B. must fill out the regular application blank and sign his name to it, and have the same certified to by two members in good standing, as vouchers for the applicant's fitness to become a member, and after being passed on shall be filed away by the R. S. for future reference.

Sec. 73 as amended:

SEC. 73. A candidate for membership cannot join any Local Union other than one in the district in which he works, unless permission be granted him by the L. U. or D. C. where he works.

Sec. 74 as amended:

SEC. 74. The application of the candidate must be presented with the full initiation fee and lay over one week for investigation, and shall be referred to a special committee of three, who shall in the meantime inquire into his qualifications to become a member and report at the next regular meeting of the L. U., making such recommendation as it deems proper.

Sec. 75 to be stricken out.

New section, substitute for Section 75. Upon hearing the report of the committee the candidate shall be ballotted for, and if elected shall be initiated and hand in his name and address to the F. S., who shall place the same on the books of the L. U. and furnish him with a card of membership and a copy of constitution and local laws.

Sec. 78, as amended.

SEC. 78. When an applicant is rejected his initiation fee shall be returned to him. He may have the privilege of renewing his application for three successive meetings in the L. U. to which he first applied, and if then rejected the R. S. shall notify the G. S.-T., who shall publish such rejection in the official journal.

Sec. 79, as amended:

SEC. 79. A member who has a grievance, or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any Local Union or District Council having any grievance, may appeal to the G. P. for redress, subject to a further appeal to the G. E. B.

Sec. 81, stricken out.

New section substituted for Section 81:

SEC. 81 (a). No appeal can be entertained by the G. P. where any sum of money is involved, unless the appellant has first paid over to his L. U. the amount in question, to be held until the appeal is decided. If the sum involved is in excess of \$5.00 the appellant will be required to pay such sum as the G. P. may decide.

SEC. 81 (b). All parties to an appeal to the G. P. are required to go before a Notary Public and make affidavit to the truth of their written or printed statements.

Sec. 89, as amended:

SEC. 89 (a). When a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing, and is thereby suspended from all benefits in the interim, and will not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages are paid in full.

SEC. 89 (b). No claim for general benefit, arising out of any sickness or accident occurring while a member is in arrears, shall be allowed.

Sec. 90, as amended:

SEC. 90. A member owing a Local Union any sum equal to six months' dues shall be suspended from membership without a vote of the Union, and his name be stricken from the books. After that he can be re-admitted only as a new member, subject to such re-admission fee as shall be determined by the L. U. or D. C. and provided in their by-laws.

Sec. 101, as amended:

SEC. 101. All the rules and provisions as to age, health and conduct, applying to a claim for a Member's Funeral Benefit, shall apply to a claim for a Wife's Funeral Benefit, for one wife only.

Sec. 102 as amended:

SEC. 102. On the death of a member in benefit, his wife or legal heirs shall be entitled to the members' Funeral Benefit as prescribed in the Constitution.

Sec. 103 as amended:

SEC. 103. If a member in benefit dies without leaving any legal heirs, the Local Union shall see him respectfully interred. The officers or a committee of the L. U. shall attend his funeral, the U. B. shall pay the funeral expenses, but in no case shall the funeral expenses exceed the full amount of benefit, nor shall the U. B. be held liable for any further benefits in the name of the deceased.

Sec. 106 (b) as amended:

SEC. 106 (b). Notice must be given to the G. S.-T. of all permanent disability claims within 60 days from the time the surgeons or doctors decide that the brother is permanently disabled and all claims for disability must be filed with the G. S.-T. within one year from date of accident. Failure to do so shall invalidate the claim.

Sec. 113 as amended:

SEC. 113 (a). A member who leaves the jurisdiction of his Local Union to work in another locality, or desires to transfer his membership, must apply to the F. S. and procure a Clearance Card by paying all arrearages and two months' dues in advance, and ten cents for the card. He shall deposit said card in the Union having jurisdiction on the first meeting night after having secured work.

SEC. 113 (b). No Union shall have the right to collect dues again for the months paid for on a Clearance Card. The L. U. issuing the card shall pay to the G. S.-T. the tax for said member for the period the card holds good, and he shall be considered a member of that Union until he deposits his card, when he becomes a member of the L. U. wherein said card has been deposited.

Sec. 134 as amended:

SEC. 134. Strike benefits or relief in case of lockouts shall be paid to members at the rate of six dollars per week, and shall be payable at end of the second week of the strike, or lockout, provided financial aid has been voted by the G. E. B. and the strike or lockout has been legally sanctioned. In no case shall a fraction of a week's strike pay be allowed. Nor shall the first week of strike or lockout be paid for. All members shall be entitled to strike pay, provided, that a member who is in arrears shall, out of his first strike pay, square up his arrears in full.

Sec. 142 as amended:

SEC. 142. A member cannot be nominated for any office unless he is present on the night of nomination, nor shall he be eligible unless he is a journeyman carpenter (as per Sec. 64.) working at the trade or employed by the organization, has been six months a member in good standing of the U. B. prior to nomination, unless the Local Union has not been in existence the time herein required.

Sec. 149 as amended:

SEC. 149. The President shall preside at all meetings, preserve order and enforce the constitution and by-laws. He shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Union. He shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, and shall sign all orders on the Treasurer authorized by the Local Union.

Sec. 153 (a) as amended:

SEC. 153 (a). The F. S. shall receive all moneys paid into the Union, and at the close of each meeting pay the same to the Treasurer, from whom he shall take a receipt; he shall keep a correct account of each member with full name and residence.

Sec. 153 (c) as amended:

SEC. 153 (c). The F. S. shall make a written report monthly to the G. S.-T. on the official blanks furnished for that purpose under penalty of \$2.00 fine, and report not later than the second meeting night of each quarter to the L. U. as to the numerical and financial standing of the Local Union for the preceding quarter, and shall give such bond to the Trustees as may be required of him by his L. U.

Sec. 155 as amended:

SEC. 155. The Treasurer shall file a bond with the Trustees of the Local Union in such amount as shall be fixed by the L. U. as security for the funds and faithful performance of his duties, and he shall not at any time be allowed to hold more moneys than his bond amounts to.

Sec. 158 (c) as amended:

SEC. 158 (c). The Trustees shall examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report quarterly to the Local Union and semi annually to the G. S.-T. on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall prepare and execute the bonds of the F. S. and Treasurer in the name of the Board of Trustees, and shall hold the same and perform such other duties as are prescribed in this Constitution, or that the Local Union may direct.

Sec. 163 amended as follows:

SEC. 163. Any officer or member who becomes an habitual drunkard, or who is guilty of any improper conduct, or who wrongs a fellow member or defrauds him, or commits an offense discreditable to the U. B., or who endeavors to create dissension among the members, or who works against the interest and harmony of the U. B., or who advocates or encourages division of the funds or dissolution of any Local Union, or the separation of any L. U. from the U. B., shall be expelled.

Sec. 170, amended as follows:

SEC. 170. A member must be charged and tried within the jurisdiction of the Local Union or D. C. where the offense was committed, and if he is a traveling member, a copy of the verdict must be sent to the L. U. of which

he is a member. Any Local Union may expel or suspend a member, by a three-fourths vote, when the evidence is plain and the circumstances require immediate action.

Sec. 171 (b) as amended:

SEC. 171 (b). The charges must be read at the meeting and lie over until the next meeting, and the member must be notified in writing by the R. S. to then attend and at the same time shall be furnished by the R. S. with a copy of the charges and specifications against him.

Sec. 172 as amended:

SEC. 172. All charges shall be referred to a Trial Committee, consisting of five, the accused and the accuser having the alternative of each challenging any three members of said committee; in such event the Union will then elect sufficient members to fill the vacancies.

Sec. 173 as amended:

SEC. 173. The Local Union shall nominate the names of eleven members whom it thinks most competent of giving a fair and impartial hearing to the case. The R. S. shall place the names in the ballot box, and the Vice President shall draw the same from the box, and call the names aloud until he has drawn five, when the case will be given to them for trial.

Sec. 174, as amended:

SEC. 174. The accused shall have a fair and impartial trial, and shall be allowed until the next regular meeting to appear and reply, either in person or by counsel, the latter must be a member of the U. B., and failing to do so, the committee shall proceed with the trial. Testimony of persons not members is admissible.

Sec. 175 (c) as amended:

SEC. 175 (c). There shall be no debate on, or review of the case by the Local Union, except that the defendant and prosecuting witness, either personally or by representative, shall be allowed to plead for, or state their side, and then it shall require a two-thirds vote of the members present to convict the defendant and affix such legal penalty as they may deem proper. When found guilty of any offense for which a penalty is fixed by the constitution or by-laws, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer to impose such penalty. The report of the committee must be filed by the R. S. for future reference. A member has the right of appeal as prescribed by Sections 79 to 81.

Sec. 180 as amended:

SEC. 180. No donation for any purpose shall be given, nor tax or special assessment shall be levied by any Local Union except by a two thirds vote of all the members present, and cannot be declared valid upon the night of its introduction, but must be laid over at least two weeks for consideration. The F. S., in the meantime, must notify all members that said donation, tax or assessment is pending.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

A. C. CATERMULL.

Committee on Compilation.

Attest:

P. J. MCGUIRE,

General Secretary Treasurer.



A. C. CATTERMULL.

A. M. SWARTZ.

J. F. GRIMES.

P. J. MCGUIRE.

A. M. FLAGG.

S. J. KENT.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1896-1898.

Some of the Important Resolutions.

(Continued from page 1.)

AN ASSESSMENT TO PLACE ORGANIZERS IN THE FIELD.

In your General President's report recommendations are made to have organizers "continually" on the road. Your committee gave this subject very serious, careful and exhaustive consideration. We are of the opinion that this is "the one thing necessary" in our organization.

Organizers are needed—are a necessity—to build up weak Unions, organize new ones, instruct dilatory and careless ones, examine books and accounts of Local Unions, settle disputes, interview bosses, investigate claims, supervise and conduct general trade movements and act as public speakers in every city, town and village in the United States, by this means building a strong and powerful organization, whose influence will be felt and whose arm will be held out against the tyranny of organized capital.

In order to do this we recommend that the General President and the General Secretary-Treasurer, in con-

junction with the G. E. B., make arrangements to have organizers placed in the field to do this work.

We would also recommend, in order to meet the expenses of said organizers:

First—That our official journal—THE CARPENTER—be enlarged and made more instructive and interesting as to the labor movement, same to be charged to the Local Unions as per membership in good standing at the rate of 25 cents per year.

Second—That a general assessment of 10 cents per member in good standing be levied to meet such demand for immediate organizing work.

SUB CONTRACTING.

On the question submitted by Local Union 509, New York, requesting that some means be adopted by this convention to stop the obnoxious system now in vogue by responsible firms of sub-contracting their work. We, your committee, condemning such system, recommend that this question be considered by the Local Unions, District Councils, Central Bodies, Building Trades Councils,

etc., in the localities where such exist.

ELECTRICIANS WORKING AT CARPENTER WORK.

Whereas, It has been found that other trades have been encroaching upon and stealing our work, and one of the most audacious purloiners of our work are the electricians—they claim to do everything in sight where their wires are laid.

Resolved, That hereafter no electrician be allowed to fit, cut or construct any woodwork whatsoever; and be it further

Resolved, That we demand of all employing electricians to employ Union carpenters where any fitting, cutting or constructing of any woodwork is to be performed, said carpenters being so employed to receive the standard wages of the city in which the work is done.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS.

That the U. B. in convention assembled endorse the following resolution of the British Trades Union Congress: That to closer ally the working

people of the world and to obtain better information of the condition of labor of the several countries, there shall be made an attempt to exchange the reports of the several Unions, and to try as much as possible to arrange international conventions of trades unions, and otherwise obtain an international consolidation of labor organizations.

CONTACTS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

We favor the day's work system in opposition to the contract system on all Federal and municipal work.

UNFAIR AND NON-UNION CARPENTER TRIM.

Whereas, The practice now in vogue among architects, builders and contractors to award contracts for wood trim and interior decorations to firms, most of them located out of town, being a great detriment to organized labor, these firms working on a system of long hours and very low pay; and,

Whereas, Through this unhealthy and unfair competition hundreds of

(Continued on next page)

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 1898.



Union carpenters and woodworkers being thrown idle, and deprived of the opportunity to earn a livelihood and fair manufacturers of wood-trim driven out of business, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the carpenters and wood-workers in mass meeting assembled in the City of New York, that it is in the interest of all fair minded builders, architects and house owners to assist the organized carpenters and wood workers in their efforts to bar out this unfair trim. Be it further

Resolved, That the carpenters and woodworkers here in mass meeting assembled call upon all other building trades to refrain from handling such obnoxious wood-trim, and that the handling of such material is a violation of all Union principles, an injury to the men engaged in the manufacture of wood-trim, preventing them from obtaining fair conditions of labor.

THANKS OF CONVENTIONS FOR COURTESIES.

Whereas, at the General Convention of the U. B., held in Cleveland in 1896, it was decided to hold the present General Convention in this city.

Whereas, the delegates then present from the Greater New York pledged their Unions to provide for such convention and entertain the delegates elected thereto; and

Whereas, the delegates from districts outside of the Greater New York wishing to show their appreciation of the untiring efforts of the Greater New York brothers to provide for their entertainment,

Do hereby resolve, That the excursion of yesterday was generous in its conception and royally carried out, and speaks volumes for their open-handed hospitality; and it is hereby further

Resolved, That we hereby tender to our brothers in Greater New York our heartfelt thanks and to assure them that we shall ever hold as among the most precious memories of our lives the hours spent on the Steamer Laura M. Starin during the afternoon of Sep. 22, 1898; and further, that these resolutions be made a part of our official proceedings, and be also published in THE CARPENTER.

Laying Out Bridging.

From Herman W., Chicago, Ill.:

I note Brother Stoddard's method of laying out bridging in reply to L. D. of Los Angeles, California. Why not follow the simple farmers' method of striking two chalk lines across the top edges of the beams at a distance apart equal to their depth, say 10, 12 or 14 inches, as they occur, and place each piece from line to line on the diagonal? Nail top ends fast, then shore up timbers with a slight camber and nail bottom ends to bridge firmly.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.

Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

The Term "Dog"

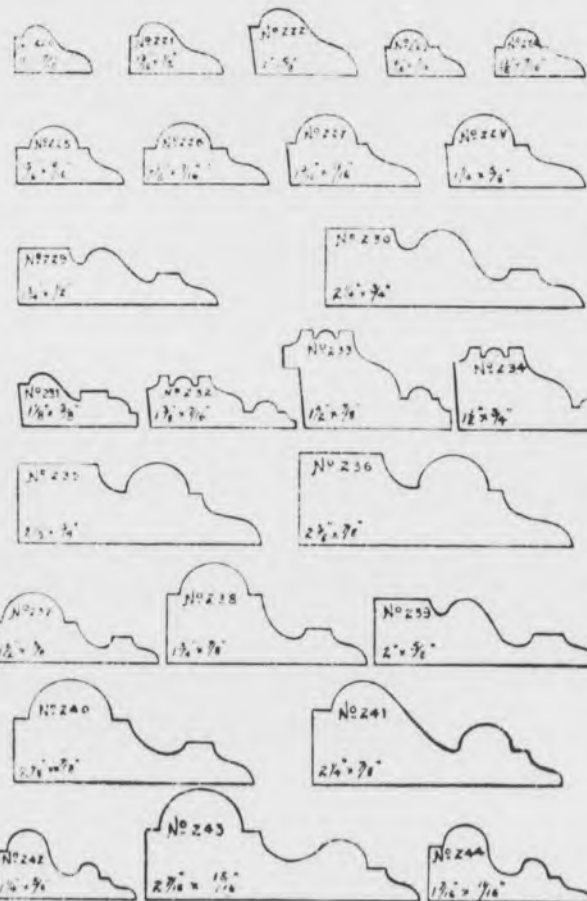
From Zachariah D., Schenectady, N. Y.:

Will some of the knowalls who take THE CARPENTER let me know what is meant by a "dog" in construction, as the implement is a new thing to me, and may be some new fangled invention. I accidentally overheard a bridgeman use the term. He said they were going to "dog" the timbers together.

Tool House.

From J. M., Toledo, O.:

Would some of the expert readers of THE CARPENTER give, for the benefit of all, the details of construction of a small portable house or shanty for a carpenter's lock up or tool house. It must be of 7/8 stuff and be easily taken down and put up, yet be warm and with windows.



MOLDINGS.

From P. O'D., Chicago, Ill.

Replying to M. S., Piermont, N. Y., I send a sheet of catalogue moldings which might suit him. If he wants to see up-to-date moldings, let him write for a catalogue to some good mill firm. There are lots of different profiles in these books, in which he would find some to suit his needs. Some of these I send on the sheet might be worked out by hand, but if M. S. is near a mill I would advise him to go there before starting to work

any. Possibly some of the wood-working secretaries could send him a catalogue.

Parquet Floors.

A Brother Chip, Toronto, Canada.

In talking about laying floors reminds me that I have never seen in print anything from the working carpenter concerning the laying of parquet floors. Now, if any of the "boys" have had any experience—or much experience—in this work, I wish they would just write it down on one side of nice foolscap paper and send it to THE CARPENTER to publish in order that the benighted and after-dark fellows, who never had a chance to put down such floors, may get a little knowledge on the subject.

How am I to go about it?

How prepare the old floor?

How fasten down?

When begin laying centre or edge of floor?

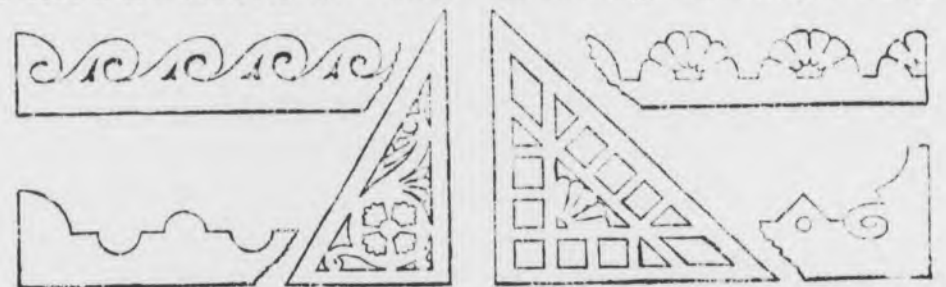
How finish up?

Now, boys, don't all speak at once.

Various Notes

From "Far West," Fargo, Dakota.

I sent a few sketches for "Craft

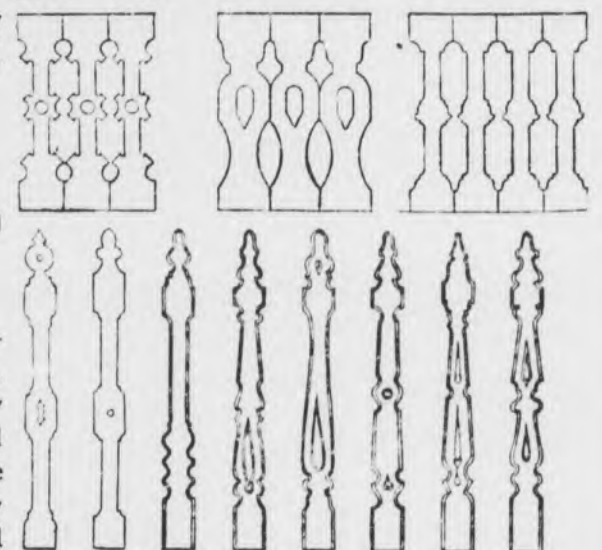


VERGE BOARDS AND EAVE ORNAMENTS.

Problems" column which are from a self-taught mechanic, though I know such things are not popular and a man who does not serve a regular apprenticeship to the trade is not always the best. I served my time on the work and know it about all, so that I don't see how a regular training counts in the long run. for the experience is best. If you put these cuts in the paper give me credit for them, as I cut them out on a foot band saw, and they are handy to have, and make a nice job. They may be cut out of 1 1/2" stuff, with a compass, too.

A New Line of Special Door-Hangers.

Lane Brothers Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., are putting out new goods in the line of special barn-door hangers. Their line of special hangers formerly consisted of Nos. 25, 30 and 50. The No. 50 is a very strong, well made hanger with a comparatively expensive style of roller bearing, while the No. 30 is considerably smaller, also having roller bearing, but of simpler and cheaper construction. They are now making the new goods No. 40 size, with frame of same dimensions as No. 50, but of a lighter material and putting in the simple form of roller bearing.



PICKETS FOR FENCES.

Specification for Carpenter Work.

From "Advancement," New York.

Editor of THE CARPENTER:

I send you some excerpts from a first class New York specification of a first class house, showing how work ought to be done, and which would, if carried out to the strict letter prevent lumping, keep out scabs and promote better wages, as no mean hand can do a job superintended as this is. I hope you will put it in the Craft column, so our out of the city brethren (not excepting Chicago) can see how carpenter work is done in this city:

All materials used are to be the very best of their several kinds specified, except as particularly specified otherwise.

Lumber used throughout must be thoroughly kiln dried and carefully wrought.

All workmanship of the various crafts herein specified must be of the most thoroughly substantial and workmanlike character.

The carpenter will carefully study the plans and specifications, as relating to all other crafts employed on the building, and so dispose and plan

his work that all will work together harmoniously. He shall endeavor to anticipate errors and confusion.

No rubbish shall be covered up and concealed by finished work in or about the building.

The carpenter shall do all cutting of timber or wood work required by other contractors, and make the same good afterwards, do all carpenter work incidental to the work of other contractors and furnish material for same. All the above cutting and carpentry to be performed promptly on request of the several foremen, always, however, with the sanction of the architects.

The carpenter will substantially protect as soon as set, all cut stone work, marble, window jambs, sills, steps and stairs, and such other work as may be directed by the architects.

Supply and maintain substantial and sufficient safe guards at all well holes, shafts and other openings in floors and roof.

Close all window openings with muslin or old sash securely tacked to wooden frames and fastened in place.

No windows, sash or other mill work to be placed on any floor until the plastering of such floor is entirely completed.

As soon as possible set the stair strings and fit rough plank treads to same, from cellar to roof with open risers, and protect it with strong slat rails on runs and levels. These stairs are to be erected from floor to floor as soon as beams are in place.

As soon as finished treads and risers are set, cover same with rough temporary treads and maintain same until building is completed.

Construct all centers required by mason including centers for floor and vault arches all to be accurately made and substantially set for the mason when required.

All timber throughout shall be of first quality well seasoned, free from sap, shakes, loose knots or wane places, all to be of the full dimensions specified or shown, and of the kinds of wood specified.

Frame timbers together using tusks and tenons with all joints plain, and where required hang headers in wrought iron stirrups $\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches and well spiked to trimmers, keep all timbers away from fire places, hot air and chimney flues, and arrange framing according to law.

All beams shall be sized to their bearings and all wedging shall be done with slate chips.

All partitions to be set plumb and true, the corners and angles built solid, round corners to be furred with horizontal lathing.

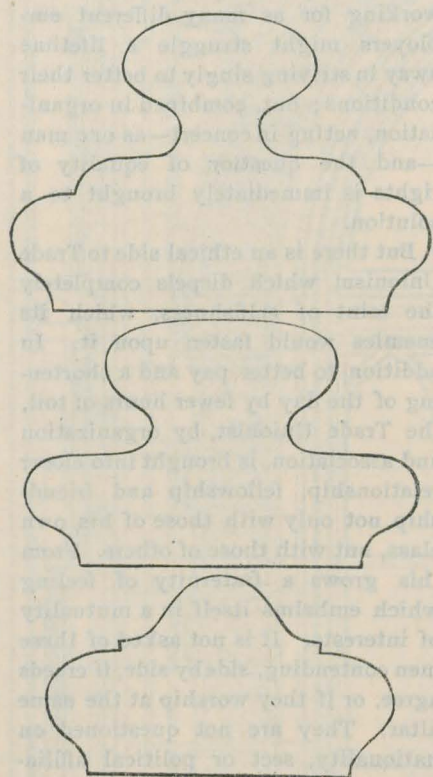
The carpenter will build and set frames to fit the mason's window openings on the street fronts of library and dining room. All other window frames to be built in box frames to have $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches sills beveled and washed, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch stiles and heads of hard pine, $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8}$ inch parting strips, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch linings of white pine; all to be properly tongued and mortised together with dadoed heads and sills. Hanging parting strips between sash weights. Pockets shall be accurately fitted and secured with bronze screws.

All joinery shall be of the best with mitred joints, halved, glued and screwed with a perfect intersection of members. All curved work must be accurate and no kerfing visible. Base and chair rail shall be dadoed together with moulded members coped. The mouldings less than 16 feet long shall have no joints and no butt joints shall be allowed.

Rail Over Winders.

From P. R., Tuscon, Arizona.

What Brother White publishes in the September issue of THE CARPENTER in regard to development of the strings is good, but it doesn't go far enough. Would he or some other stair builder give me the ramps and



twists of this rail according to any one of the sections which I send attached to this note, so that I can work it out of the solid. This is the kind of problems that are worth taking up.

Grain Elevators.

From O. B. Maginnis, New York City:
Referring to the inquiry published in the September issue of THE CARPENTER from E. S., of Bridgeport,

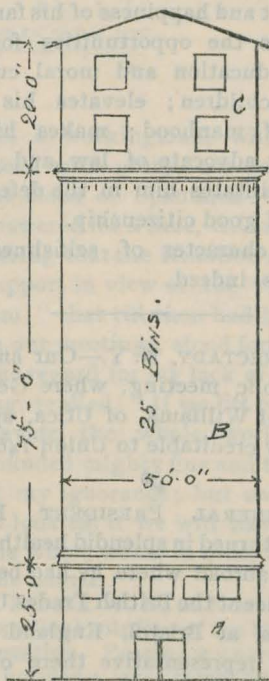


FIG. 1.—ELEVATION OF AN ELEVATOR.

Conn., I would reply that I send him the information he desires through THE CARPENTER.

Grain elevators are, as far as I know, of a composite construction, namely, of masonry, iron, and wood. The usual method of construction followed is, as in Fig. 1, to make the footings and foundations concrete or stone, the first and second stories of brick, as A, as these are the distributing floors, and the superstruc-

ture of timber. For the better elucidation of this I would refer him to the sketches which accompany this description, as they are from the actual work as I have seen it built.

As the inquirer will perceive, the second section or story is built of timber, so as to form bins, or boxes; for the purpose of receiving and storing the different kinds of grain and

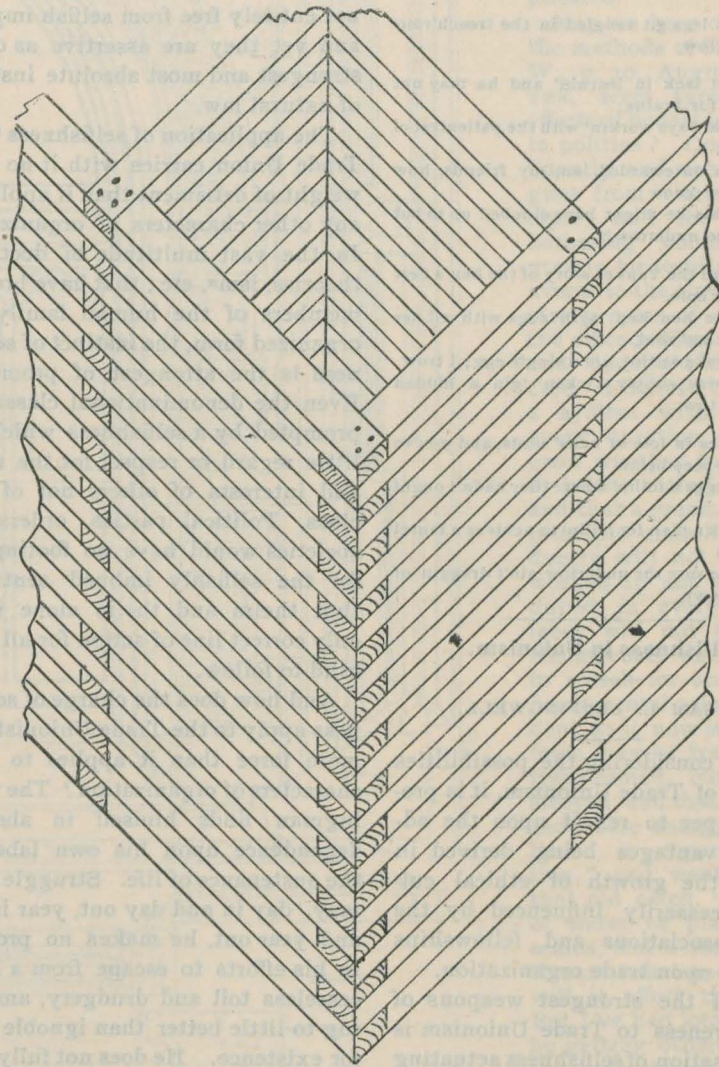


FIG. 2.—METHOD OF BUILDING BINS BY OVERLAPPING AND CROSSING JOINTS.

in order to construct the bins a very unique yet simple form of construction is followed out. Fig. 2 is a cross-section taken through B, the second story, or bins, and fully illustrates the method. It consists of starting the bottom of 2-inch or 3-inch layers of plank timber 14 or 16 inches wide on top of the first story masonry and gradually stepping back in 1-inch steps till the thickness of the wall 6 or 8 inches is reached, crossing all joints intersecting where possible and scattering all joints so as to obtain

ing bins is of enormous strength, and can be carried to a great height, and makes a very strong, capable house. The amount of cutting and fitting and nailing involved is tremendous, but the bins are of great strength and content, each of those represented here containing almost 7,000 cubic feet. When the bin section is built up to a height of 75 feet, the upper portion C is framed and raised of wood on the braced-frame principle, so as to be light and strong. The whole should be covered with slate, iron, or tin.

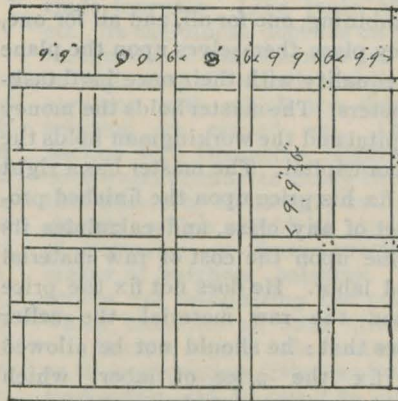


FIG. 3.—PLAN OF BIN SECTION.

the greatest possible strength. All nails are long enough to dovetail into three thicknesses of timber, and steel

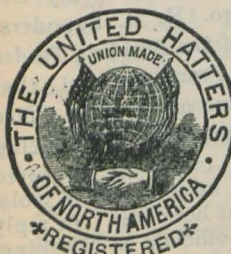
Competition in New Methods of Framing

From O. B. Maginnis, New York City.
To the Editor of THE CARPENTER.

Sir: In order to bring out the latest and best methods of framing, I offer a prize of a complete set of my books to the mechanic sending in the best and most original method of framing in house construction. All sketches and descriptions to be sent to the Editor and published; the best method to be decided by Mr. Hodgson, who is undoubtedly the highest authority on mechanical construction, and the award to be made by him.

Mr. Fred. T. Hodgson has consented to act as judge.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

The Undertow.

You hadn't ought to blame a man fer things he hasn't done,
Fer books he hasn't written er fer fights he hasn't won;
The waters may look placid on the surface all aroun'.
And yet there may be undertow a keepin' of him down.

Since the days of Eve and Adam when the fight of life began,
It ain't been safe, my brethren, fer to lightly judge a man;
He may be tryin' faithful fer to make his life a go,
And yet his legs git tangled in the treach'rous undertow.

He may not lack in learnin' and he may not want for brains;
He may be always workin' with the patientest of pains,
An' yet go unrewarded, 'an, my friends, how can we know
What heights he might have climbed up to but for the undertow?

You've heard the Yankee story of the hen's nest with a hole,
An' how the hen kep' layin' eggs with all her might an' soul,
Yet never got a settin', nor a single egg; I trow
That hen was simply kickin' 'gin a hidden undertow.

There's holes in lots of hens' nests, and you've got to peep below
To see the eggs a-rollin' where they hadn't ought to go.
Don't blame a man fer failin' to achieve a laurel crown
Until you're sure the undertow ain't draggin' of him down.

Selfishness in Unionism.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

TIN considering the possibilities of Trade Unionism, it is proper to reflect upon the advantages being derived in the growth of ethical culture necessarily influenced by the closer associations and fellowships incident upon trade organization.

One of the strongest weapons of combativeness to Trade Unionism is the accusation of selfishness actuating its motives and purposes. And this charge is not mildly applied, but is made with the full force of virulent activity, carrying with it all that is vile, base, mean and avaricious. Yet a comparison of the motives and methods of Trade Unionism and of those with whom it is brought in contention will demonstrate that all the sordid and niggardly propensities are profoundly paramount in that class of people who are for the nonce in the attitude of purchasing merchants of such facilities as will increase their store and enhance the value of their possessions.

Even the word "selfishness" can be much abused, and the apparent profligacy with which it is applied to almost every phase of transaction, especially in business, would impress one with the idea that to be, in any degree, selfish, was one of the unpardonable sins, one for which there was no redemption. In selfishness, as in every other instinct of nature, there are degrees. To say that any living human being is entirely bereft of selfishness, is to assert the dethronement of reason. Among the purely sane of mankind, "self" asserts its prerogative, however limited, in every movement and action in life. It is considerable or commendable to the extent or degree in which it forces itself upon conditions. Self-regard and self-respect are among the highest attributes of human character, and

yet the instinct is not entirely free from a selfishness to excel the more careless and abandoned in all that counts for upright manhood. Self-interest and self-aggrandizement are of selfish instinct, but natural to almost every living man, and free from mildest censure, unless carried to the extreme of caring chiefly and solely for one's own interests, and regarding not the rights and interests of others. Self-preservation and self-defense are not entirely free from selfish impulse, and yet they are assertive as of the strongest and most absolute instincts of natural law.

The application of selfishness to the Trade Union carries with it no more weight of detriment than if applied to any other characters of organization. In the vast multitude of doctrines, theories, isms, etc., that have brought members of the human family into organized form, the instinct of selfishness is the strongest of promoters. Even the denominational classes are prompted by a selfishness which has little regard or respect for the rights and interests of others not of their class. Political parties, orders and societies would have no footing, but for the selfishly imbued sentiment that theirs and theirs alone is the only correct line of action for all mankind to follow.

And how does the charge of selfishness apply to the Trade Unionist with more force than it applies to other characters of organization? The workingman finds himself in absolute dependence upon his own labor for the sustenance of life. Struggle as he may, day in and day out, year in and year out, he makes no progress in his efforts to escape from a life of ceaseless toil and drudgery, amounting to little better than ignoble strife for existence. He does not fully comprehend why there should be such an inequality in conditions—why some should do all the work and others do all the play. He is not more selfish than the rest of mankind, but he has a natural desire to better his condition, and needs only enlightenment upon means to that end to arouse him from the stupor and lethargy of his environments. He feels the weight of the oppression which holds him down, but is powerless to shake off the burden. He finds others in like condition, who, singly, are as helpless as himself. They join their judgments upon a solution of reliefs; they join hands in pledge to each other of fidelity of purpose; they organize for mutual assistance and benefit, and by combining, one for all, and all for one, they place themselves upon the plane of equality with their once hard taskmasters. The master holds the money capital and the workingman holds the labor capital. The master has a right to fix his price upon the finished product of any class, and calculates its value upon the cost of raw material and labor. He does not fix the price upon the raw material—the seller does that; he should not be allowed to fix the price of labor, which is the property of the workingman, and in that sense is as much of a commodity as the raw material. There is no more selfishness in the workingman placing a price upon his labor than there is in the master putting a

price upon the finished article. No contracting employer with business sense, who is honest, with a knowledge of the cost of raw material and labor, would fix the price upon a finished product at a losing figure.

The foregoing is a perfectly fair illustration of the economic phase of the labor question. A dozen men working for as many different employers might struggle a lifetime away in striving singly to better their conditions; but, combined in organization, acting in concert—as one man—and the question of equality of rights is immediately brought to a solution.

But there is an ethical side to Trade Unionism which dispels completely the taint of selfishness, which its enemies would fasten upon it. In addition to better pay and a shortening of the day by fewer hours of toil, the Trade Unionist, by organization and association, is brought into closer relationship, fellowship and friendship not only with those of his own class, but with those of others. From this grows a fraternity of feeling which embalms itself in a mutuality of interests. It is not asked of these men contending, side by side, if creeds agree, or if they worship at the same altar. They are not questioned on nationality, sect or political affiliation. A feeling of brotherhood is thus engendered, which follows, as far as may be, the teachings of that divine admonition, "Love thy neighbor as thyself." This spirit of affection sweetens the hours of toil and brightens the pathway in all the daily walks of life; it enlarges the social sphere and brings those of the domestic circle into closer communion. It enlightens the individual man, gives him a broader view of humanity; deadens the spirit of bigotry and intolerance; increases the contentment and happiness of his family; improves the opportunities for the better education and moral culture of his children; elevates his own spirit of manhood; makes him a stronger advocate of law and order and habituates him in the defensive armor of good citizenship.

This character of selfishness is harmless, indeed.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Our smoker and public meeting, where General President Williams, of Utica, spoke, was very creditable to Union 146.

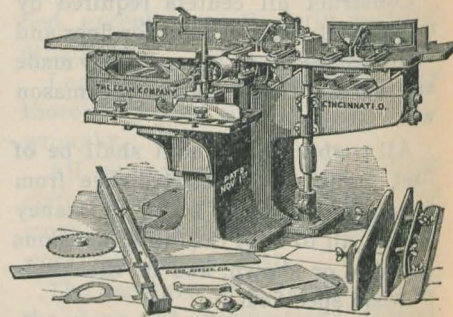
EX GENERAL PRESIDENT Harry Lloyd returned in splendid health from his trip abroad where he had been in attendance at the British Trades Union Congress, at Bristol, England. He was the representative there of the American Federation of Labor, along with General Secretary James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters. Bro. Lloyd visited a large number of industrial centres in Great Britain and on the Continent, making investigations of labor conditions. He purposes delivering a series of stereopticon lectures at an early date, based on his observations in Europe. On his return from the New York convention of the U. B. he was made the nominee of the Democratic party of Massachusetts, for Secretary of State.

An Improved and Newly Designed Universal Wood-Worker.

We desire to call your special attention to the machine illustrated herewith. This is a machine which no shop is complete without. Almost every shop has one or more Universal or variety wood-workers; and on this newly designed machine, boring and routing side of which is shown herewith, you can do almost any special job and do the work in the very best manner; in fact, you can build a house on this machine, and do all the work to advantage.

This Egan Company No. 2 New and Improved Universal Wood-Worker would make a very valuable addition to your shop, and we herewith give a detailed description of same.

It has a four-sided slotted steel vertical jointing head, all the advantages of adjustment and convenience, and, in addition, has the upright head, so that two sides of the stock may be dressed at one time, and in squaring up or planing out of wide, the edge can also be jointed.



The column is a cored casting, having a broad base, securing a good floor support. The portions which receive the working parts are planed true, so that when they are bolted in position there is no vibration whatever. The main mandrel is of the very best cast steel, and runs in three long self-oiling boxes, lined with genuine babbitt, the pulley on mandrel is placed between two of the bearings, so that the mandrel will not get out of true. This mandrel is also fitted with our patent adjustable bearings, by which the boxes and mandrel, with head attached, are moved back and forth across the machine to suit the work desired. This is much better than moving the mandrel through a stationary box, which is done by some makers of this class of machinery, in order to get as near our patent as possible, without infringing. The main head cuts 10 1/2 inches wide.

The upright mandrel is of steel, and runs in journal boxes connected to the column; it carries a four-sided slotted steel head, and is driven from the same counter-shaft that drives the main mandrel. The jointing head can be easily removed when it is desired to use the full width of the tables for gaining, sawing, etc.

The tables are of extra length and width, and made perfectly true for jointing up glued stock. Either table can be raised and lowered independently of the other, or both can be raised and lowered together, either on a circle of the head or straight up and down. All these adjustments are made from the working side of the machine.

The patent beveling fences are entirely new, one being placed over the main head and before the jointing head; both are made in two parts, and are made to bevel. They may also be moved across the full width of the table. By an ingenious arrangement, when the fences are beveled, the lower part is always close to the table having no forward motion. This great convenience will, no doubt, be appreciated by all operators.

The boring attachment on reverse side of the machine is of the same general character as that on No. 1 machine, having all the necessary adjustments for all kinds of boring, routing, rosette making, etc.

This is only one of the many new and improved wood-working machines that are built by the Egan Company, West Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, who are the largest manufacturers of this class of machinery in the world.

The Egan Company will be pleased to give you full information and quote you special prices on this or any other high grade wood-working machine.

COMPLAINT was made last month to the United States Treasury Department by Bro. H. M. Saunders, business agent of the Building Trades Council, of San Francisco, Cal., that the two watchmen on the Post Office and Federal building, now being erected in that city, are required to work twelve hours a day in violation of the eight-hour law. In reply the department officials at Washington said they consider watchmen are neither mechanics nor laborers and are not under the operations of the law.

A Church Window.

The above figure represents a church window with box frame instead of the fixed window itself, as is generally used.

The frame being constructed of white pine with exterior stone trimmings of various kinds, which throws out the principal feature of the design.

STONE.

The treatment of sandstone is analogous to that of granite. The surfaces may be rock face or pitched, pointed, tooled, rubbed or a combination of these methods.

The rock face work is done by a broad, blunt tool, called the pitching tool. The stone may be cut with or without a chisel drafted edge; in the design the rock face is cut without.

The coins around window have a chisel drafted edge, while the remaining surface is called pointed work.

The pointed work is similar to the punched work in granite; the point of tool varies from a sharp to a blunt point, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or more. The stone is covered with a series of indents as fine or coarse as may be desired. They are sometimes cut irregularly, and sometimes in regular rows.

The upper portion of window or, in other words, the fixed transom may be decorated with various designs, composed of leaded glass.

CHAS. L. HERCKES.

Padgett's Review Letter.

(For THE CARPENTER.)

St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1898.

SOMETIMES I see a few CARPENTERS lying on the chairs after our local has adjourned, and I wonder

"How many men with souls so dead,
That leave their CARPENTERS unread?"

How a man can be such a brute or machine as to take no pride in his work and no interest in problems and discussions that have such direct bearing on his bread-getting. After reading and re-reading I glue my CARPENTERS together for further reference. For them, on an average, I would not take ten cents, and for some, including the August number, I would reject a dollar each could they not be replaced.

I see THE CARPENTER opposes territorial expansion. Few papers have sense enough and nerve enough to expose that popular delusion. Will THE CARPENTER now favor its readers with an editorial showing that such wars can promise the American workingman nothing but increased burdens and nearer approach to serfdom? At the beginning of the war, speaking for "good of the order," in our local, I put this question, "What is there in this war for

me, a workingman, who can't buy bread with glory, nor pay rent with the blood of Spaniards?" No one answered for a time, till our president, feeling that the situation needed some support in view of the "war patriotism" that till then had bubbled over in our meetings, stood forth, and with due regard for my lack of understanding, replied, "If we lift one island we elevate the whole world." That sounded mighty fine and they laughed at my ignorance; but now it begins to look as if we will have to "lift" the whole world in order to elevate (?) one island.

I thank W. B., of New York, for his excellent solution of the tower-framing question. Passing a quarry last week I noticed a large tower being built for a rock crusher, and I entered to pick up any points lying around. The foundation plan is about 22 feet square and plan of top about 5 feet square; height 50 feet. Corner posts, 8x10; girders and X braces, 3x10, bolted on. I observed that though intended for heavy work there were no mortises except in sills and plates, and the corner posts were much "battered" and not backed, the braces and girders laid flat against them to a surprising extent. One side of foot of corner posts coincided with sill, while the other side set within. The foreman seemed too busy to warrant in-

quiry as to how he got his cuts, but I think W. B.'s method would require considerable modification to suit that tower.

Nothing else is so convincing with the multitude as actual experiment; yet I hope that our readers will not become prejudiced against the equation as a convenient and accurate means of solving knotty problems, because H. G., of Baltimore, used "Algebra" in getting a wrong answer for the timber carrying problem. A great drawback about Algebra is that not enough mechanics understand it to admit of its extensive use in trade journals. Like logic, politics, etc., its usefulness depends on proper recognition of fundamental principles in beginning the solution, and on the accuracy with which the details of solution are carried out. In connection with Geometry, Algebra discovers and elucidates many things in that branch of Philosophy called Mechanics, which would be impossible of discovery or demonstration by means of butchers' balances. H. G. errs in not recognizing the principle which underlies all such questions; viz., that the weight is borne inversely as their respective distances from the load center; or, to put it in different form, the weight on each support, multiplied by distance from load-center, gives equal products. The timber being 30 feet long, uniform, etc., its load centre is evidently 15 feet from either end. Suppose the

weight is 300 pounds; then the rear man carries 100, and the handspike 200. Question, where should handspike be placed? Let x = its distance from load-center; then, by above principle, 200 by $x = 100$ by 15 ; $200x = 1,500$; $x = 7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, or half way from middle to end, or one-fourth the length of timber from front end. This is essentially the same as the ladder problem, but less complicated.

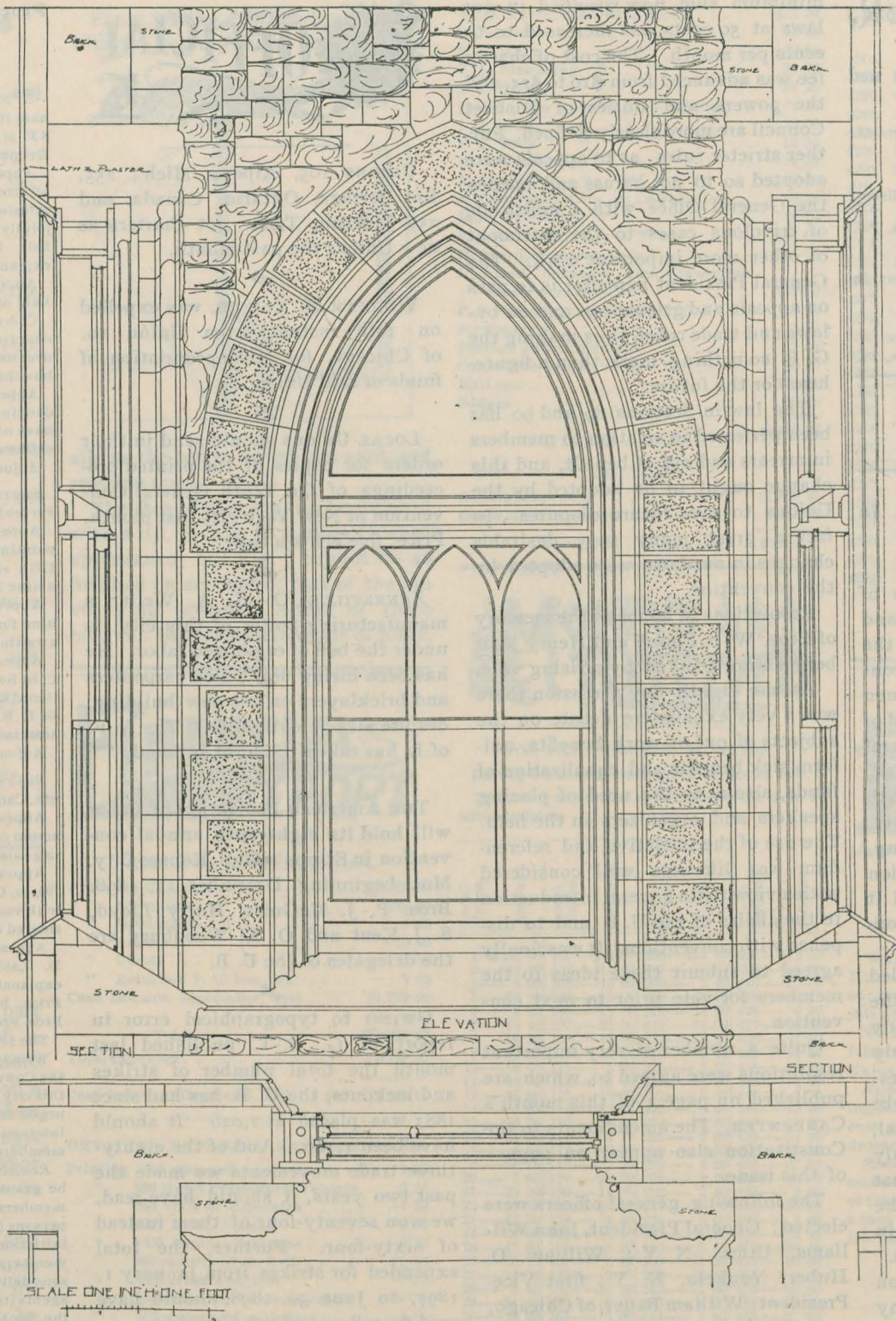
May we here observe that the methods of H. G. and R. W., p. 10, August CARPENTER, seem typical of the efforts of honest laboring men in politics? One class confidently and vehemently argues from a mistaken principle; and the other, not bothering about principle, goes in for results, and is not averse to the slow and expensive process of actual trial, the office-holders waxing fat and disregardful in either case. I believe that there is a system with respect to every question or phenomenon whether in the social or in the material universe, and that a grand, elementary principle underlies it. Producers will not cease to be worked up and divided and duped in every campaign, labor will not get its just recompense, until we learn to search for and recognize fundamental principles. Evident as it now is to me that force may be transmitted or transformed, but never destroyed, and that no machine can create energy, I once believed in "perpetual motion," and went wrong on that old catch, "If a vessel of water be placed on the scales, and a fish be placed therein, what and how much will it affect the scales?" But I've had lots of fun since by getting others to dispute the conditions and arguments they proposed. Likewise was I once duped by Ingersoll's sneers at paper money of direct issue; by the delusion that labor needs "protection," and by the fallacy that machinery is an enemy to labor. Will some one demonstrate the problem by P. K., page 13, August CARPENTER? We ought not neglect apprentices; therefore, O. U. J., in July CARPENTER, and J. M. D., in June CARPENTER, should be answered and encouraged; but I feel that I have about overrun my limit for this article.

Haven't seen a solution of D. M.'s problem, page 10, June CARPENTER; and I confess my inability to frame his roof with equal common rafters and without deck. Lately one of my brethren derisively remarked about the inquiry by a Southern correspondent, why furring was used on a brick building in San Francisco, and I see that some in THE CARPENTER are disposed to ridicule or curtly answer inquirers. That's all wrong, if the questions are asked in sincerity. We should not be surprised to find some good carpenters ignorant of brick buildings. I particularly remember one in Texas, who didn't know how to design or execute work for a brick house; yet, on frame buildings, he was not only a competent mechanic, but an artist.

Will the Editor kindly explain that contributors are not responsible for some of the punctuation that appears, or fails to appear in their articles? I don't think the Editor is to blame. Perhaps it's the "devil," as he's the traditional scape goat for printers.

EARL PADGETT,

L. U. 257, St. Louis.



THE CARPENTER.

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PHILADELPHIA, OCT., 1898.

The Tenth General Convention In New York City.

AFTER seventeen years of steadfast, herculean and unrelenting work for the betterment of the condition of the journeymen carpenters, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters opened its Tenth General Convention in the Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second street, New York city on Monday morning, September 19, 1898. The convention remained in session ten days and it was the most signally successful convention of the Order ever held.

Each and every delegate prided himself on strict attention to the business which brought the body together. They worked zealously seven hours a day in convention sessions and four or five hours each night on committee work. Every appeal, complaint or grievance was thoroughly sifted and in every instance but that of the Olsen appeal from Chicago, the G. E. B. were heartily sustained in their rulings by very decisive votes.

Amendments to the Constitution came in thick and fast and in many very important particulars the Constitution was amended and improved very materially. These amendments it is hoped will be adopted by the general vote of the members, for when they are the law they will greatly facilitate the work of the organization.

There were 121 delegates present at the convention and they were welcomed by addresses from Bro. P. W. Birck, of Carpenters Union, 109, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Patrick Grimes of the Plasterers Union.

The reports of General President Lloyd and General Secretary Treasurer McGuire were read and well received. These reports we published in our issue last month.

The general agreements or treaties in existence with the Amalgamated Carpenters and Amalgamated Wood Workers were abrogated and annulled. It is now left to each Local Union or District Council to make such agreement with either or both societies as may be deemed best.

By a very decisive vote on two occasions it was resolved to continue our affiliation and connection with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L. addressed the convention.

The question of higher dues was very thoroughly discussed and the

minimum sum now specified in our laws at 50 cents was increased to 60 cents per month. The cost of charter fee was advanced from \$10 to \$25, and the powers and duties of District Council are more clearly defined. Further stricter rules as to appeals were adopted so to not harass and burden the General Office with a multitude of frivolous cases to the detriment of other more important work. The General President hereafter is to pass on appeals and grievances, and on by-laws and trade rules, thus making the G. P. something more than a figure-head for the future.

The law in Sections 89 and 90 has been perfected in relation to members in arrears and out of benefit, and this change ought to be adopted by the Unions to save future disputes. In fact a great many very desirable changes in our laws were adopted by the convention.

Resolutions in honor of the memory of Bros. W. F. Plumb and Henry Maiberger were adopted by a rising vote.

At the eighth day's session there was a very exhaustive debate on the subjects of out of work benefits, uniform sick benefits and equalization of funds, also as to the need of placing speakers and organizers in the field. The use of the initiative and referendum was likewise well considered with a view to its general introduction in the affairs of the U. B. and to dispense with conventions. It was finally agreed to submit these ideas to the members for vote prior to next convention.

Quite a number of very important resolutions were agreed to, which are published on page 3 of this month's CARPENTER. The amendments to the Constitution also appear on page 1 of this issue.

The following general officers were elected: General President, John Williams, Utica, N. Y.; William D. Huber, Yonkers, N. Y., first Vice-President; William Bauer, of Chicago, second Vice President; P. J. McGuire, general Secretary-Treasurer (re-elected by acclamation) A. C. Cattermull, of Chicago, was re-elected on the General Executive Board with James M. Lane, New York; J. R. Miller, St. Louis; F. C. Walz, Hartford, Conn., and W. J. Williams, Atlanta, Ga., as his colleagues.

P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, Henry Lloyd, Boston, Mass.; S. J. Kent, Lincoln, Neb., and O. E. Woodbury, of Chicago, were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

The next general convention will be held in Scranton, Pa., in 1900.

In 1885, the universal rule among carpenters was to work ten hours a day, now only 23 cities work under that rule, while 105 cities work eight hours a day and 432 cities work nine hours. In the past two years 35 eight hour cities have been added to the roll, and in the same period since last Convention, the sum of \$8,697 was expended in strikes, and 83 strikes were undertaken by the U. B. Only one of these strikes was lost and the balance were successful.



UNIONS 105, Alpena, Mich., 255, Rat Portage, Ontario, Canada, and 259, Jackson, Tenn., got charters as new Unions the past month.

WILLIAM H. KLIVER, was expelled on 12th instant from Union 10, of Chicago, for misappropriation of funds of said Union.

LOCAL Unions should send in their orders for copies of the printed proceedings of the Tenth General Convention at New York city last month. Price, five cents a copy.

ZANESVILLE, O.—S. A. Weller, a manufacturing potter of this city, is under the ban of organized labor. He has been hiring non-Union carpenters and bricklayers on his new building, despite all our entreaties. The A. F. of L. has taken the fight in hand.

THE American Federation of Labor will hold its eighteenth annual convention in Strophe's Hall, Kansas City, Mo., beginning December 12, 1898. Bros. P. J. McGuire, Harry Lloyd, S. J. Kent and O. E. Woodbury are the delegates of the U. B.

OWING to typographical error in report of G. S.-T. published last month the total number of strikes and lockouts, the U. B. has had since 1883 was placed at 1,026. It should have been 1,126. And of the eighty-three trade movements we made the past two years, it should have read, we won seventy-four of them instead of sixty-four. Further, the total expended for strikes from January 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, should have read \$6,398 17 and not \$4 098 67.

ARTHUR VINETTE, formerly Financial Secretary of Union 332, Los Angeles, Cal., has been in Skaguay, Alaska, since August, 1897. He worked there at the carpenter trade, waiting for gold strikes to be made nearer than Dawson. Finally the opportunity came last July and he "struck it rich" in the Atlin gold fields. He is now back in Los Angeles for a short interval and writes us the Atlin gold fields are vast in extent, practically unexplored, summer diggings and easy of access.

LOCAL Unions can give donations to aid the Thomas I. Kidd and Associates Defense fund. The circular issued from Oshkosh, Wis., calling for financial support for that purpose has been officially endorsed by this office. Secretary Kidd and a number of his colleagues have been arrested for conspiracy and on divers other charges growing out of the Oshkosh woodworkers' strike. They are now out on bail, and will be tried in court this month. Considerable funds will be needed for their defense, and Local Unions of the U. B. should be as liberal as possible in their donations. Report to this office the amount given.

Proceedings of the General Executive Board.

G. E. B. met in extra session at room 24, Putnam House, New York city, September 20, 1898, 8 P. M. Present; Cattermull, Kent, Swartz and Grimes.

Appeal, G. J. Bohnen, S.-T. of ball committee of Greater New York Locals vs. Union 63 for refusing to bear its just obligations incurred jointly with other Unions in arranging for a ball. Laid over to allow Union 63 to give a full explanation of the matter.

Appeal, J. Koehler, Union 1 vs. Chicago D. C. Laid over for answer from the D. C.

Complaint, C. F. Lind vs. Chicago D. C. in charging him with violating trade rules. Laid over until appeal is in proper shape and D. C. has chance to apply.

Appeal, B. Fitzgerald vs. Union 10, Chicago, in denying him strike pay. G. E. B. decide they have no jurisdiction at present, as there is no evidence. Case has been passed on by D. C. Adjourned 12 P. M.

SEPTEMBER 23D.—G. E. B. convened 9 P. M. Present; Cattermull, Kent and Swartz.

Appeal Union 375 vs. New York D. C. in appointing business agent for district north of 177th street. Laid over until G. E. B. can examine N. Y. D. C. by-laws.

Appeal, O. Carlson vs. Chicago D. C. in fining him for violation of trade rules. Laid over awaiting evidence taken before Trial B and.

Appeal, P. J. Parker, Union 10 vs. Chicago D. C. in fining him \$25 for alleged violation of section 122 f constitution. Appeal sustained. G. E. B. do not consider the evidence presented sustains decision of Chicago D. C. Adjourned 11.15 P. M.

SEPTEMBER 26TH.—Convened 9.30 P. M. Present, Cattermull, Kent and Swartz.

Appeal, J. T. Fisk, Union 199, Chicago, vs. action of D. C. in fining him for violating working rules. Decision of D. C. concurred in.

Appeals of Bros. Radloff and Danuser, Union 199, vs. Chicago D. C. Appellants were charged with violation of working rules. Evidence considered and decision of D. C. sustained.

Appeal, Bro. Price, Union 10, vs. Chicago D. C. Laid over. G. S.-T. instructed to request explanation why fine of \$25 was levied on Bro. Price, his offense being the same as that of Bros. Fisk, Radloff and Danuser.

The following resolution was agreed to: WHEREAS, The delegation from St. Louis to the Convention of the U. B., now in session in this city, have appeared before the G. E. B., and urged that the Board take steps to further the interests of the U. B. in St. Louis by admitting to membership certain Carpenters in that city;

Resolved by the G. E. B., That a dispensation be granted the D. C. of St. Louis to admit to membership in some L. U. in that city certain persons (members of Ex-Union 4) without cost of initiation, with all the rights and benefits of members of the U. B.; provided, that such persons deliver to some duly authorized agent or agents (to be named later on) of the G. E. B., all the books, records, papers and effects of Ex-Union No. 4, St. Louis. Adjourned.

Attest:
P. J. McGuire,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

S. J. KENT,
Secretary.

NEW BOARD.

The members of the newly elected G. E. B. met in Room 26, Putnam House, at 10 A. M., September 30, 1898, and proceeded to organize. Present; Brothers A. C. Cattermull, W. J. Williams, F. C. Walz, J. M. Lane and J. R. Miller. Brother J. M. Lane, of New York, was elected Chairman, and J. R. Miller, of St. Louis, Secretary of the new Board.

Appeal, H. W. Robinson, for himself and others, vs. D. C. of King's Co. After careful consideration, it was decided the D. C. sustained. But in view of all the circumstances, G. E. B. recommend a reduction of the fine.

Appeal, Union 375, New York, vs. D. C. of said city, in appointing a special business agent above 177th street. Evidence considered, G. E. B. decided to sustain appeal of Union 375.

Appeal, A. N. Boblit vs. Chicago D. C. Laid over for further evidence from D. C.

On motion, Brother Miller was appointed to represent the U. B. in conjunction with the G. S.-T. in carrying out provisions of resolutions adopted by former G. E. B. on September 26th in regard to members of Ex-Union No. 4.

OCTOBER 1ST.—Disability claim of Andrew Watt laid over until January meeting of the Board for more thorough investigation.

G. S.-T. was instructed to communicate with the Locals where accounts are in dispute, and call for receipts for verification.

Adjourned, to meet in Philadelphia January 9, 1899.

Attest:
P. J. McGuire,
Gen. Sec.-Treas.

J. R. MILLER,
Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.General President.—John Williams, Utica,
N. Y.General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire,
P. O. Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—W. D. Huber, 95 Waverly
st., Yonkers, N. Y.Second Vice-President.—William Bauer, 2610
W. Polk st., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be
mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

James M. Lane, 269 W. 124th st., New York, N. Y.

J. R. Miller, 1522 Washington ave., St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 86th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

Fred. C. Walz, 1332 Broad st., Hartford, Conn.

W. J. Williams, 170 Mills st., Atlanta, Ga.

Tilting Flour Bins.

BY A. W. WOODS.

HERE is probably no part about the planning of a house that requires more attention from a woman's standpoint of view than the planning of the culinary arrangements. To save steps, time and labor of her whose work is never done, is no little task for the architect.

Tastes vary as to conveniences, and the architect, must, in a measure, work to her individual notions; for instance, one wants flour bins to be just so and so, while another wouldn't have the pesky thing in the house. A large drawer is just the thing! It can be taken out, cleaned, sunned, etc., and so it goes.

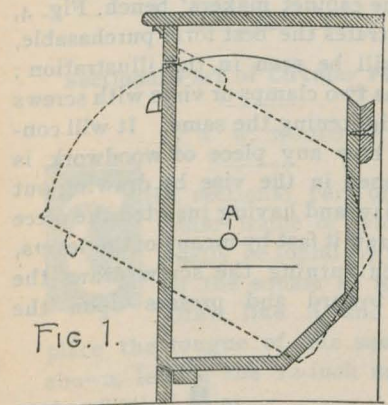


FIG. 1.

From our own experience we believe in a movable tilting bin made large enough to receive a sack of flour without emptying, and here submit two sectional views of such bins.

Fig. 1, shows the bin to be swung on a pivot, as shown at A, which can either be a hardwood pin inserted in the sides, or an iron plate screwed on to the side, the pivot resting in a pocket made in the frame work, and should be located a little to the front of the center of the bin.

Fig. 2, shows another form of bin, with the bearing on the bottom. This

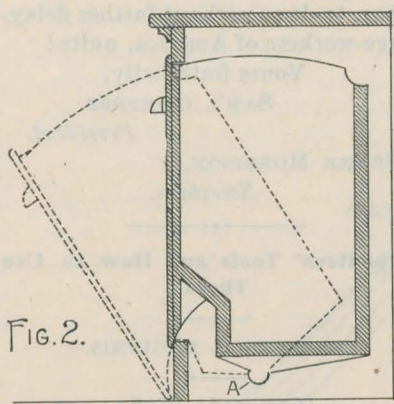


FIG. 2.

allows the bin to swing outward and remains open.

The face of this bin can be finished with a lip, giving it a more finished appearance; but Fig. 1 cannot be so finished on account of part of the bin swinging inward. Either of these bins can be readily lifted out of place.

FINANCIAL REPORT

RECEIPTS, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

From the Unions, tax, etc.	\$6,033 62
Advertisers	142 50
Subscribers	4 35
Rent	10 00
Charts	1 00
Returned P. O. box rent	3 00
Cash balance, September, 1898	21,729 90
Total	\$27,924 37

DETAILED EXPENSES, SEPTEMBER, 1898.

Printing 1000 stamped envelopes	\$ 1 25
350 Gen'l President's reports	8 25
250 rolls of delegates	11 50
2000 F. S. blanks	8 00
2500 copies half-tone	6 25
350 reports of G. S.-T.	21 50
5000 arrears notices	7 50
Amendments to Constitution	3 75
500 password circulars	4 25
19,500 copies September CARPENTER	475 50
Plating reports, etc.	15 25
Expressage	1 80
Printing 5000 agitation cards	10 00
5000 appeals	11 10
Postage on September CARPENTER	28 01
Engravings for	14 50
Special writers for	48 00
Telegrams from committeemen	2 67
18 telegrams	9 10
Expressage on supplies, etc.	12 85
Postage	25 74
1000 stamped envelopes	21 80
Office rent for September	25 00
Salary and clerk hire	371 66
Tax to A. F. of L. for August	66 67
Repairing glass in windows	2 00
Stationery and incidentals	2 80
Janitor for August and September	10 00
Rubber seals	3 50
S. J. Kent, investigation of Vander-voort claim	4 00
G. D. Gaillard, organizing in Trenton, N. J.	12 85
Benefits, Nos. 4265 to 4292	3,281 00
Total	\$ 4,528 45

EXPENSES OF CONVENTION.

A. Cattermull, G. E. B. meeting	\$4 25
Jas. F. Grimes, "	6 25
S. J. Kent, "	12 50
A. M. Swartz, "	12 50
P. Hurley, messenger	35 00
M. Corcoran, door keeper	35 00
Chas. Friedel, Com. on Constitution	20 30
Jas. F. Grimes, "	25 00
R. Cassidy, "	27 75
A. C. Cattermull, "	31 50
John Williams, "	32 00
Chas. A. Judge, Com. on Finance	28 50
W. A. Rossley, "	32 25
E. G. McFillen, "	32 25
J. H. Devine, "	32 25
Wm. M. Shaw, "	32 25

W. D. Huber, Com. on Appeals	\$22 50
H. G. Cole, "	25 00
F. C. Walz, "	32 25
T. J. Flemming, "	32 25
J. R. Miller, "	32 25
Jas. M. Lane new G. E. B. meeting	12 50
J. R. Miller, "	12 50
F. C. Walz, "	12 50
W. J. Williams, "	12 50
A. Cattermull, "	12 50
A. Cattermull, Com. on Compilation	6 25
John Williams, "	18 75
S. J. Kent, secretary G. E. B.	196 05
H. Lloyd, expenses as G. P.	101 95
H. Lloyd, donation from convention for services as G. P.	250 00
P. J. McGuire, expenses as G. S.-T.	43 20
Stationery	3 07
Postage and incidentals	7 55
Committee rooms in hotel	50 00
Hall rent	150 00
Badges	70 00
Total	\$1,459 92

SUMMARY.

General expenses	\$4,528 45
Convention expenses	1,459 92
Sum total	\$5,988 37



FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending September 30, 1898.
Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S.-T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$159 00	101—\$ 2 80	206—\$13 60	407—\$12 40	2—22 40	102—11 00	207—17 60	409—2 20
3—8 00	103—13 00	208—2 60	416—29 00	5—29 85	104—5 00	209—17 00	419—42 40
6—6 20	106—13 60	210—14 00	424—4 40	7—78 40	107—25 00	211—31 00	427—66 50
8—16 80	109—45 80	212—19 40	428—7 00	9—14 60	110—13 20	214—3 00	429—12 00
10—166 05	111—5 60	215—8 20	433—15 40	11—48 00	112—55 40	218—14 40	434—4 00
13—35 80	113—10 00	221—5 60	442—3 70	14—1 80	114—12 00	223—26 60	444—10 80
15—20 20	115—27 40	224—13 80	448—11 80	16—21 60	116—3 75	226—2 00	449—14 40
18—4 00	117—3 00	228—9 80	451—17 80	19—28 75	118—2 20	229—4 20	453—37 80
20—7 60	119—29 20	231—9 60	457—36 90	21—20 00	120—11 25	232—2 40	460—2 40
22—73 80	122—10 50	233—18 30	464—30 25	23—45 50	124—4 00	234—5 00	467—4 60
24—23 00	125—46 40	235—4 80	468—26 25	25—17 60	126—5 00	236—5 40	471—30 40
26—38 10	129—6 40	238—11 20	473—36 60	27—10 00	130—2 80	239—13 60	474—4 20
28—9 40	131—17 60	242—21 60	476—58 80	29—31 40	133—6 60	243—4 20	482—11 00
30—26 20	134—8 00	244—1 60	483—27 20	31—23 30	135—19 80	246—3 60	484—10 60
32—27 60	136—5 05	247—19 80	486—10 60	33—112 00	137—6 80	251—13 70	490—16 10
34—13 40	139—6 20	252—7 20	493—22 40	35—5 20	140—10 00	253—2 20	497—42 20
36—7 40	141—16 20	255—10 40	499—7 00	37—25 12	142—25 42	256—2 60	507—7 20
38—6 00	143—2 60	257—48 00	509—44 00	39—8 00	144—5 20	258—12 60	513—66 00
40—3 60	146—25 60	260—5 80	515—14 00	41—5 60	147—50 266	10 40	521—15 00
42—19 70	148—23 70	268—3 60	522—12 60	43—60 80	149—5 80	273—16 60	526—35 30
44—8 20	150—4 80	274—15 20	534—4 80	46—7 60	152—2 60	275—7 40	547—11 40
47—22 40	154—3 20	281—60 00	564—9 60	48—2 00	155—5 20	286—16 40	578—13 40
50—4 20	156—2 60	287—3 20	580—4 00	51—44 80	157—3 40	288—6 20	584—15 60
52—15 00	158—6 10	291—17 20	588—5 50	53—74 80	159—6 00	295—5 60	591—6 60
56—10 80	160—28 30	300—5 00	592—16 80	57—3 40	161—11 40	301—62 50	593—15 00
58—96 20	162—10 00	304—10 90	603—6 00	60—9 60	164—2 00	306—78 30	605—2 20
61—47 80	165—5 00	309—193 20	611—8 40	62—82 20	166—6 00	315—9 20	612—2 60
63—18 20	167—34 40	316—3 00	617—5 40	65—9 40	168—13 40	323—2 40	622—14 20
66—4 60	169—21 60	325—7 80	628—3 00	67—12 00	170—3 80	327—4 80	637—8 20
68—4 40	171—8 40	328—18 80	638—5 60	69—9 40	172—13 00	332—6 50	639—13 20
70—9 00	174—27 60	333—12 80	640—7 80	71—3 80	175—12 70	334—4 60	650—4 60
72—39 60	176—18 40	340—80 20	652—17 00	73—55 20	177—19 00	342—5 20	659—12 80
74—6 40	178—4 20	343—4 80	667—2 40	75—13 20	179—18 00	346—3 80	676—4 40
76—4 00	181—87 40	349—6 60	678—9 80	77—4 20	183—6 10	352—23 40	687—6 60
78—10 10	185—3 60	355—22 20	692—2 80	79—8 80	186—2 40	356—3 40	696—4 50
80—14 00	187—12 00	359—16 00	703—4 00	82—2 60	188—5 20	360—6 60	704—5 20
84—5 20	189—67 80	365—16 50	707—11 45	85—5 80	190—7 00	370—5 20	712—3 60
86—6 50	191—5 80	374—10 40	714—9 00	87—10 20	192—3 40	375—150 60	715—33 90
88—15 20	193—1 00	381—17 80	716—21 20	89—2 80	194—2 40	382—64 40	717—4 00
90—19 20	195—4 00	384—6 40	723—18 15	91—19 50	196—4 40	391—9 00	726—20 10
92—6 40	198—10 40	393—5 00	739—2 80	93—27 20	199—17 50	394—11 10	746—2 0
95—6 00	200—16 00	399—6 00	750—11 80	96—34 80	201—2 40	400—2 60	757—4 60
97—9 80	202—28 80	402—8 20	767—5 60	98—32 30	203—16 60	406—5 90	785—2 25
99—2 20	205—6 40						
Total			\$6,033 62				

Claims Approved in September, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	AM'T.
4265.	C. Bornman	1	\$200 00
4266.	G. W. J. Willis	20	200 00
4267.	Frank Winters	20	200 00
4268.	Mrs. J. Lynngreen	22	50 00
4269.	F. M. Thompson	22	200 00
4270.	G. W. Pryor	29	200 00
4271.	James McCormick	97	100 00
4272.	Edw. Walsh	109	200 00
4273.	Joseph Sharply	112	200 00
4274.	Aug. Osterlind	114	120 00
4275.	Henry Klein	126	100 00
4276.	Mrs. Ida Gaal	148	25 00
4277.	Edw. Stoltz	148	100 00
4278.	Mrs. M. Kittelson	181	50 00
4279.	Mrs. Anna Bangs	199	50 00
4280.	Ackermann	228	50 00
4281.	Mrs. S. Allen	229	25 00
4282.	Jacob Romag	242	200 00
4283.	Mrs. F. Kemmelmann	309	50 00
4284.	Mrs. C. Krause	309	50 00
4285.	Mrs. L. Smith	340	50 00
4286.	Jos. Jorger	375	200 00
4287.	John Sullivan	382	200 00
4288.	Mrs. L. Hoffman	427	25 00
4289.	P. Chapdelaine	490	200 00
4290.	Mrs. Alida Soderling	493	50 00
4291.	C. M. Brown	515	50 00
4292.	Richard Doyle	526	136 00
Total			\$3,281 00



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

LOCAL UNION, No. 76, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
September 24, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother N. SONDAG, who departed this life, Friday, September 9, 1898.

WHEREAS, This Union 76, feels the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest promoter of Unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother. Also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal for publication.

M. W. LAUER,
H. P. STEVENS,
FREDK. G. WETTER,
D. C. KESLER,
AUG. LI BERG.

Committee.

UNION No. 125, UTICA, N. Y.,
September 7, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother TIMOTHY LEARY.

WHEREAS, The members of Local Union No. 125, feel the loss of a faithful member and an earnest promoter of Unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother; also be

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved widow, and also a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
JAMES E. PLUMB,
WALTER BRADBURY.

Committee.

CARPENTERS UNION, No. 26, SYRACUSE, N. Y.,
September 13, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother WM. H. DOUGHERTY, who departed this life Tuesday, September 6, 1898.

WHEREAS, This Union, No. 26, feels the loss of a faithful Brother and an earnest promoter of Unionism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family and also a copy be sent the daily papers, and also THE CARPENTER, our official journal for publication.

C. B. PIERCE,
E. E. BATTY,
P. E. MCSWENEY.

Committee.

A Circular from the American Federation of Labor.

HEADQUARTERS: 423-425 G STREET
N W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To All Wage Workers of America,
Greeting:

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

To meet this urgent necessity, and to achieve this most desirable result, efforts have been made, too numerous to specify, and too divergent to admit of more than the most general classification. Suffice it to say, that those attempts at organization which admitted to membership the largest proportion of others than wage-workers were those which went the most speedily to the limbo of movements that won't move; while, of the surviving experiments, those which started with the most elaborate and exhaustive platforms of abstract principles were those which got the soonest into fatal complications, and soonest because exhausted.

In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the question naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the people, the workers?"

We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, by the working people, for the working people—that is, the Trade Unions."

The Trade Unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the Trade Unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid. The Trade Unions have demonstrated their ability to cope with every emergency—economic or political—as it arises.

It is true that single Trade Unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the Union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected Local Unions into National Unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all National and International Unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

In the work of the organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts ALL may. And the combined action of all the Unions when exerted in favor of any

one Union will certainly be more efficacious than the action of any one Union, no matter how powerful it may be, if exerted in favor of an unorganized or a partially organized mass.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain. That this much-desired unity has never been achieved is owing in a great measure to the non-recognition of the autonomy, or the right of self government, of the several trades. The American Federation of Labor, however, avoids the fatal rock on which previous organizations, having similar aims, have split, by simply keeping in view this fundamental principle as a landmark, which none but the most infatuated would have ever lost sight of.

The rapid and steady growth of the American Federation of Labor, arising from the affiliation of previously isolated, together with newly formed, National Unions; the establishment of Local Unions of various trades and callings where none before existed; the spontaneous formation of Federal Labor Unions, composed of wage-workers following various trades in places where there are too few persons employed at any particular one to allow the formation of Local Unions of those trades, thus furnishing valuable bodies of auxiliaries and recruits to existing Unions upon change of abode; the Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, the citadels of local power; the States Federations for state legislative advancement, this steady growth is gratifying evidence of the appreciation of the toilers of this broad land of a form of general organization in harmony with their most cherished traditions, and in which each trade enjoys the most perfect liberty while securing the fullest advantages of united action.

And now, in conclusion, you will permit us to express our acknowledgment of the very moderate amount of governing which has fallen to the lot of those who have the honor to address you. While much of this good fortune must be attributed to the nature of the federal form of our organization, our task has been immeasurably lightened by the assistance of a body of organizers, who, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to their fellow workmen, have carried the propaganda of Trade Unionism into the remotest parts of the continent. Much of our burden has been also eased by the generous co-operation of the Executives of National and International Unions and friends—the labor press—who have acted from a conviction that within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast coming grand struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved. Deeply grateful as we are for your fraternal support, we should be negligent of the duty we owe to each and all did we not urge you first to organize, and then in

your Local, National and International Unions which have not yet joined the American Federation of Labor, to do so without further delay. Wage-workers of America, unite!

Yours fraternally,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
President.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

Carpenters' Tools and How to Use Them.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

(Copyright, 1898)

THIS series of articles is the result of a long deferred intention to publish for the benefit of carpenters and all woodworking mechanics a description of the modern tools now in use, especially as no detailed description of carpenters' tools has been published since the issue of "Nicholson Mechanical Exercises" in 1808. Since then, many and various changes and

frames upright. Centre bearers of 2 x 3 or 2 x 4 stuff or 1 x 8 inch may be put in to make it stiff in the centre. This constitutes the frame of the bench and is the simplest and strongest way to build it.

The top may be 1 1/8, 1 1/4 or 1 1/2 inch tongued and grooved pine or other soft wood and should be well nailed to the cross-bearers of the frame.

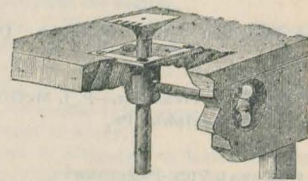


FIG 3 —BENCH.

Holes should be bored through the opposite legs about 1 1/8 inches in diameter or equal to the diameter of the screw of the vice seen in Fig 2. The inside of the bench leg will require to be countersunk for the socket and cut out to fit the lugs snugly, so they will not revolve. The bench stop, Fig. 3, will also require fitting in the surface of the top near the end and the bench can be used. As all this procedure is clear to carpenters,

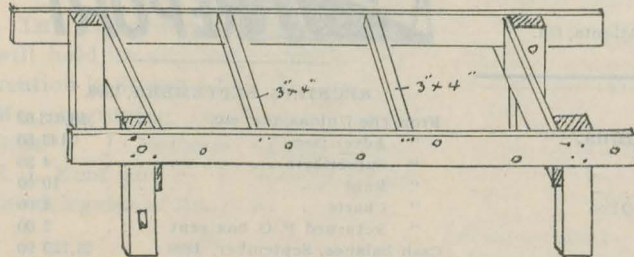


FIG 1 —THE CARPENTER BENCH.

great improvements have been made in all tools, so that those on the market to-day are of a vastly superior nature and handsomer appearance, so that I deem it advisable to give carpenters some information concerning them not found in catalogues.

Commencing at the beginning, the first and undoubtedly the most valuable adjunct to the carpenter's skill is the "bench" or work bench as some term it. This appliance consists simply of a table or bench and is familiar to all carpenters and very easily made. There are four 2x6 inch lgs or stanchions measuring 3 x 4 inches or 3x6 inches with two 1 1/2 x 6 inch rails

I will not dilate on it but will proceed with the descriptions, and in finishing with the bench I would state that these articles are entirely open to criticism and if any carpenter has a better form of bench I will be glad to see it published.

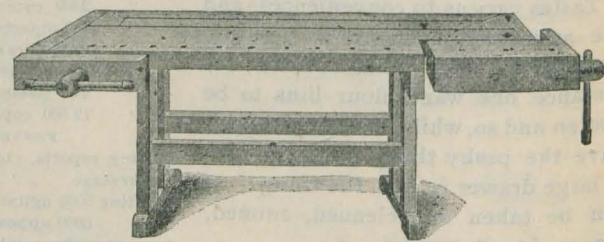


FIG. 4.—CABINET MAKER'S WORK BENCH.

The cabinet makers' bench, Fig. 4, illustrates the best form purchasable, as will be seen in the illustration; it has two clamps or vises with screws for tightening the same. It will convey how any piece of woodwork is fastened in the vise by drawing out the jaw and having inserted the piece to screw it fast by means of the levers, which turning the screw draws the jaw toward and presses upon the

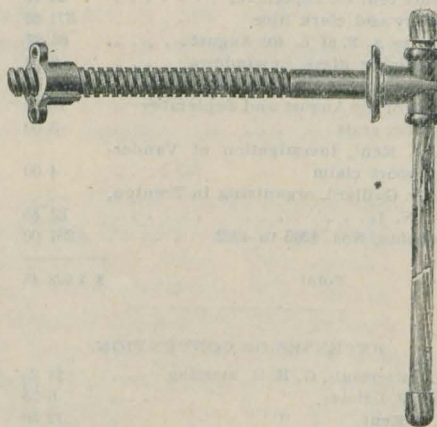


FIG 2 —WROUGHT IRON BENCH SCREW.

nailed across their edges, forming two frames as represented in Fig. 1. To the opposite sides of these, so as to join them apart at a distance of 8 or 10 feet, two 1 1/4 x 9 inch clean pine or spruce are nailed so as to form pin or side boards, thus holding the

piece, thus securing immovable, ready for operating upon. Fig 5 shows the two different forms of screws sold, one of iron and one of wood. They are easily obtained and may be readily affixed to a table or bench as in Figs. 1 or 4.

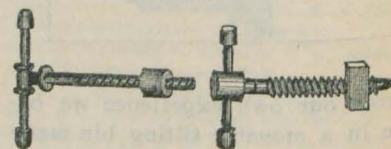


FIG 5.

Notes on Roof Trusses.

BY CHARLES L. HERCKES.

TRUSS A, as shown in the diagram is called the king post truss.

Whenever we wish to roof a building and we have more than a 24-foot span, we must adopt some system of supporting the rafters. The only thing that is left for us to do is to use trusses, something in the style of trusses as those marked A and B.

These trusses are spaced about 12 feet on centres and on these are placed purlins which support the jack rafters. The purlins are generally spaced from 6 to 8 feet on centres, and set over a strut or brace in every case if possible.

Figure R represents the framing of the rafter into the tie beam, the resistance to shearing at the foot of the rafters or truss is one of the few cases to shearing which have to be provided for.

The rafter exerts a thrust which tends to push or shear off the piece Q. A. S. B. The area of A. B. should have enough resistance to keep the rafter in its position.

If we let H represent the horizontal thrust on the rafter, F being in this case resistance to shearing longitudinally, which is 840 pounds for Oregon pine, S being factor of safety which is 5 we would have

$$\text{Length of AB} = S \times H.$$

$$\text{Breadth of beam} \times F.$$

For example, we have a truss with its rafter having a horizontal strain or thrust of 20,750 pounds.

The tie beam being of Oregon pine and is 10 inches wide, how far should the tie beams extend beyond point B?

We would have $AB = \frac{5 \times 20,750}{10 \times 840}$
= about 12½ inches, 12½ inches projection of tie beam from B.

A large part of the thrust of the rafter is taken up by an iron bolt or strap, as shown in figure R. The strap or rod should be obliquely inclined to the beam, a strap should be used in preference to a bolt, as the bolt is liable to cut into the wood and weaken the construction.

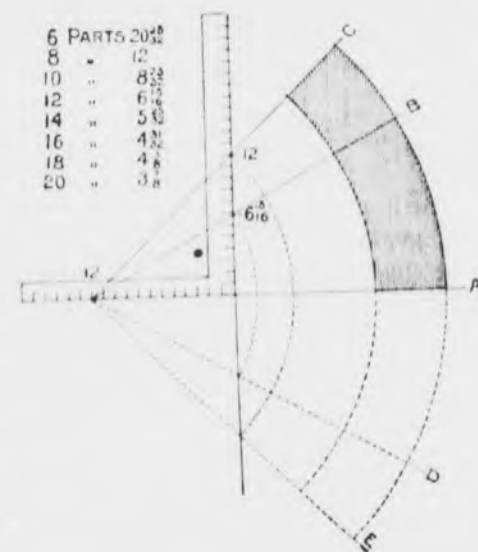
Sectional Part of Circular Frame.

BY A. W. WOODS.

THE sectional part of a circular frame or wheel can easily be found by the aid of the square as follows: Draw line A and on it place the tongue of the square as shown, letting the 12-inch mark be the starting point.

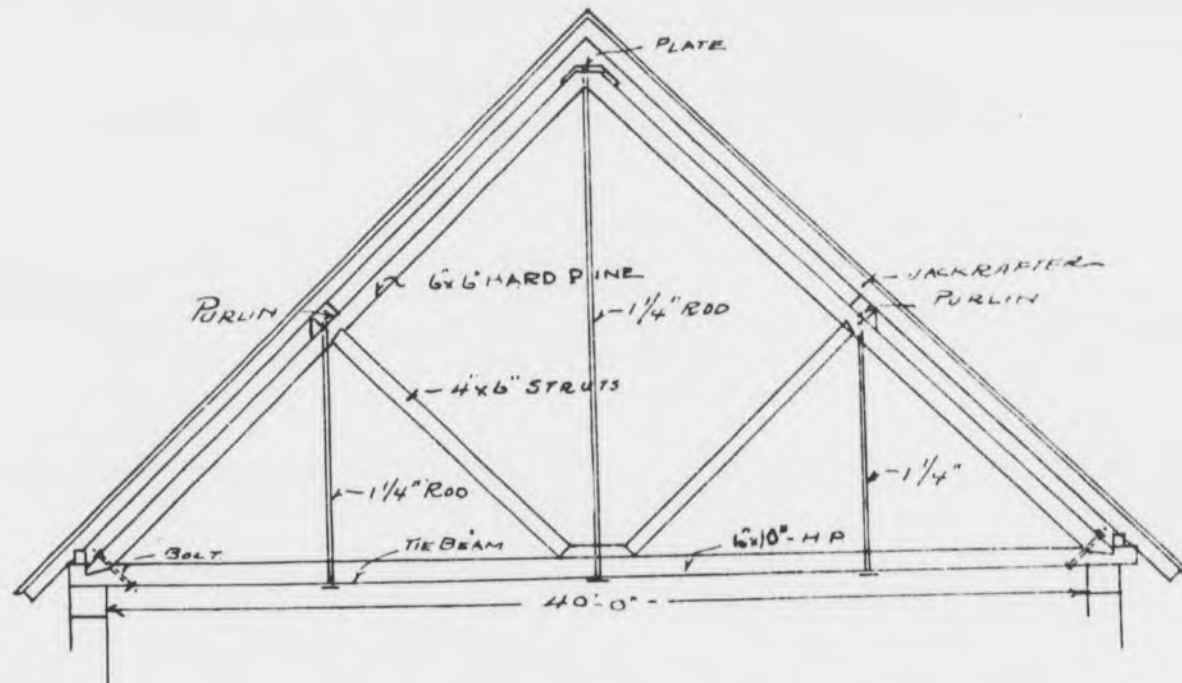
Now suppose we wish to make a frame with eight equal parts. Draw a line from 12 on the tongue, passing at 12 on the blade and on this lay off the desired radius and swing down to A. The space from A to C will be the desired part. If twelve parts are wanted, then draw the line passing at 6 15-16 on the blade. The part from A to B being that proportion.

If one-half the parts mentioned above are wanted, then these parts may be doubled or found as shown by the dotted lines below A. The

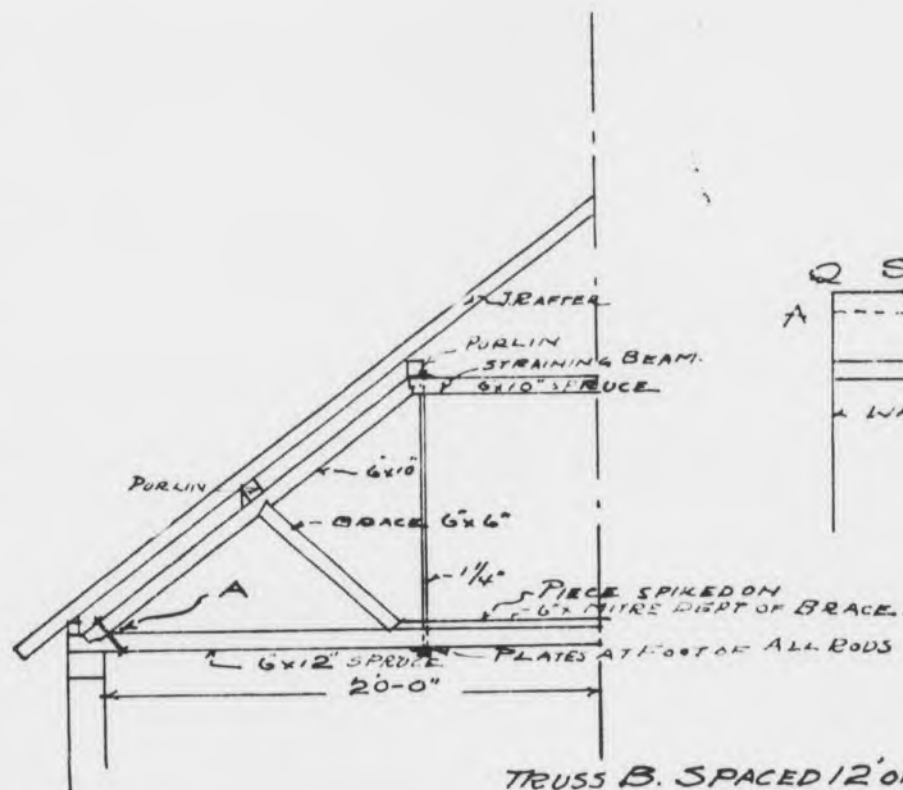


Great care must be exercised in laying out the diagram. The last variation of which will be multiplied by the number of parts used.

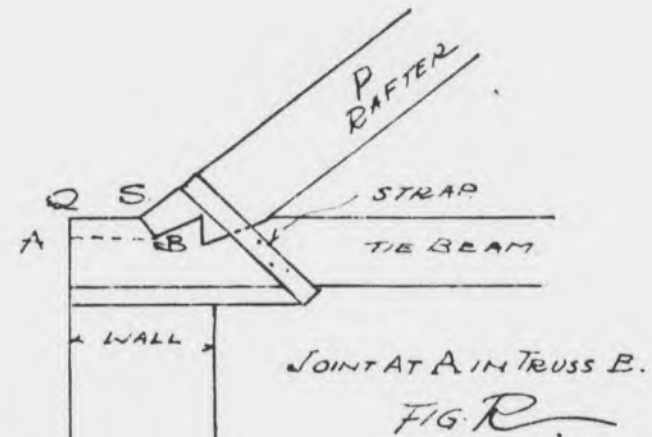
When making frames of very large diameters it is better to increase the scale by raising the figures given by doubling, trebling, etc.



TRUSS A SPACED 12 ON CENTERS



TRUSS B. SPACED 12 ON CENTERS.



space inclosed by B, D is equal to 1-6 and that between C, E is equal to 1-4 the circumference. The table given in connection with diagram shows the figures to use on the blade for the different parts of the circumference.

Still No List of Officers From These Unions.

Despite the published notice the past two months there are still a number of Unions whose Recording Secretary has not sent in the list of local officers. The members of these Unions should see this is attended to:

6	157	384
17	165	409
37	180	522
40	204	540
48	206	551
53	217	556
92	256	582
117	260	588
123	265	612
128	305	667
138	336	717
	376	

These Unions Are Delinquent in Sending F. S. Reports.

38.	St Catharines, Can.
138.	Bayonne, N. J.
186.	Steubenville, O.
204.	Erie, Pa.
218.	E. Boston, Mass.
234.	Ouray, Colo.
244.	El Dora, Colo.
305.	Millville, N. J.
336.	Reading, Pa.
376.	Montreal, Can.
384.	Asheville, N. C.
551.	Turtle Creek, Pa.
556.	Birmingham, Ala.
582.	Bloomington, Ill.
584.	Victor, Colo.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local Unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentices System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; a Members Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and a Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$100. In these General Benefits \$85,000 have been expended the past two years, and \$528,700 since the year 1883, while \$683,614 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local Unions. This is fully One and a Quarter Millions of Dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully Five and a Half Million Dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15,130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

Curves as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XIV Continued.

BY FRED T. HODGSON.

GETTING back to our ornamental wood work formed of curves, I exhibit at Fig. 129, a design for a railing, with the centre lines marked, the height $a b$, being divided into thirteen equal parts, the various radii of the arcs and the distances being obtained from these, or parts of these.

Fig. 130 shows a design for a bracket, of which $a b$ is the extreme

arcs cutting in the point f , from which, with the same radius, describe the arc $h k i$. By trial, find the centre of a circle which will touch the line $a b$ at a point as b , and the arc $h k i$, at a point as at k ; through the centre, m , of this, draw a line in k parallel to $a f$. Do the same at the centre, n , of the circle $o o$ on the lines $m k$, $n o$; the centres of the arcs forming the spiral terminations will be found. On a line through the point 13, the centres of arcs finishing the scroll, will be found. The work may then be completed as shown in the drawing.

Figs. 131 and 132 show two bracket

ment. Both these designs are suitable to many purposes.

In presenting these designs to the readers of THE CARPENTER, it is expected that those among them who feel interested in them have followed, or intend to follow (for it is not expected that workmen who have worked hard all day under a burning sun will do much studying in the cool of the evening, but when cooler weather sets in he may take up his paper for study during his leisure hours) me at their convenience, have by this time become quite familiar with the use of the compass and trammel, or string, and will, there-

are sure to become useful some time or another, I will occasionally present some suited for various purposes, and with this intention, I submit the four terminals, or drops, for they will answer for either purpose, at Figs. 133, 134, 135, and 136. Figs. 133 and 135 will make handsome drops—repeated—for verandas, summer houses, or similar work, while Figs. 134 and 136 would make effective cresting when such would be appropriate. Indeed, these four designs may be made to serve a hundred different purposes, for their uses are limited only by the limits of the ingenuity of the designer. (To be continued.)

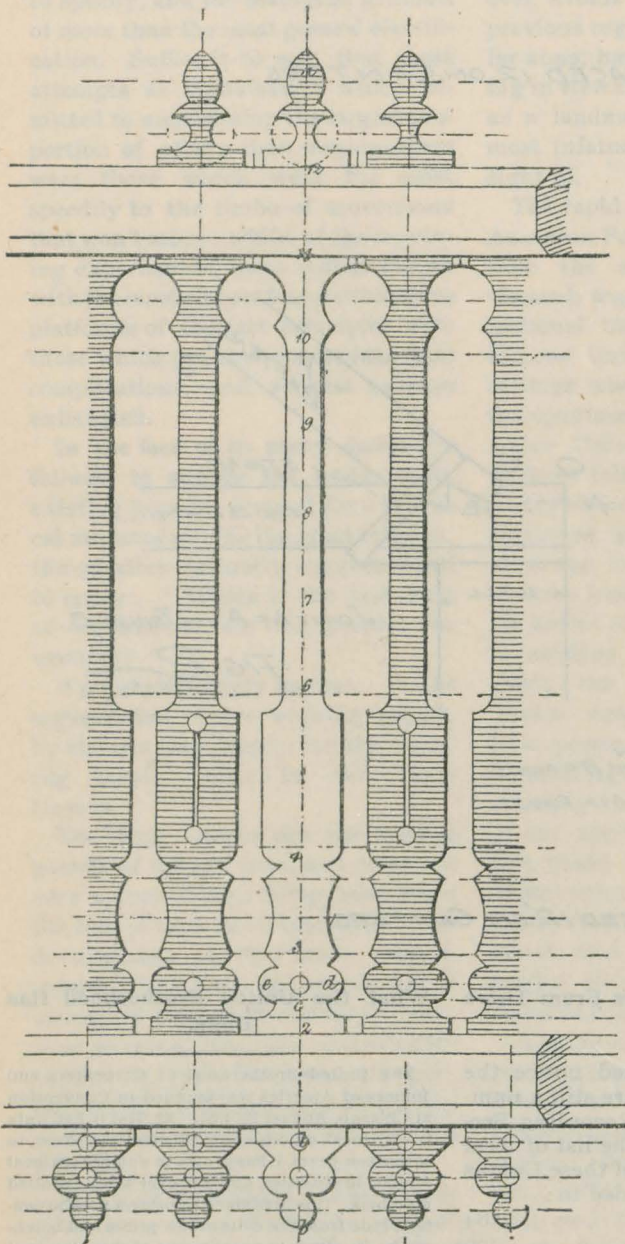


FIG. 129.

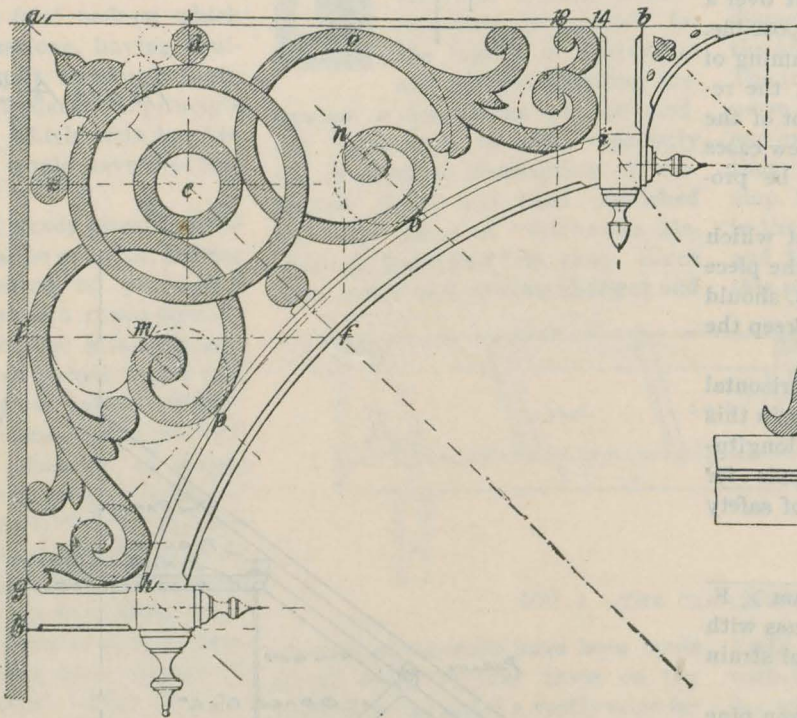


FIG. 130—OPEN BRACKET.



FIG. 131.

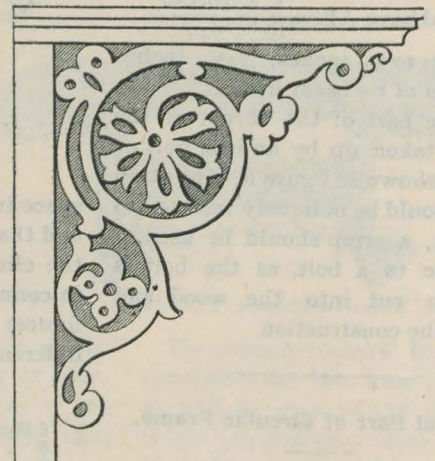


FIG. 132.—OPEN BRACKET.

width, and which is divided into fifteen equal parts. From a draw $a b'$ at right angles to $a b$ and make $a b'$ equal to $a b$. Through the point 4, on the line $a b$, draw a line $4 c$, and make $4 c$ equal to $4 a$, and through c draw a line $c e$ at right angles to $a b'$. At points d and e draw circles, the diameter of which is equal to one of the parts on $a b$, and even touching the line $a b$, $a b'$. From point c describe a circle touching the small circle d and e . From the point a draw a line, $a f$, at an angle of forty-five to the line $a b$, and on this line, $a f$, describe the circles and arcs shown. From the points g , on the line $a b'$, and 14 on the line $a b$, set off on the lines drawn from these points to h and i , and from h and i as centres describe

patterns. Fig. 131 exhibits an open bracket, the material between the curves being removed. The manner of describing it should be manifest to anyone who has followed these papers closely, as every portion of it may be described with a pair of compasses. A little practice will soon enable the workman to draw this design with ease.

The bracket shown in Fig. 132 is a "built-up" one. The centre, or core, being solid, with the ornamental part nailed or screwed on, one on each side. The centre, or core, may be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more in thickness, and the planted work $\frac{3}{4}$ inch or one inch in thickness. The outside edge of the core will, of course, be shaped like the outer edge of the cut orna-

ment. Both these designs are suitable to many purposes. In presenting these designs to the readers of THE CARPENTER, it is expected that those among them who feel interested in them have followed, or intend to follow (for it is not expected that workmen who have worked hard all day under a burning sun will do much studying in the cool of the evening, but when cooler weather sets in he may take up his paper for study during his leisure hours) me at their convenience, have by this time become quite familiar with the use of the compass and trammel, or string, and will, there-

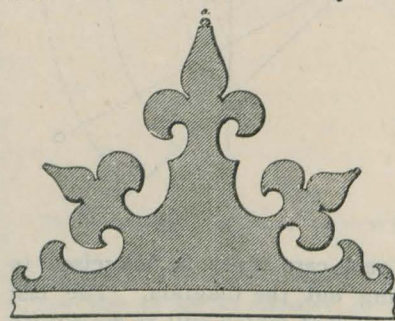


FIG. 134.

plicated, I will, as before, fully describe the methods of construction.

In order to have variety, and at the same time, publish such designs as

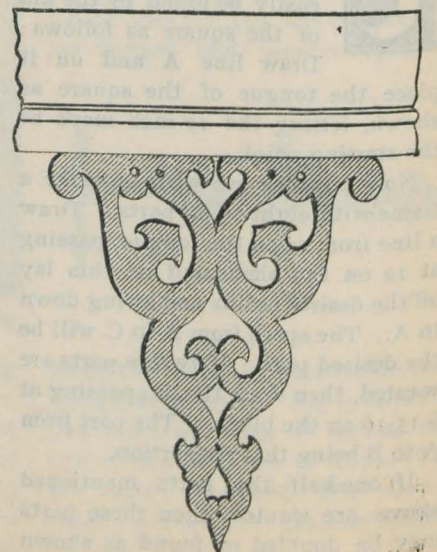


FIG. 135.

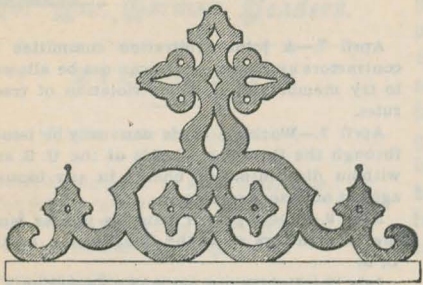


FIG. 136.

Drawing Lesson.—VI.

BY A. W. WOODS

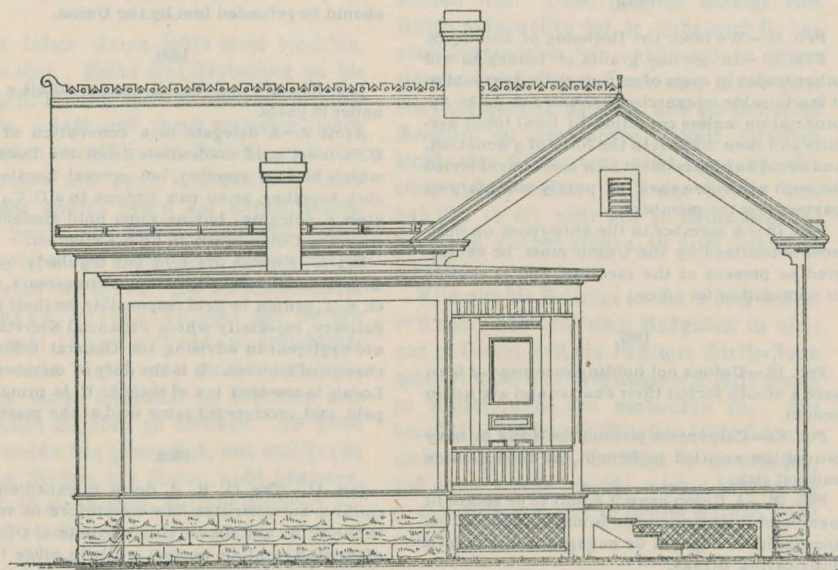


WITH this lesson we show the rear elevation of our subject, together with details pertaining to same. Details are a very essential part of the plan, because they show the construction and material required and should in all cases be furnished along with the

time as the work progresses." In such cases nine times out of ten they are not forthcoming, thereby causing a delay and loss on the part of the contractor, and when he does finally get them, the chances are that the scale drawings from which he based his estimates has been disregarded and work of a different class is substituted.

the construction part first. Taking the window frame for an illustration begin at A by laying off the studding, boxing, lath, plaster, jambs, casings, etc.

Then show other sections in line with same and off to the right and left of these show interior or exterior casings. With this we close our lessons on the cottage.



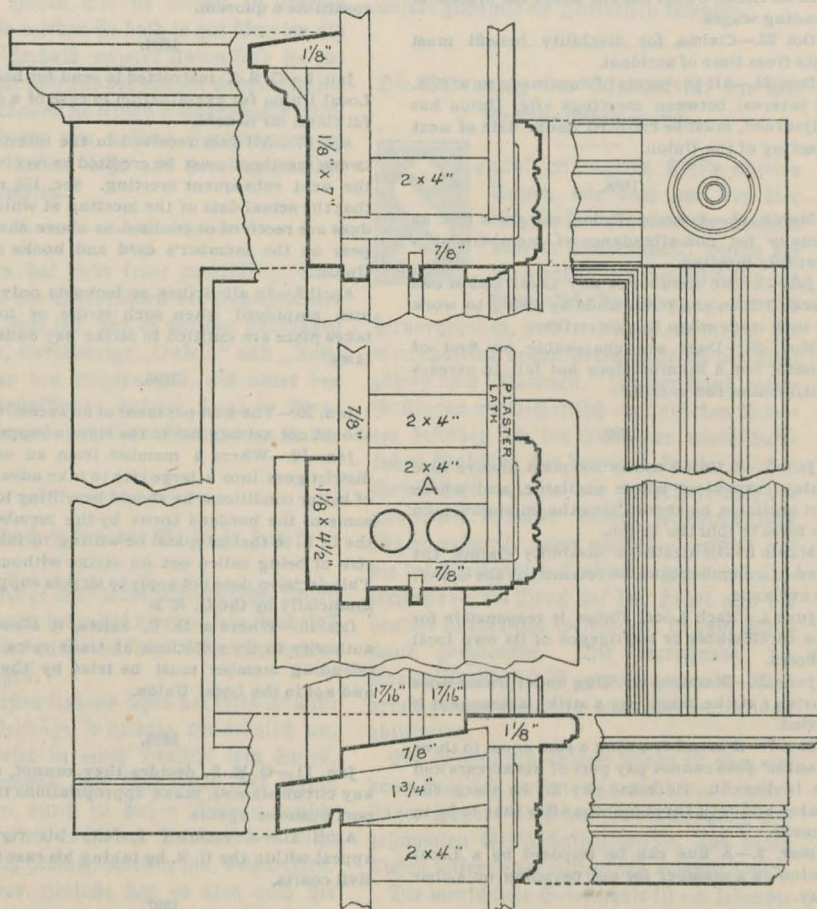
REAR ELEVATION

This is all wrong. When a contractor is asked to figure on a job it should be complete so that he can make out his lumber bill and estimate accordingly. Too much care cannot be taken on this line of the work before submitting it to other hands. It is better to make all sectional details full size. When this cannot be done always give the scale used together with general dimensions.

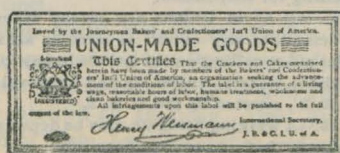
BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This Label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. Revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color. See that the Cigar Makers' Blue Label appears on the box from which you are served. It insures you against Chinese-made cigars and tenement-made goods.



CRACKER BAKERS' LABEL.

LOCAL
STAMP.

Where different views of an object is required it is best to run them off on the same paper in connection with each other, as shown in the illustration of window frame. Draw one section complete, from which draw the other parts, always beginning at

other drawings before commencing other work and while the mind is fresh on the subject. It saves time on the part of all concerned.

Not enough attention is paid to this part of the work by architects in general. Some even specify "Details will be furnished from time to

Biennial Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer.—Concluded.

(The first part of this report was published last month.)

An examination of the amounts paid from the general office for funeral benefits and disability benefits shows the average cost of this insurance system is about \$1.80 per year for each member. This is on the basis of \$7.20 per \$1,000 expended. This covers wife funeral benefit, members' funeral benefit and disability benefit. This is the cheapest form of insurance known, because it is co operative and mutual.

ORGANIZING WORK.

During the stringency of these latter years we have made every effort to consolidate Local Unions into one Union where there were two or more weak Unions in one locality. In this work we have been fairly successful with the result of reducing local expenses and centering and strengthening the local movement.

We expended \$4,328.90 in organizing work the past two years in sending out speakers, lecturers and organizers. But much more remains to be done in that direction to cover the entire field under our jurisdiction, as we are beset by calls from every quarter to place organizers in the field.

In addition to personal visits to the Local Unions we have sent out thousands of leaflets and tracts and an abundance of printed matter to interest Union and non Union men in behalf of our Order. The help given us too by the local and district organizers of the American Federation of Labor has been invaluable, and has given us many new Unions as well as strengthened a number of those previously established.

We have also added a number of heretofore local or independent carpenters Unions to the U. B. the past two years, viz.: the Associated Carpenters of Detroit, Mich., consolidated with Union 421 and formed Union 19. The New Haven (Conn.) Lodge, of the United Order of Carpenters joined with Union 799 of that city and made up Union 79. The Knights of Labor carpenters of Chicago, took out charter for Union 13. The three house framers Unions, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and an independent local carpenters Union of that city united and got a charter for Union 12. The cabinet makers of Brooklyn, N. Y., are now Union 32, and the Independent Carpenters Union of Newark, N. J., is now chartered as Union 148. This now leaves very few purely local Unions of carpenters outside of the U. B., and it is only a matter of a little time until they will all be united with us.

While we may well be proud of the improved showing made at this convention, still we have had to extend every possible leniency to weak Local Unions by granting them dispensations to admit new members and to readmit ex-members on easy terms, as allowed by general vote some years ago. Had this not been done our membership and the number of Locals reported here would be far less. The bulk of our correspondence week after week has been with members and Unions, giving special advice and encouragement to keep the men together and to hold their charter. Since the U. B. has been organized in 1881, we have granted 1655 charters and just about one fourth that number are now in existence. To hold the Unions when organized we must have a higher charter fee, and to hold the members we must allow a greater degree of local latitude in dealing with ex-members and suspended members. Sec. 90 as it is now worded works very great hardship in keeping out ex-members in several localities. We must strengthen our membership everywhere by every fair and liberal means, to move onward for eight hours a day universally.

(Continued on next page.)

OUR RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES.

At all times and on all occasions the United Brotherhood has demonstrated in every practical way its fraternity and thorough sympathy with all sister Trade Unions and kindred organizations. From the year 1881 when we took part in the formation of the American Federation of Labor we have maintained an uninterrupted affiliation with that body and our local Unions have been represented in central labor bodies and have given their best help to organize other branches of labor, whether skilled or unskilled. And whenever financial aid was called for in any worthy movement to promote the interests of the working people we have ever been to the forefront.

In the memorable strike of the coal miners in July, 1897, we at once advanced \$500 from our general fund to help the United Mine Workers and called on other National and International Unions to do likewise. Later on our Locals gave voluntary donations to aid the miners, and in all \$3,546.22 were thus donated, of which \$2,146.22 passed through the general office. And in the strike of the Leadville, Colo., miners in the winter of 1896-97 we forwarded \$806.20 for the support of that movement.

Our agreements with the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Union of Wood Workers have been kept inviolate, but in many localities our Locals find considerable fault that on the other hand these two organizations in a number of localities have not always been so rigid in the observance of their part of the agreement. Still whenever complaint has been filed by me the general officers of these societies have ever shown a willingness to make investigation and to secure proper respect for our agreement with them.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The agitation prosecuted by our New York Locals against cheap, unfair, non-Union trim, made in outside towns, has been beneficial in organizing the mills of Stamford, Conn.; Batavia, N. Y., and Rochester, N. Y. Added to that it has aided very materially in upholding the standard wages in New York city. In support of that movement \$1,700 were contributed by the general office.

Since last convention we have put a cover on our official journal—THE CARPENTER—the extra costs of which are more than defrayed by advertisements. We have enlarged on the technical features of our journal, giving considerable valuable mechanical instruction to our members, and this we find is so highly appreciated that the paper is now very eagerly sought for in every Union.

To edit THE CARPENTER and attend to the multitude of perplexing duties, the routine work, finances, points of law, official opinions, claims, grievances, by laws, etc., with only two clerks to assist me, is a task the magnitude of which is fully realized by few. We also examine very minutely every F. S. report sent us and have secretaries correct any errors apparent. This tends to bring a better degree of accuracy in the reports. But more care should be exercised by the Locals to have their F. S. and Treasurer under bonds and to audit the accounts regularly each month.

In conclusion allow me to tender my profound thanks to my colleagues, the General Officers and General Executive Board for their many courtesies and uniform kindly encouragement, also to the Local Unions, officers and members, that so long have given me such hearty co-operation on so many occasions. And to you delegates of the Tenth General Convention I now commit my stewardship, trusting it will meet your unqualified approval and commendation. Yours fraternally,

P. J. MCGUIRE,
General Secretary Treasurer.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if reorganized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects.

Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 3.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. S.-T. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sept. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or D. C., to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 16.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 13.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S.-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S.-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S.-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 31 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S.-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S.-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 13.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

April 5.—Members violating trade rules and called out on strike are not entitled to strike pay.

April 5.—While a D. C. has original jurisdiction in all violations of trade rules, all other offences must first be tried in the Union of which the accused is a member in accordance with Sections 170 and 178 of the Constitution.

April 6.—No member of U. B. can be denied the right to belong to the National Guard if he chooses to do so.

April 13.—In the re-admission of ex-members under section 90, the sum of six months' dues and no more shall be collected as arrearages, and this shall apply to all ex-members, regardless of the year they were suspended.

July 20.—The Union collecting dues in advance on a clearance must in all cases pay per capita tax to the General Office for the month the dues are collected.

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Chapter V. Laying out and Framing the Roof.

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Mein Handwerk lern' ich wohl, so, so, la, la,
Doch steht mir's Trinken besser an, ja, ja,
Denn mir, ich sag' es allen frei und frank,
Bricht fast der Rücken an der Hobelbank.

Drum hat die Mutter manchmal prophezeit,
„Du findest keinen Meister weit und breit.“
Bald kommt' ich selbst der Angst nicht widerstehn,
Wie wird mir's, dacht' ich, in der Fremde gehn!

Und wie erging's? nur allzu gut! Da ist
Mein achter Meister schon in Monatsfrist,
O Mütterlein, wie falsch Du prophezeit,
Ich fände keinen Meister weit und breit.
— Eugen S.

Theile und herrsche!

Schlau sind die Mächtigen, das muß man
den selben lassen. So oft gegenüber der großen
Masse ihr Interesse in Frage kommt, stehen
sie ohne Unterschied der Partei und der reli-
giösen Anschauungen wie ein Leib und eine
Seele zusammen. Sie sind in volkswirth-
schaftlichen Fragen eben nur Kapitalisten, die
sich in erster Linie fragen: „Finden wir
Schaden oder Nutzen?“ Kein Mittel wird
als zu verwerflich befunden, um den Profit
zu retten.

Anderer die arbeitenden Klassen. Da dünkt
sich der Meister besser als der Geselle, der
Bauer besser als der Lohnarbeiter. Da sind
selbst unter den einzelnen Handwerksbranchen
Rastengeist und Dünkel vorhanden.

Das „Theile und herrsche!“ wird von den
Gegnern des Volkes und deren Vertretern so
bethätigt, daß die Masse sozusagen nie zur
Einsicht ihrer ursprünglichen Interessen
kommt, daß sie im eigenen Fleische wühlt und
so den Gegnern das Ausbeutungsgeschäft be-
deutend erleichtert.

Arbeiter, Brüder! Die Großen haben
außerhalb ein gemeinsames Interesse: die
Arbeitskraft der arbeitenden Massen nach
Noten auszubeuten und wir haben hinwieder
das übereinstimmendste Interesse, diese Aus-
beutung, die uns zu Noth und Elend ver-
dammt, zu bekämpfen.

So lange wir dies nicht international, d.
h., ohne Unterschied der Nationalität thun,
besiegen wir den gemeinsamen internationalen
Feind, den Kapitalismus, nicht.

Mitbrüder! „Seid einig, einig, einig!“
Der Schrei eurer Kinder nach Brod, der
kummervolle Blick eures Weibes, der bärstche
Ton eures Lohnherrn wie die kalten Wände
eures Heims, sie alle machen euch zur Ver-
einigung. Ein menschenwürdiges Dasein zu
erringen, die Existenz eurer Lieben zu sichern
durch Bekämpfung des Kapitalismus ist des
einigen Vorgehens gewiß werth! —

Arbeitendes Volk, fühle dich der einigen
Kapitalistenklasse gegenüber auch als Klasse,
die der einigen reaktionären goldenen Inter-
nationalen gegenüber ihr gemeinsames Pro-
letariat-Interesse wahr. Dann wird eine
bessere Zukunft für die Entertnten anbrechen.
Dann werden die Gegner mit ihrem Wahl-
spruch „Theile und herrsche!“ keine Geschäfte
mehr machen. Getrennt sind wir nichts, ver-
einigt Alles!

(Arbeiter-Stimme).

Strikes.

Nichter Rupert Kettle sagt in seinem Buch
über „Strikes“, daß er kürzlich herausge-
geben hat: „Die Gewerkschaften haben be-
wirkt, daß die arbeitenden Klassen anfangen,
frei zu denken und zu handeln; und mehr
noch, sie haben sie gelehrt, die Gesetze zu
achten und sich moralischer Mittel zur Er-
langung dessen zu bedienen, zu dem sie sich
berechtigt halten. Es giebt jetzt kein Blut-
vergießen mehr bei den bittersten und längsten
Arbeiter-Ausständen.“ Dazu bemerkt der
in Cleveland erscheinende „Journeyman
Builder“: „Und trotz solcher Erfahrungen
giebt es schlechte Menschen, welche das Be-
stehen von Gewerkschaften bebauern und den

starken Arm des Gesetzes zu ihrer Unterdrück-
ung anrufen, oder durch Sophisterei, falsche
Logik und höhnische Bemerkungen die Ge-
werkschafter als „Kommunisten“, „Agita-
toren“ etc., ausschreien, damit die Arbeiter
glauben mögen, daß Trade Unions ungesetz-
lich und überflüssig seien. Sehet Euch in
der Welt um und wo Ihr eine schwächliche
knechtische Arbeiterklasse findet, werdet Ihr
eine schwächliche verkommene Nation finden.“

Strike gegen Strabs.

Jede lokale Union sollte wohl bedenken,
was sie thut. Bevor eine Forderung an die
Boße gestellt wird, sollte sie durchaus organi-
sirt sein. Laßt uns zuerst versuchen, jeden
Kameraden freiwillig zum Beitritt zur Union
zu bewegen und dann laßt uns von einem
Boß zum andern gegen die Scäbs strifen.
Wenn Leute ihr Bestes nicht aus freien
Stücken sehen wollen, dann müssen wir es
ihnen sehen machen. Sie müssen entweder
der Union beitreten oder wir werden
nicht mit ihnen arbeiten. Unionleute
können nicht täglich mit Scäbs verkehren,
ohne an ihrem Charakter zu verlieren und
finanziellen Schaden zu erleiden. Es giebt
Leute, welche feig genug sind, und aus Furcht
vor den Bossen der Union nicht beitreten,
aber es ist wunderbar, welchen Eindruck ein
Boß auf die Nichtunionleute macht, wenn er
sagt: „Sie müssen entweder der Union bei-
treten, oder Sie sind entlassen!“ Mancher
wird sagen, das sei Tyrannei und Zwang,
nichtsdestoweniger wird dieser Zwang von
vielen Leuten zu ihrem Schutze angewandt.
Ein Mann, der andern erlaubt, für sein
Bestes zu arbeiten, seinen Lohn zu erhöhen
und seine ganze gesellschaftliche Stellung zu
verbessern und ruhig dasteht und nicht hilft,
sondern im Gegentheil gegen alles Gute an-
arbeitet, ist ein gemeiner Taugenichts und
sollte unter allen Umständen aus dem Ge-
schäft vertrieben werden. Unionleute können
niemals ihre Organisation und Forderungen
aufrecht erhalten, wenn sie nicht Jedermann
dazu heranziehen, dessen Pflicht es ist, ihnen
zu helfen. Und wenn es Einige giebt, die
nicht freiwillig wollen, so müssen wir sie
ziehen. Haben wir sie einmal in unseren
Reihen, so werden sie bald so gut kämpfen als
wir. Außerhalb unserer Union sind sie ge-
fährlich für uns und der ganzen Arbeiterklasse,
mit uns können sie keinen Schaden mehr thun.
Daher, bevor wir weitere Forderungen an
die Boße stellen, laßt uns zuerst gegen die
Scäbs kämpfen.

— Man hat zwar keine zuverlässige Sta-
tistik über die Sterblichkeit der Negerklaven;
das aber steht fest, daß es auf den Plantagen
mehr alte, weißhaarige „Onkels“ und „Tanten“
unter den Negern gab, als unter den
weißen Lohnslaven unserer Tage in Zene-
menthäusern und Kellernwohnungen zu finden
sind.

Wie hoch sollen die Beiträge sein?

Diese Frage wird wohl schon in jeder Union
zum Deuteren discutirt worden sein, und soll
deshalb hier auch eine kurze Besprechung der-
selben folgen.

Die meisten Unions setzen bei ihrer Gründ-
ung die Beiträge so niedrig wie möglich an,
es hat dieses in einer Hinsicht sein Gutes,
indem Niemand, der Lust hätte, der Union
beizutreten, durch zu hohen Beitrag zurück-
geschreckt wird, es Jedem überhaupt so leicht
wie möglich gemacht werden soll, beizutreten.
In anderer Hinsicht hat es aber auch die
schlimme Folge, daß, wenn die Mitglieder
einmal an niedrige Beiträge gewöhnt sind, sie
sehr ungern höhere bezahlen wollen.

Und wozu müssen die Beiträge nicht alle
dienen?

1) Müssen die laufenden Ausgaben gedeckt
werden, und ist Thatsache, daß je weiter eine
Union in der Organisation voranschreitet,
die Ausgaben immer voranschreiten, wir er-
innern nur an eine immer fortschreitend noth-

wendig werdende Buchführung, Zeitungs-
Annoncen, Warnungen etc.

2) Muß ein Strike-Fond gebildet werden,
und gerade von der Höhe desselben hängt in
vielen Fällen der Erfolg eines angefangenen
Strikes ab. Jedes Mitglied wird viel freu-
diger den Beschluß, einen Strike einzugehen,
ausführen helfen, wenn es weiß, daß genug
Mittel vorhanden sind, um seine Familie
während eines Strikes, so lange er auch
dauern möge, vor Noth zu bewahren.

3) Muß Geld zu Agitationszwecken vor-
handen sein. Denn je mehr Erfolge eine
Union aufzuweisen hat, je mehr wird sie da-
rauf hingewiesen sein, nicht nur in ihrem
eigenen Local-Sitz, sondern auch in der gan-
zen Umgegend zu agitiren, und die Gewerks-
Genossen zu organisiren, damit dieselben
durch ihre Concurrenz nicht die ganze Er-
rungenschaft wieder in Frage stellen, und
daß hier zu oft nicht gar zu kleine Beiträge
gebraucht werden müssen, ist wohl selbstver-
ständlich.

Also nur die Beiträge immer so hoch stellen,
daß außer den laufenden Ausgaben in nicht
gar zu langer Zeit ein tüchtiger Strike-Fond
gebildet wird und noch außerdem Geld genug
zu Agitationszwecken vorhanden ist. Ein
vernünftig denkendes Mitglied sollte sich nie-
mals weigern, die Beiträge so zu erhöhen,
daß obige Zwecke erreicht werden können, da
er das Geld doch nur zu seinem eigenen Wohl
und Besten anlegt.

Was nützt eine Lokale Union?

Was nützt eine lokale Union oder Verein,
wo nur die Mitglieder als Eintagsfliegen be-
trachtet werden können, indem viele Mitglie-
der heute hier und morgen dort sind, und sich
jedesmal in dem betreffenden Ort immer
wieder einer anderen lokalen Organisation
anschließen müssen. Dieses ist geradezu Geld-
verschwendung, ohne zu welchem Zweck und
Nutzen für die Gesamtheit. Mitarbeiter!
wir rufen Euch die Worte zu: „Einigkeit
ist Macht!“ und diejenigen, welche frei
werden wollen, müssen selbst Hand an's
Werk legen. Jede lokale Union muß unserer
Brüderchaft beitreten, und fest und treu für
unsere gemeinsame Interessen kämpfen.

Die Bedeutung der Statistik für die Ge-
werkschaftsbewegung.

Sowohl im engeren Kreise unserer
Union, wie auch auf der hier
kürzlich stattgehabten Convention
unserer Brüderchaft, wurde die
Wichtigkeit der Statistik für die
Gewerkschaftsbewegung bereits
hervorgehoben, und mit Recht, denn die ge-
werkschaftlich organisirten Arbeiter der Welt
zählen nach Millionen. In der Hand dieser
Millionen wirtschaftlich organisirten Arbei-
ter befindet sich der Hebel der wirtschaft-
lichen Maschine der heutigen kapitalistischen
Gesellschaft. Haben wir gewerkschaftlich or-
ganisirten Arbeiter unsere wirtschaftliche
Macht erkannt, dann genügt — gestützt auf
die internationalen Verbindungen der Arbei-
terklasse — ein Druck auf den Hebel und die
heutige bürgerliche Gesellschaft ist zum Still-
stand gezwungen. Die herrschende, die
Kapitalistenklasse ist gezwungen von ihrer
privilegirten Stellung als Ausbeuterklasse
abzutreten.

Die Erkenntniß unserer Macht ist aber nur
dann möglich, wenn wir nicht nur unsere
Lage, sondern auch den Zusammenhang des
gesamten Gesellschaftsgetriebes aus deren
Tiefen unsere Lage entspringt, erkannt haben.

Die menschliche Gesellschaft ist ein lebendi-
ger entwicklungsfähiger Organismus und in
der Weiterentwicklung ihrer Zustände ist eine
bestimmte Gesetzmäßigkeit vorhanden, welche
mit einem bestimmten Zwecke dieses Organis-
mus' rechnet.

Das beste Mittel, diese Gesetzmäßigkeit zu
erkennen, und uns mit dem Zweck der Gesell-
schaftsentwicklung vertraut zu machen, giebt
uns die Statistik an die Hand. Ihre Auf-
gabe besteht darin, den allgemeinen Zustand

der Gesellschaft zahlenmäßig, objektiv und
zuverlässig zu schildern. Sie soll alle Zu-
stände des kommunalen, staatlichen und ge-
sellschaftlichen Lebens, sowohl diejenigen,
die sich als Dauernde geltend machen, wie
die welche sich in gewissen Zeiträumen zeigen,
genau beobachten; weiter soll sie die Ursache
welche alle diese veränderlichen Thatsachen
zur Folge hat, aufsuchen und das Wesen der
Erscheinungen in ihrem Dasein erforschen.

Während uns die Philosophie die ideale
Gesellschaft zeigt, giebt die Statistik uns
Kenntniß über die wirklich vorhandenen
Kräfte in der Gesellschaft. Sie offenbart uns
nach der ihr eigenen Methode, die Conse-
quenzen der bisherigen Gesellschaftsentwickel-
ung, und giebt uns so bei Zeiten die Möglich-
keit Uebel zu verhindern, die notwendiger-
weise andernfalls eintreffen würden.

Obgleich die statistische Wissenschaft noch
jung ist, hat sie dennoch — abgesehen von den
Diensten die sie der heutigen kapitalistischen
Gesellschaft geleistet hat, und ohne die sich
Letztere nicht in so rapider Weise hätte ent-
wickeln können — schon viel zur Aufklärung
der Arbeiterklasse beigetragen und dem Pro-
letariat Waffen geliefert, die es in der wirk-
samsten Weise gegen seine Feinde anwenden
kann.

So z. B. ist durch die Statistik auf das
Schlagendste bewiesen, daß die Steuerorgani-
sation der heutigen kapitalistischen Gesell-
schaft eine höchst ungerechte ist, und zwar
deshalb weil die weitgrößten Steuersummen
durch ihre indirekten oder Consumsteuer auf-
gebracht werden; daß die Consumsteuer die
ärmeren Klassen weit mehr drückt als wie die
Wohlhabenden.

Auf Grund einer Wohnungsmiethe-Sta-
tistik (Rente) ist festgestellt, daß, je geringer
das Einkommen, einen desto größeren Theil
die Ausgabe für Wohnung in Anspruch
nimmt.

Daß die Wohnungen um so theurer werden,
je kleiner sie sind, und also die am wenigsten
verdienenden Arbeiter die höchsten Renten
zahlen müssen.

In Bezug auf die Volksbildung lehrt uns
die Statistik, daß Völker die auf einer höhe-
ren Bildungsstufe stehen, in der allgemeinen
Culturentwicklung einen höheren Flug neh-
men, als wie jene mit niedriger Volksbild-
ung. Da die Arbeiterklasse die Hauptpro-
duktrkraft eines Volkes ist, so folgt daraus
von selbst die Pflicht der Gesellschaft in weit
höherem Maße für die geistige Ausbildung
der Arbeiterklasse zu sorgen, als wie es bis-
her geschehen ist.

Daß durch höhere Bildung eine größere
Sittlichkeit des Volkes erzielt wird, dafür
liefert die Criminalstatistik die schärfsten
Beweise. Speziell aber auf dem Gebiete der
Arbeiterfrage hat die Statistik noch ge-
waltige Aufgaben zu lösen, die ohne die
Mitwirkung der organisirten Arbeiter nur
unvollkommen sein würden. Als da sind
die Fragen nach Krankheit, Sterblichkeit und
ihren Ursachen. Unfall, Arbeitslosigkeit,
Invalidität, Alter oder Lebensdauer der
Arbeiter.

Ferner die Statistik über Arbeitslohn,
Arbeitszeit, Lebenshaltung der Arbeiter und
ihren Familien, ersterer hauptsächlich im
Vergleich zu dem sog. Unternehmergewinn.
Unter all diesen Gesichtspunkten und noch
vielen anderen von deren Erwähnung ich
hier Abstand nehmen muß, erscheint die
Wissenschaft der Statistik als die in Zahlen
verkörperte revolutionäre Macht der wirth-
schaftlichen Thatsachen, gegen die kein Sträu-
ben und Protestiren hilft. Sie verwandelt
die zu ganzen Bibliotheken aufgeschickte
Weisheit der Vergangenheit in Ratulatur;
sie stellt die alten Lügen über „Volkswohl-
fabrt“ an den Pranger und enthüllt die
Schlüsse der herrschenden Wirtschaftsfak-
toren. Sie erfüllt die Arbeiter mit dem Be-
wußtsein des Werthes ihrer Kraft und lehrt
sie die Abstände zwischen sich und den anderen
Volkstheilen erkennen. Sie giebt die Basis
ab für eine Philosophie der Arbeit, die durch
großartige Organisation der Arbeit nach
Maßgabe des sozialistischen Prinzips ver-
wirklicht werden wird.

Ein Mitglied der
Lokal Union 309,
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123. HOLYOKE—F. Marchand, 46 Cabot st.
400. HUDSON—Geo. E. Bryant, Box 125.
111. LAWRENCE—Wm. Gemmel, 17 Crosby st.
370. LENOX—P. H. Cannavan, Box 27.
108. LYNN—M. L. Delano, 103 Lewis st.
221. MARBLEHEAD—R. H. Roach, 9 Elm ct.
154. MARLBORO—H. Poole, 126 Liberty st.
409. NEW BEDFORD—C. G. Francis, 249 Hillman st
275. NEWTON—C. Connors, 82 West st.
193. NORTH ADAMS—G. W. Houghton, 1 Ryon's
Lane.
444. PITTSFIELD—Chas. Hyde, 22 Melville st.
67. ROXBURY—Alex. McKae, 6 Peters st., Cam-
bridgeport.
96. SPRINGFIELD—(French) P. Provost, Box
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177. " P. J. Collins, 1365 State st.
222. WESTFIELD—H. G. Pomeroy, 30 Chestnut st.
23. WORCESTER—J. E. Taylor, 7 Evers st.

MICHIGAN.

116. BAY CITY—E. G. Gates, 218 N. Rirney st.
113. CALUMET—W. L. Rogers, Box 528.
19. DETROIT—T. S. Jordan, 427 Beaufait ave.
145. GRAND MARAIS—David Kennedy, Sr.
196. GRAND RAPIDS—A. De Boer, 217 E. Grove st.
173. MUNISING—A. L. Johnson.
100. MUSKOGEE—N. C. Hemmens, 11 Badeau st.
59. SAGINAW—P. Frisch, 502 Ward st., E. S.
334. " C. Seiferlein, 900 Throop st., W. S.
46. SAULT ST. MARIE—A. Stowell, 282 Portage av.
361. DULUTH—John Knox, W. Duluth.
7. MINNEAPOLIS—S. P. Meadows, 2203 Bloom-
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266. RED LAKE FALLS—N. Holberg.
87. ST. PAUL—Aug. J. Metzger, 423 Rondo st.

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75. J. E. Chaffin, 2220 Troost ave.
160. H. S. Thayer, 205 W. 29th st.
249. F. H. Warren, 2122 Bellfontaine ave.
219. SEDALIA—D. Burns, 418 E. 13th st.
110. ST. JOSEPH—Wm. Zimmerman, 1223 N. 13th
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5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. Chas. Wesling, 4035 Easton ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

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112. BUTTE CITY—C. F. Nugent, Box 623.
286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Pepple.

NEBRASKA.

427. OMAHA—J. H. Maus, 1501 S. 28th st.

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118. MANCHESTER—S. Thomes, 55 Douglass st.

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486. " P. A. Miller, 13 E. 53d st.
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20. CAMDEN—T. E. Peterson, 430 Walnut st.
217. E. ORANGE—L. P. Sherrer, 34 Bedford st.
167. ELIZABETH—H. Zimmerman, 240 South st.
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265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
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482. " Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and
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305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
638. MORRISTOWN—C. V. Deats, Lock Box 168.
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119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 50 Cherry la., Jersey City.
143. Jos. Schnell, 395 15th ave.
306. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) E. Maibauer, 298 W. Kinney st.
349. ORANGE—M. Morlock, 17 Parkinson Ter.
325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Houten, 713 E. 27th st.
490. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
399. PHILIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Wester-
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612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischke, 721 Adam
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659. (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6 AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sisklor, 42 Walnut st.
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32. (Ger. Cab. Mkr.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
126. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Wm. Gregory, 1350 sterling pl.
175. C. R. Ross, Grand st., Maspeth.
217. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
238. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
291. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
381. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
431. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
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9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
374. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 83 Landon st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arman, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and
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714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
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229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 12 Gage ave.
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roe.
34. LONG ISLAND CITY—John Curley, 247 Java st.,
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157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—E. K. Frank, 232 S. 4th ave.
493. " Jas. Perry, 9 Wilson pl.
301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
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507. NEWTOWN, L. I.—W. H. Du Bois, Box 86,
Corona, N. Y.
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51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E. 133d st.
56. (Floor Layers) J. Hefner, 411 Steinway ave.,
L. I. City.
63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle
(Jewish) John Goldfarb, 84 E. 113th st.
200. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuehl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 259 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 545 E. 157th st.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
464. (Ger.) A. Stumpf, 546 E. 154th st.
468. Jas. Maguire, 223 Delancey st.
473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
478. J. J. Plaeger, 3417 3d ave.
497. (Ger.) G. O. Berthold, 321 E. 12th st.
509. John McGrail, 174 E. 82nd st.
513. (Ger.) R. Kuehnel, 619 E. 9th st.: rear.
707. (Fr. Canadian) Geo. Menard, 157 E. 76th st.
715. John Brown, 304 W. 118th st.
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474. NYACK—R. F. Wool, Box 493.
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163. PEEKSKILL—C. T. Powell, 306 Simpson pl.
240. PLATTSBURGH—E. N. Bristol, 31 N. Cather-
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77. PORTCHESTER—Anton Nelson, Box 127.
203. Poughkeepsie—J. P. Jacobson, Box 32.
72. ROCHESTER—H. M. Fletcher, 5 Snyder st.
179. " (Ger.) Frank Schwind, 4 May Pl.
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567. STAPLETON—P. J. Klee, Box 545.
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15. (Ger.) J. R. Ryan, 125 Gebhardt ave.
26. E. E. Battey, 517 E. Genesee st.
192. A. J. Damirande, 250 Gertrude.
78. TROY—Robert Laurie, Box 65.
130. TUCKAHOE—F. A. Strang, Box 52, Scarsdale.
125. UTICA—W. J. Griffiths, 240 Dudley ave.
580. WATERTOWN—W. J. Mullen, 121 A. Main st.
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128. WHITESTONE—Geo. Belton, Box 8.
593. WILLIAMS BRIDGE—John Edgley, White
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273. YONKERS—E. C. Hulce, 47 Maple st.
726. " F. M. Tallmadge, 216 Elm st.

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132. BARBERTON—W. L. Keller.
17. BELLAIKE—G. W. Curtis, 3638 Harrison st.
170. BRIDGEPORT—John D. Glenn, Box 41.
140. BUCYRUS—John Berens, 631 Maple st.
143. CANTON—Chas. Rimmel, 525 N. McKinley
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2. David Fisher, 1513 Moore st.
209. (Ger.) August Weiss, 909 Gest st.
327. (Mill) H. Brinkworth, 1815 Spring st.
628. A. Berger, 4229 Fergus st.
667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
676. Jos. Lang, Box 3'1, Carthage.
692. J. P. Luckev, 2427 Bloom st
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F. A. Moran, 158 Superior st., Room 10.

11. H. L. Lepole, 18 Poe st.
39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
394. (Ger.) Theo. Wellich, 16 Parker ave.
449. (Ger.) Wm. Schultz, 35 Conrad st.
61. COLUMBUS—A. C. Welch, 1127 Highland st.
104. DAYTON—W. C. Smith, 132 La Belle st.
346. " (Ger.) Jos. Wirth, 311 Clover st.
328. E. LIVERPO L—W. W. Patton, 128 Third st.
637. HAMILTON—W. C. Musch, 529 Heaton st.
703. LOCKLAND—Charles E. Heriel, Box 182.
356. MARIETTA—S. M. Logan, 324 6th st.
650. POMEROY—E. D. Will.
437. PORTSMOUTH—C. Thoman, 110 Campbell
ave.
186. STEUBENVILLE—D. H. Peterson, 706 Adams.
243. TIFFIN—W. H. Boehler, 202 W. Perry st.
25. TOLEDO—R. J. Arnold, 540 Wabash st.
168. " (Ger.) P. Goetz, 188 Franklin ave.
171. YOUNGSTOWN—W. S. Stoyer, 715 Augusta st.
716. ZANESVILLE—Fred. Kappes, Central ave.,
10th Ward.

OREGON.

50. PORTLAND—David Henderson, Box 548.

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237. (Ger.) A. Weizman, 66 Troy Hill road.
135. ALLENTOWN—A. M. Moyer, 136 N. 5th st.
246. BEAVER FALL—A. Burry, Box 911, New
High on.
406. BETHLEHEM—I. M. Swiuker, 412 Broadway,
S. Bethlehem.
49. BRADDOCK—J. E. Reed, 427 Stokes ave.
124. BRADFORD—W. H. McQuown, 55 Wash'n st.
207. CHESTER—Eber S. Rigby, 316 E. Fifth st.
239. EASTON—Frank P. Horn, 914 Butler st.
204. ERIE—A. C. Henton, 311 E. 17th st.
122. GERMANTOWN—J. E. M. run, 126 E. Duval.
462. GREENSBURG—J. H. Rowe, 236 Concord.
287. HARRISBURG—W. Bohner, 222 Peffer st.
129. HAZLETON—Chas. Beck, 572 N. Church st.
288. HOME-TEAD—Edwin Rowe, Jr., L. Box 527.
253. JEANNETTE—Frank Megahan, Box 362.
208. LANCASTER—Jos. Smith, 229 Chester st.
201. MAHANAY CITY—R. Fowler, 239 W.
Mahanay ave.
206. NEW CASTLE—Wm. White, 35 Carson st.
333. NEW KENSINGTON—E. H. Blackburn.
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8. W. C. Hall, 1433 S. Nineteenth st.
227. (Kensington) John Watson, 2618 Jasper st.
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238. (Ger.) Joseph Oyen, 814 N. Fourth st.
359. (Mill) J. Dueringer, Jr., 2548 Hancock st.
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164. (Ger.) P. Geck, 2133 Tusin st.
165. (E. End) H. Robertson, 322 Princeton pl.
202. G. McCausland, 311 Collins ave., E. E.
230. W. J. Richey, 1601 Carson st.
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336. READING—T. Kissinger, 1113 Greenwich st.
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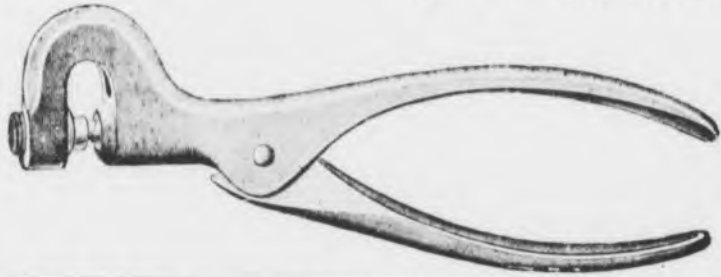
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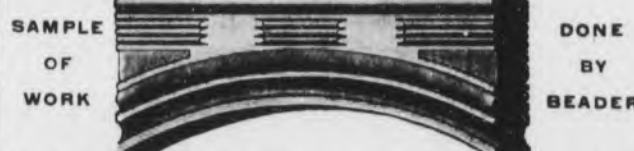
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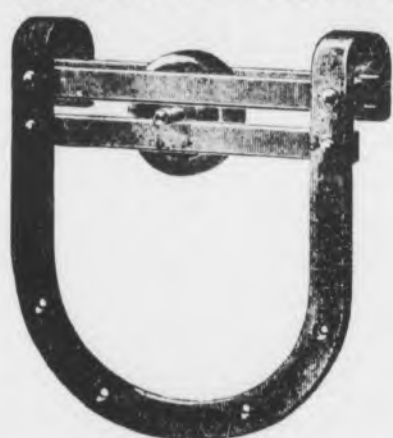


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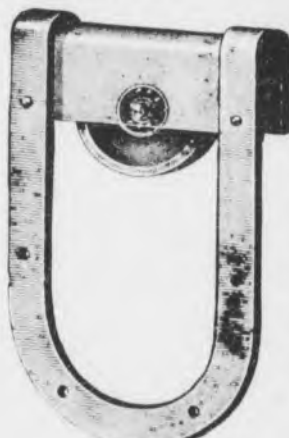
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VOL. XVIII.—No. II.
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PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1898.

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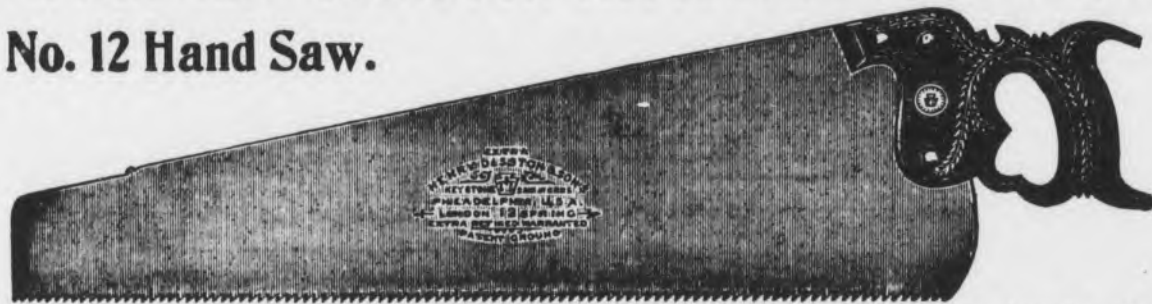
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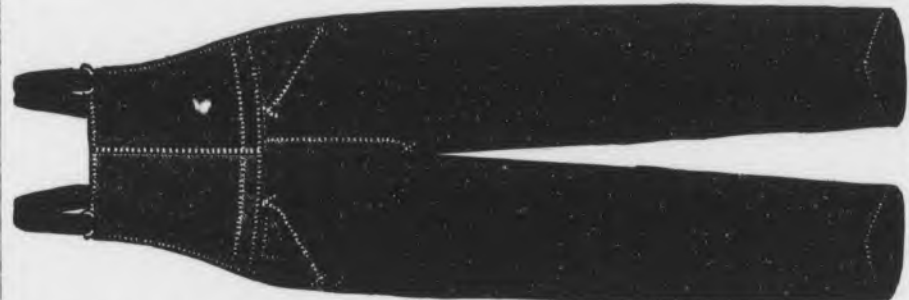
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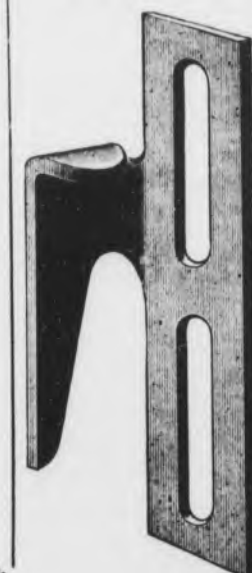
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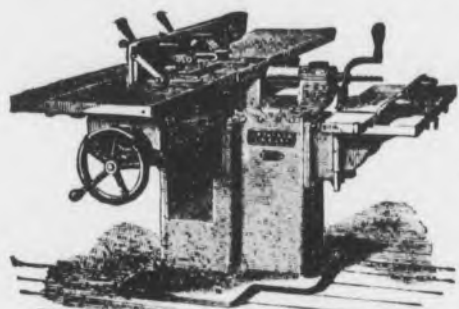
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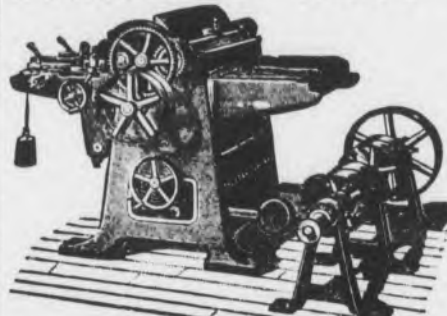
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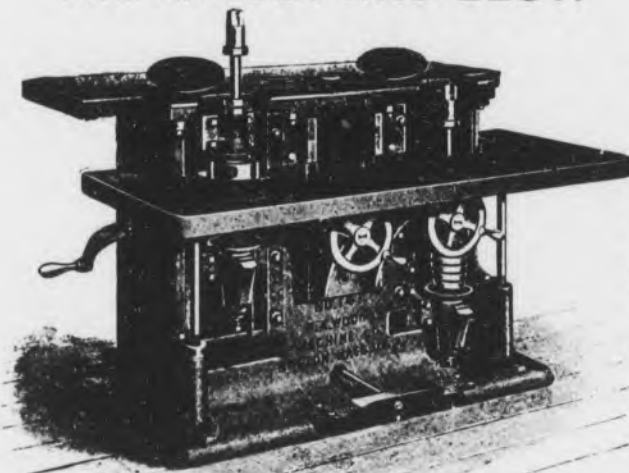
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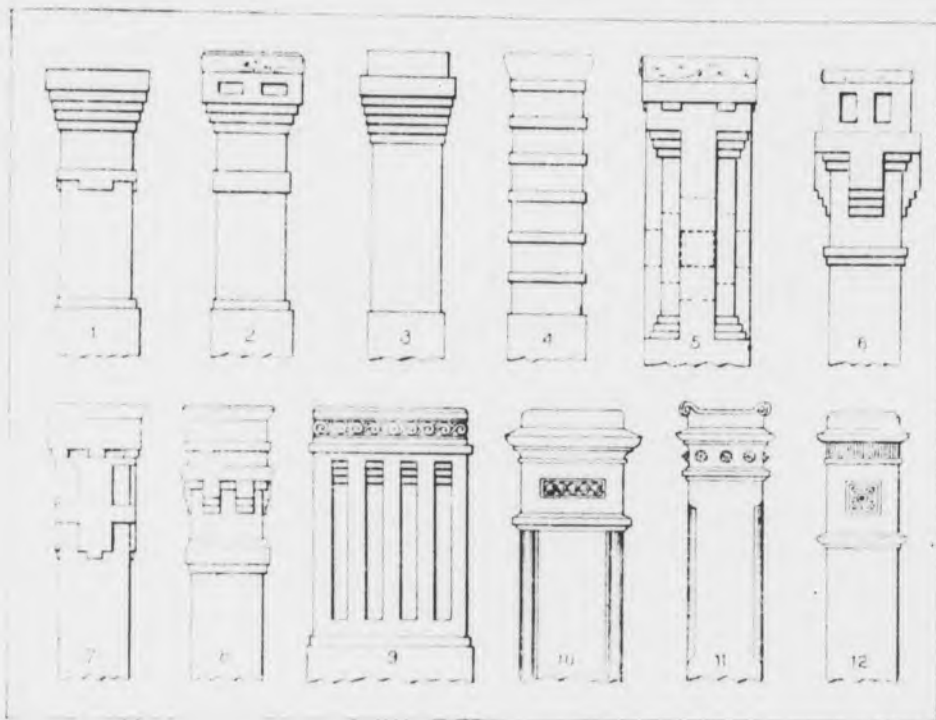
IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Interests.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 11.
Established 1881.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1898.

Fifty Cents per Year.
Single Copies, 5 Cts.



Chimney Tops.

BY A. W. WOODS.

EVERY carpenter wants a well proportioned chimney top in connection with his work. It should correspond with the surroundings, therefore requiring more or less study on the part of the designer. A chimney that looks well on one style of a building may be entirely out of place on another, and as the majority of houses are built without definite plans it is well that the carpenter and mason should settle on a plan in advance of the work. Heavy tops generally should be avoided. The corbeling of brick should be light and the tops given a heavy coat of cement, or better still have a cut stone cap made out of a single piece of stone. This will hold the bricks in place, thereby preventing splitting or cracking at the top. It is a good idea to use gauged mortar; the joints should be well pressed with the point of the trowel and plastered on the inside from bottom to top.

The best size for a single flue is two bricks square. This will give an opening of 64 square inches and requires no more brick than is required for a 4 x 12 inch opening and at the same time losing one-fourth the draught space.

Our illustrations show a few designs of tops suitable for residence work. Personally we prefer colored mortar to nearly as possible match the bricks. Pressed brick should be used when the same can be had, the extra expense being more than offset

in the appearance. The designs here shown, with the exception of Nos. 10 and 11, represent the common square brick entirely. The trimmings on the last four can either be of cut stone or terra cotta.

Eight-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only eight hours a day:

Alameda, Cal.	Murphysboro, Ill.
Aita Loma, Tex.	Newark, N. J.
Ashland, Wis.	New Brighton, N. Y.
Austin, Ill.	Newtown, N. Y.
Bakersfield, Cal.	New York, N. Y.
Bedford Park, N. Y.	Oakland, Cal.
Berkeley, Cal.	Oak Park, Ill.
Bessemer, Cal.	Omaha, Neb.
Brighton Park, Ill.	Orange, N. J.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Outay, Cal.
Carondelet, Mo.	Pasadena, Cal.
Chicago, Ill.	Port Richmond, N. Y.
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Pueblo, Col.
Cleveland, O.	Randsburg, Cal.
Corona, N. Y.	Rochester, N. Y.
Cripple Creek, Col.	Rogers Park, Ill.
Denver, Col.	Sacramento, Cal.
Detroit, Mich.	Salt Lake, Utah.
East St. Louis, Ill.	San Antonio, Tex.
El Dorado, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.
Elmhurst, Ill.	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Englewood, Ill.	San Jose, Cal.
Eureka, Cal.	San Rafael, Cal.
Evanston, Ill.	Santa Barbara, Cal.
Flushing, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Fremont, Cal.	Sheboygan, Wis.
Fresno, Cal.	South Chicago, Ill.
Galveston, Tex.	South Denver, Col.
Gillette, Col.	South Evanston, Ill.
Grand Crossing, Ill.	South Englewood, Ill.
Haughville, Ind.	South Omaha, Neb.
Hanford, Cal.	Spokane, Wash.
Highland Park, Ill.	Springfield, Ill.
Hitchcock, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hyde Park, Ill.	Stapleton, N. Y.
Independence, Col.	Stockton, Cal.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Swampscott, Mass.
Irrington, N. J.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Kansas City, Mo.	Texas City, Tex.
Kensington, Ill.	Town of Lake, Ill.
Kingsbridge, N. Y.	Tremont, N. Y.
La Jolla, Cal.	Unionport, N. Y.
Lake Forest, Ill.	Van Nest, N. Y.
Leadville, Col.	Venice, Ill.
Long Island City, N. Y.	Victor, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Waco, Tex.
Lynn, Mass.	Washington, D. C.
Maywood, Ill.	Westchester, N. Y.
Memphis, Tenn.	Whitcom, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Williamsbridge, N. Y.
Mooreland, Ill.	Woodlawn, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	

Total, 105 cities.

Official Call for the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 14, 1898.
TO ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS, GREETING:

Fellow Workers: In compliance with custom and our laws, you are hereby notified that the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Strope's Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, December 12, 1898, and continuing the sessions until the business of the convention shall be completed.

At a time when there are so many momentous questions requiring the consideration and action of the organized workers of our country; when there is so much to be done to encourage our fellow-workers and perfect our organization, in order to secure the rights, the justice to which the toilers are entitled; to participate in the results of industrial and material progress; to secure relief from and a remedy of the grievances and wrongs for which too many still suffer; to formulate our plans of campaign in order that the minimum of failure and the maximum of success may be achieved, it becomes the duty of all affiliated unions entitled to representation to select and send their delegates to the forthcoming convention.

Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From National or International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on; and from Central bodies and State Federations, and from Local Unions not having a National Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in the Con-

stitution, intended for consideration by the convention, must be sent to the Secretary of the A. F. of L. at least two weeks previous to the date of the convention. The Secretary will have the same compiled and printed in the program of business and mailed to each delegate-elect and to the executive officer of each affiliated organization. No resolution or constitutional change can be considered, unless printed in the program, without a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President

[SEAL]

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

Miners' Benefit Fund.

(THIS APPEAL IS OFFICIALLY
INDORSED.)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 30, 1898.

To all Labor Organizations and Citizens in Sympathy with the Labor of Illinois, Greeting:

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee by the U. M. W. A. of Illinois to take charge of and solicit a fund for the benefit of the families and dependent ones of the miners who lost their lives in the memorable battle at Virden, Ill., Oct. 12, 1898, and also for those who were wounded, do most respectfully solicit donations to this fund.

These men gave their lives for the cause of labor, and their families, having lost their bread winners, are in most of these cases left destitute, and this fund will be used to provide for them and to educate the children.

It will be the sole aim of this committee to use this fund so that the grief-stricken families of these martyrs shall not be broken and that their children shall be enabled to become good citizens and that all dependents shall not suffer for the necessary provisions and comforts of life.

Kindly send all remittances to the Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Davis, who will promptly receipt for same. At same time notify President T. W. Williamson of the amount sent Secretary-Treasurer Davis.

Yours for the cause of labor,

THOMAS W. WILLIAMSON, *President*,
Mt. Olive, Ill.

JAMES BOSTON, *Vice-President*,
DuQuoin, Ill.

A. D. DAVIS, *Secretary-Treasurer*,
427 E. Washington Street,
Springfield, Ill.

When a Man's Out of a Job.

All nature is sick from her heels to her hair
 W'en a feller is out of a job;
 She is all out of kilter an' out of repair
 W'en a feller is out of a job.
 Ain't no juice in the earth an' no salt in the sea,
 Ain't no ginger in life in this land of the free,
 An' the universe ain't what it's cracked up to be
 W'en a feller is out of a job.

W'at's the good of blue skies an' of blossomin'
 trees

W'en a feller is out of a job,
 W'en your boy hez large patches on both of his
 knees,

An' a feller is out of a job?
 Them patches, I say, look so big to your eye
 That they shut out lan'scape and cover the sky,
 An' the sun can't shine through 'em, the best it
 can try

W'en a feller is out of a job.

W'en a man has no part in the work of the
 earth

W'en a feller is out of a job,
 He feels the whole blund'r in mistake of his
 birth

W'en a feller is out of a job;
 He feels he's no share in the whole of the plan,
 That he's got the mitten from natur's own han'
 W'en a feller is out of a job.

For you've jest lost yer holt with the rest of the
 crowd

W'en a feller is out of a job;
 An' you feel like a dead man with narry a shroud
 W'en a feller is out of a job.

You are crawlin' aroun', but yer out of the game;
 You may bustle about, but yer dead just the
 same—

Yes dead with no tombstone to puff up yer name,
 W'en a feller is out of a job.

—Sam Walter Foss.

Cheap Timber Roofs, Bridges.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

THE construction of good cheap bridges for spanning small rivers, valleys, ravines and such, on country roads necessitates some care and originality; and I have found that this class of work, though not very frequent, still occurs in many localities, also cheap timber roofs. For the purpose therefore of explaining the best and cheapest form I will present in this article several methods of simple trussing which carpenters will find useful. For very short bridge spans of from 4 to 6 feet, the best form is a simple series of 3 or 4 heavy yellow pine or spruce timbers spaced so as to come directly under the wheels, and large enough to sustain a weight of from two to five tons in the centre of their bearing. The width of the roadway for two lines of

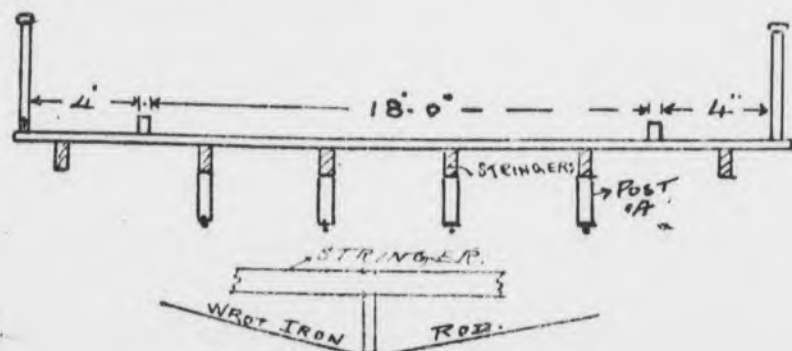


FIG. 1.—SECTION OF A BRIDGE.

vehicles allowing room to pass easily should be from 16 to 18 feet, with 4 feet for sidewalks, so that it will be necessary to lay out a cross section of the prospective bridge, place the

the roadway 3 x 8 inches and the guide pieces 5 x 8 inches, the guard rails for the bridge can be made up of diagonal or some other simple pattern, but they should be well braced from the

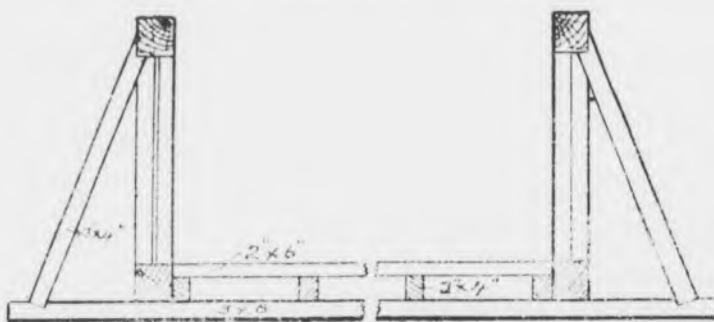


FIG. 2—A.

stringers or longitudinal bearing timbers in such positions as they will best resist the movable load. According to the best engineering authorities the moving load provided for should be for spans under 100 feet, 70 to 100

under side of the bridge. At Fig. 2, A and B, I show longitudinal and transverse sections of a small bridge for spanning any width up to 25 feet. Readers will perceive that this form of bridge is constructed on

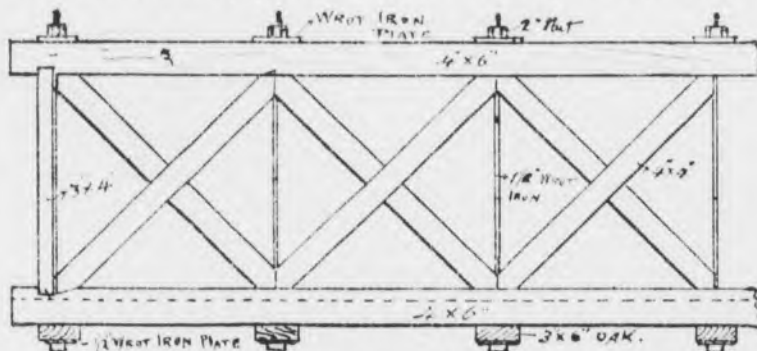


FIG. 2—B.

pounds per square foot; for spans from 100 to 200 feet, 50 to 80 pounds per square foot; for spans over 200 feet, 40 to 65 pounds per square foot.

At Fig. 1 readers will see a cross section of a highway bridge spanning

the Howe truss and very strong bridges can be built by increasing the depth or distance between the upper and lower chords. It will be understood that the sizes of the timbers must be increased in proportion with the increase of each

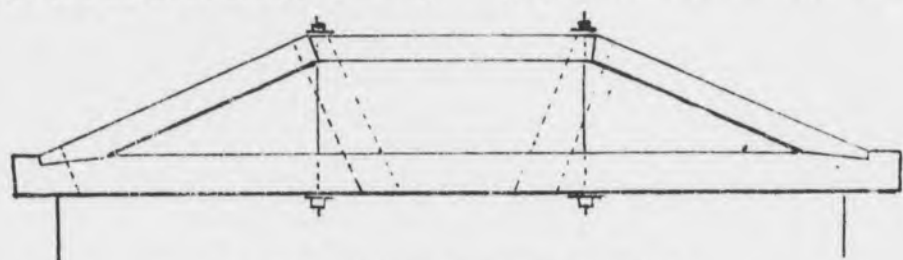


FIG. 3.—SIMPLE TRUSSED BRIDGES.

a creek about ten feet wide. There are four principal stringers under the roadway which are trussed with the centre post and 1-inch wrought-iron suspension rod in the manner shown in the under side of the engraving.

foot of span in order to resist the strain placed thereon.

Fig. 3 shows another form of simple trussing for a span not to exceed 25 feet. Fig. 4 a simple form for a span not to exceed 15 feet.

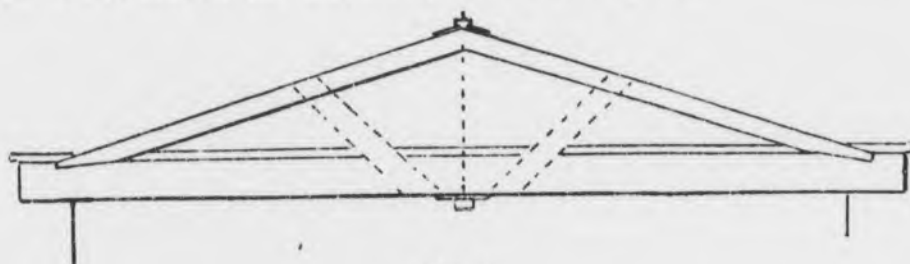


FIG. 4.

This suspension rod passes through the ends of the stringer and is tightened with plates, washers and nuts. As will be seen there is four feet allowed on each side for sidewalks. The stringers measure 8 x 12 inches,

Fig. 5 represents a very simple form of diagonal lattice trussing, by means of which a very cheap and serviceable bridge may be built for spans of 20 feet, but the writer would not recommend bridges to be built of this kind, as the limits of nailing and the sizes of the timber prevent the adoption of this method. For flat roofs the diagonal lattice can be used on barns or long buildings along ridge girders can be built up by this method, thus leaving the entire covered space underneath free from columns or supporting posts. For roofs of short span, shingled or slated, the trusses seen in the engravings can be readily adopted.

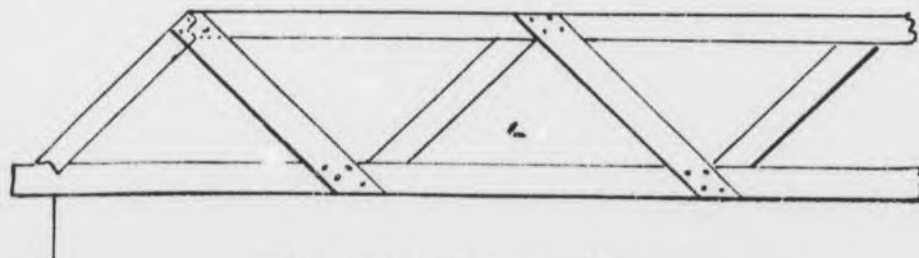


FIG. 5.—LATTICE TRUSSINGS.

OUR BAG MAIL

COLUMBIA, S. C.—At the South Carolina College last month the students very ably debated the eight-hour labor law, with the burden of argument favoring the law.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The carpenters Unions of this city have been very successful of late in getting several concessions from firms and contractors violating Union rules.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A legal test of the eight hour law passed by the last legislature is being made here in the city courts, in the claims of J. P. Briggs and John Clark for extra pay for overtime.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Union 7 has been making wondrous strides in membership and public influence. We also sent our Business Agent to St. Paul and roused that city from its somnolent condition.

JUDGE BLAND of the District Court, Atchison, Kan., on 5th inst., decided the eight-hour law of that state only applies to men employed by the day and does not apply to salaried officers such as policemen and clerks.

ATLANTA, Ga.—After a short strike on 15th inst. the carpenters on the new Grant Building won their fight against a reduction in wages. They should next build up Union 439 to get better wages and shorter work day.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Carpenter work on the Presbyterian church came to a standstill for several days this month because Contractor Scott tried to enforce the ten-hour day. Finally the Union carpenters defeated the move.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Last month the village trustees received a communication from their attorney advising enforcement of the eight-hour rule as it is the law governing public work done in this place by contract or otherwise.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Union 453 on the 14th inst. was pleasantly surprised by the wives, families and female friends of the members coming in quite a large body to the Union meeting. The evening was enlivened by songs, recitations and refreshments.

Imperialism and Territorial Expansion.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has taken a manly and admirable stand in his opposition to territorial expansion and to the annexation of the Philippines. His utterances on this subject have had wide publication in the press and are very generally endorsed by organized labor. First let us have economic expansion and the development of home markets here on our own soil through giving Labor a larger share of its own created wealth, through higher wages and better livelihood, before we go 7,000 miles away from our western coast to extend our empire.

Organized labor has nothing in common with these schemes for territorial aggrandizement. They mean huge standing armies, a large navy, an increased retinue of office holders and tax gatherers and a reversal of all the traditions of our country.

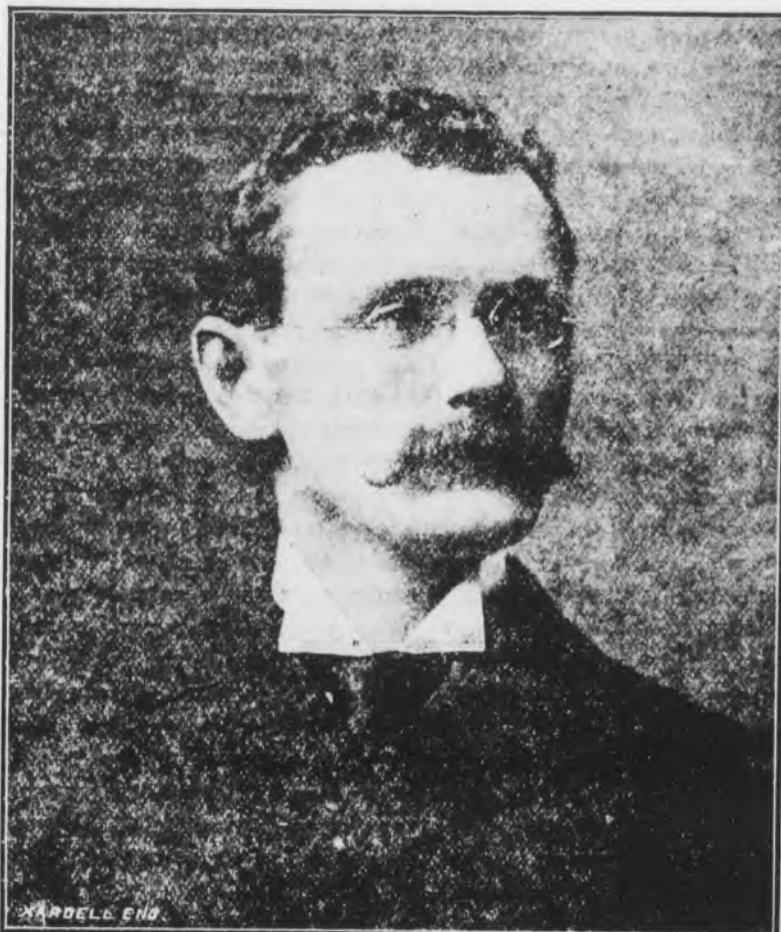
LONDON has taken up the experiment of municipal street railroads. The South London tramways have been bought by the county council for \$4,250,000.

THE movement for the establishment of the ten-hour day for bakers and the abolition of the prevailing system of boarding journeymen is now fairly on foot.

TOLEDO, O.—Union 25 had a very well attended open meeting October 26th, and this month Mayor Jones spoke at one of our meetings.

Claims Approved in October, 1898.

No.	NAME.	UNION.	Amt.
4293.	A. Neuman	1	\$200 00
4294.	Mrs. M. Immikipp	8	50 00
4295.	Mrs. K. Conwill	16	50 00
4296.	Mrs. F. E. Wilson	22	50 00
4297.	Mrs. L. Heslop	21	25 00
4298.	T. Keefer	29	200 00
4299.	Mrs. O. Blair	43	50 00
4300.	W. Buddenbohm	44	200 00
4301.	T. M. Frasier	52	50 00
4302.	N. Sondag	76	200 00
4303.	Jac. B. Glass	84	200 00
4304.	J. R. Wilson	84	200 00
4305.	Mrs. A. Wilson	114	50 00
4306.	T. Leary	125	200 00
4307.	C. C. Barr	142	50 00
4308.	James Gladney, Sr.	152	200 00
4309.	Mrs. B. Hill	181	50 00
4310.	Mrs. D. Freitag	200	50 00
4311.	C. Stenard	229	200 00
4312.	W. Miller	275	200 00
4313.	Mrs. A. Eshle	288	50 00
4314.	Wm. Mikas	309	50 00
4315.	J. Pieper	309	200 00
4316.	P. Lauterbach	309	200 00
4317.	C. Mosecker	309	200 00
4318.	Mrs. S. McDermott	340	50 00
4319.	M. Batchelor	395	50 00
4320.	H. B. Chase	371	200 00
4321.	Mrs. C. Fogelin	309	50 00
4322.	Geo. Schurtz	375	200 00
4323.	Mrs. P. Muller	375	50 00
4324.	F. Heller	375	200 00
4325.	R. Meyer	375	200 00
4326.	Mrs. J. Roth	375	50 00
4327.	Mrs. A. Aedra	391	50 00
4328.	Mrs. C. Rehauer	375	50 00
4329.	Mrs. H. Tallman	416	50 00
4330.	Ferd. Schroeder	419	200 00
4331.	H. Maiberger	461	200 00
4332.	P. Rasmussen	467	200 00
4333.	Chas. McEwen	509	200 00
4334.	W. H. Hanley	567	200 00
4335.	Mrs. W. E. Hannis	605	50 00
4336.	J. Meyer	659	200 00
4337.	Mrs. A. McDonald	714	50 00
4338.	Mrs. R. A. Hoover	103	50 00
4339.	Geo. Woolhiser	726	200 00
4340.	Wm. Myers	1	200 00
4341.	F. C. Englert	340	50 00
4342.	John Sturtz, (Dis.)	375	100 00
4343.	H. O. Laramie, (Dis.)	382	400 00
Total			\$6,825 00



John Williams.

John Williams, present General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters was elected to that position last September, at our Tenth General Convention in New York City.

He is in the springtide of youthful vigor, being only 33 years of age. Born on the 30th day of August, 1865, in the County of Anglesea, Wales, he first entered the labor movement in 1890 when he joined Union 125, Utica, N. Y.

He has been successively President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, of Carpenters Union 125, and also holds the office of Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Utica Trades Assembly building fund, which has for its object the erection of a home for the trade and labor societies of Utica. For one year Mr. Williams was Secretary of a Welsh benevolent society, "The True Ivorites," of which he is still a member.

His father William Williams deceased nearly seven years ago, was a journeyman carpenter and foreman many years and then started into contracting. There are many carpenters all over the States who worked under John's father when he was a contractor. Like unto his paternal ancestor, John Williams is rated as an up and up, thorough going mechanic.

He is zealously and loyally devoted to the labor cause, conservative in judgment, well grounded in convictions, studious in nature, an excellent parliamentarian, and well equipped by education and training to make his mark in this great industrial struggle. He spends many hours after his day's work in attending meetings and speaking publicly to organize the working people of Utica and vicinity.

In 1894, at the Indianapolis convention of the U. B., John Williams was elected a member of the General Executive Board, where he served very efficiently for two years. He was again a delegate to the Ninth General Convention, at Cleveland, O., representing Union 125, Utica, N. Y., and acted in the same capacity this year at the New York Convention.

Last year he was elected a member of the Legislature of the State of New York, from Oneida county, and made an enviable record in that body, in the advancement of labor legislation and other laws of vital public interest. This year he failed of reelection to the Legislature by a close shave. His name is now prominently mentioned for appointment of Labor Commissioner of the State of New York.

The Eight-Hour Day in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.

Speaking of the hours of labor, James E. Thorold asserts: "In the fifteenth century the workmen had an eight-hours' day, probably by their own concerted action, assuredly to the advantage of the employers." And again: "In the fifteenth century, and in the teeth of restraining statutes, the workmen secured an eight hours' day. I am sure that an eight-hours' day is worth more to the employer than a ten-hours' day—is cheaper at the same money. But I would far rather the workmen got it by their own combinations and by their own

exertions than by a gift of the Legislature." Mr. Thorold's statement, frequently reiterated throughout his works, that workmen had an eight-hours' day in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries seemed to be based in the main on the wages paid to masons who were employed in the erection of the Merton bell tower in Oxford, from May, 1449, to May, 1451. He says: "The artisan, before 1540, could earn, on an average, taking fifty weeks as the amount of his yearly labor, about £7 a year.

The City Council of Memphis, Tenn., recently adopted a municipal eight-hour ordinance.

MONEY \$ \$ \$

RECEIVED

FOR TAX, PINS AND SUPPLIES.

During the month ending October 31, 1898.

Whenever any errors appear notify the G. S. T. without delay.

Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.	Local Union.	Amount.
1—\$155 50		97—\$ 5 60		203—\$17 00		419—\$41 40	
2—20 20		98—33 80		206—12 60		424—4 40	
3—7 40		99—2 20		208—2 60		427—58 40	
5—30 40		101—3 20		209—16 60		428—7 00	
6—6 70		102—11 00		210—12 40		429—11 40	
7—65 80		104—5 20		211—33 40		433—15 00	
8—17 25		105—10 00		212—8 20		434—4 20	
9—13 80		106—12 20		214—3 00		437—13 20	
10—169 70		107—12 80		217—11 60		439—5 90	
11—42 50		108—37 30		218—13 20		440—20 80	
12—114 06		109—46 40		221—5 40		442—3 10	
13—44 45		110—12 80		222—2 80		444—10 20	
14—4 00		111—5 20		223—06 48		448—9 80	
15—20 20		112—51 40		224—27 60		449—14 20	
16—20 60		114—10 90		225—9 40		451—18 10	
17—7 20		115—34 50		227—9 40		453—38 10	
18—3 80		116—2 20		228—9 80		457—35 60	
19—27 60		117—3 05		229—4 20		460—2 40	
20—8 00		118—2 20		230—9 20		462—10 80	
21—19 80		119—34 00		231—10 40		464—63 75	
22—142 60		121—19 20		232—2 40		467—4 90	
23—71 45		122—10 00		234—10 25		468—21 00	
24—22 80		123—22 40		235—4 80		471—30 40	
25—17 70		125—46 60		236—4 60		473—35 40	
26—34 80		126—5 20		237—9 60		474—4 20	
27—11 70		127—15 60		238—11 00		476—58 30	
28—9 80		128—2 20		239—14 00		478—37 60	
29—31 60		129—6 80		241—2 40		482—12 00	
30—13 00		130—1 80		242—11 60		483—26 00	
31—22 20		131—22 75		243—4 20		484—11 00	
32—28 00		132—6 00		246—3 60		486—11 20	
33—220 00		133—5 80		247—19 30		490—16 80	
34—20 80		134—8 70		249—20 40		493—22 60	
35—8 20		135—18 20		250—10 80		497—43 90	
37—4 80		136—4 80		251—9 60		499—7 30	
38—6 20		137—6 80		256—2 20		507—6 80	
39—15 60		139—7 80		257—4 00		509—83 00	
41—5 60		140—3 00		258—14 55		513—34 20	
43—111 00		141—16 60		259—10 00		515—19 60	
44—7 20		142—26 22		260—6 10		521—15 50	
45—28 15		143—2 60		268—3 60		522—10 40	
46—9 65		144—5 20		273—16 20		526—35 60	
47—22 60		147—21 10		274—16 50		534—4 80	
48—2 00		149—5 80		275—7 60		540—2 00	
50—4 20		150—4 80		281—59 60		544—14 40	
51—45 2		151—29 60		286—14 40		563—178 00	
52—14 20		152—8 20		287—3 70		564—9 60	
54—27 20		153—16 20		288—5 40		567—52 90	
55—75 20		154—2 80		291—16 40		568—4 70	
56—11 10		155—5 20		295—5 60		580—7 40	
57—3 40		157—2 40		300—5 20		588—12 20	
58—97 70		158—3 40		301—2 35		592—16 80	
59—15 00		159—6 00		304—10 40		593—8 20	
60—11 80		160—29 40		306—74 00		606—11 20	
61—21 10		161—10 60		309—187 80		611—8 00	
62—87 35		162—3 60		315—9 20		612—2 80	
63—17 80		163—14 00		316—3 00		622—17 40	
64—23 60		164—2 00		323—2 40		628—3 00	
65—11 00		166—5 40		325—6 80		633—4 00	
66—4 80		168—13 40		328—18 80		637—8 60	
67—11 20		169—21 20		332—5 60		638—5 40	
68—2 60		170—3 80		333—10 20		639—13 50	
69—9 20		171—7 60		334—4 60		650—4 60	
70—9 00		172—14 60		340—78 20		652—18 20	
71—3 60		173—7 20		342—5 20		658—2 40	
72—39 80		174—27 85		343—10 10		659—12 10	
73—58 00		176—17 80		346—3 80		667—5 20	
74—6 30		177—3 00		349—7 00		676—5 00	
75—16 20		178—5 70		352—12 00		678—9 40	
76—5 50		179—19 00		356—3 90		687—8 10	
77—4 80		180—6 20		359—16 00		692—3 15	
78—20 65		181—88 40		360—7 20		696—4 55	
79—7 80		183—6 60		361—46 40		698—6 40	
80—16 40		184—8 80		365—31 50		703—3 20	
81—20 40		185—4 25		370—2 28		704—5 20	
82—2 40		186—2 40		371—2 00		707—10 80	
83—11 00		187—10 80		374—11 30		712—2 60	
84—4 60		188—5 00		375—145 20		715—39 60	
85—5 80		189—31 60		381—17 50		716—21 50	
86—11 25		190—7 20		382—131 00		717—2 00	
87—10 00		191—7 00		391—9 20		723—15 20	
88—12 00		193—34 00		393—5 10		726—19 80	
89—2 80		194—2 40		394—10 50		739—2 60	
90—19 60		195—3 80		399—3 00		746—2 60	
91—31 40		196—2 60		400—3 60		750—11 60	
92—12 40		198—6 20		402—8 20		757—4 60	
93—25 60		200—17 60		406—5 20		767—4 80	
94—5 00		201—40 40		408—2 20		786—2 20	
95—5 20		202—25 90		416—29 00		788—8 20	
Total						16,956 34	

BUFFALO, N. Y.—For a few months back the Union carpenters have been making an effective crusade against non Union men and have won every time.

COLUMBUS, O.—The carpenters' strike on the Hartman Building was a winner for Union 61. It was against non Union men. We have also been successful in opposing the employment of paid city firemen as carpenters around fire houses.

THE Pittsburg, Pa., Unions now have sufficient funds to employ legal talent to test in the courts alleged violations of the municipal and state eight-hour laws.

THE CARPENTER

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1898.



The Progress of Trades Unionism.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

AT THE Trades Union Congress held in the city of Bristol, Eng., in September last, it was stated that the delegates who were present represented 1,200,000 Trades Union members. Twenty years ago when they assembled in the same city at the Trades Union Congress in 1878, the delegates on that occasion represented a membership of 600,000 or just one-half. The increase has consequently been an average of 30,000 per year.

This appears a large addition to their ranks at first sight, but when the millions of workers in every department of labor are taken into account, it seems to fall far below what it ought to have been, certainly not a very rapid rate of progress, but it is progress, and we are not disposed to complain at this slow but steady increase as we are to exult that it has not been a decrease. Not being a keen analyst of events I cannot show how long it took to organize the first 600,000. I have no doubt but it took a longer time owing to the strong prejudices and false ideas then prevailing. Now as a matter of progress, it involves a continuous policy of keeping up with the times, or to use a very popular form of speech, "up to date."

But it is not so much the increase in numbers as the immense influence they have brought to bear in creating a more wholesome, enlightened and enlarged public opinion as to the necessity and utility of Trades Unions. This change in public opinion has to a great extent changed the tone of that powerful organ, the Press; it is not so bitter in criticising their action; it has a greater respect for them as a constituent factor for elevating and improving the industry of the nations at large. The progress of Trades Unions has operated on public sentiment to such a degree as to secure for them a greater facility of obtaining political power, and this has aided them very materially in advancing their interests by gaining for them direct representation in various forms, but none more important than in legislation.

There are features that formerly existed not very pleasant to dwell upon, that were characterized by a hard, callous and stony indifference that direct representation has helped in removing. If we take the case of young children whose wretched and ignorant condition led to the passing of the Ten Hours Bill we shall find that Trades Unions took up such a position in that matter as to create a diversion in their favor, and that was a step in the right direction; they joined issue with kind hearted and liberal minded

men in partially destroying the worm that was at the bud of youth, as well as at the root of age, and are still conscious to curtail its evils and give the future men and women an opportunity of becoming better educated and more intelligent members of society. Just to show the imperative need of the Ten Hours Bill or the Factory Act, I will try to draw a pen picture, though it is a digression from the point.

Clattering down the streets at a very early hour in the morning their iron shod footwear awaking the more favored sons and daughters of fortune from their slumbers might be seen in the first half of the present century children of very tender years on their way to work, their forms shrunken and emaciated, with pallid woe-begone features, pitifully wretchedly clad, looking as if all mirth and joy were crushed out of their being, entering buildings whose doors when closed seemed to shut out all hope, the buildings being little better than pest houses, having low ceilings, stifling atmospheres and in a dirty insanitary condition, there they had to stay, only with a short interval at meal time, till late at night, when the stoppage of the machinery or the ringing of the great bell released them from their irksome labor and restored them to a freedom their exhausted systems would not permit them to enjoy. My pen almost refuses to enter into the harrowing details of this inhuman waste of the brightest period of the life of these little helpless victims of such cruelty.

Trades Unions came to their rescue, stretched out a helping hand to them and obtained for them an easier, happier life; their hours of labor were shortened one-half and they were sent to school. Such noble sympathy was a strong proof that they existed to do good and destroyed much of that prejudice that interfered with their success. To those who thoughtfully reflect on the progress of labor movements at the present time, the recital of these matters reads like a page in history; so it really is—the past, to use an obvious truism, has led up to the present just as surely as the present will become the past, because events do not become history before they are consummated. If we could place before our readers in consecutive order the successes or the defeats labor has undergone we should be dwelling on its history, but the same events to one who took part in them would involve experience that has proved an effectual teacher in facilitating the progress of labor organizations.

Experience revealed errors and omissions that were pregnant with instruction, that taught them to avoid the dangers that had wrecked their hopes and paralyzed their efforts in the past. The well meant endeavors they manifested to destroy the odious and repulsive system under which men worked, which brutalized their lives and developed many animal propensities in their conduct has also been a potent factor in their progress. There is little of that imperious, depicable and unjust treatment seen now which our predecessors had to endure from their

task masters who, Shylock-like, exacted their pound of flesh without any limitation.

We have great reason to be thankful that those days are gone, with most of their attendant evils, and there does not seem the least hope of a future resurrection for them. A great many of what may be termed illusory ideas have been dispelled 'tis true respecting the constitution, the purpose the character of trades unions, but there still remains much to be done to make them more effective in advancing their progress. Personally if we looked into and applied our changed views to the amenities of life and reflected them in our conduct, in the same way as the gentler sex gain information from their mirrors respecting their charms or beauty of feature, and reflect it on their persons in their dress, and in their engaging and attractive deportment, we shall convince others that union is something more than a name, and what heaven is still working will have nothing to sustain its vitality and die of sheer inanition.

In the physical universe there are numerous phenomena and of some of them we may lay down hypotheses and proceed to verify or reject them, but we find it very difficult to lay down any hypothesis to meet such an anomaly as labor refusing to accept the invitation which Trades Unions offer, and which the highest instincts of humanity should prompt it to eagerly accept. The ambiguous position it occupies always keep it in a state of subjection; receiving the reflected benefit of concerted action it has no independent basic principle of its own, it has to rely on resolute wills, clear heads, noble patience and stainless honor to obtain the benefits it now enjoys, it is dressed in borrowed plumes and lives in a borrowed light. Progress in Trades Unions, like other things is not exclusively confined to an increase in numbers but as Victor Hugo defines its action on the human race, "the collective advance of all its interests" and is one of those conditions the more we have the more we want, or we may put it as the darky's definition of love when he says

"Woman's lub's like india-rubber,
It stretch de more de more you lub her."

But I am afraid someone will be likening this article to Scotch snuff, you get one pinch you've had enough

Yours very respectfully,

JUSTITIA.

Horwich, Lanc., England.

How to Measure Up Woodwork for Buildings.

BY OWEN B. MAGINNIS.

Copyright, 1897.

FRAME BUILDING.

IN COMMENCING to figure up the rough timber for frame buildings it is always best to make a schedule of the quantities from the plans under their separate heads, giving each detail its technical appellation thus:

FRAMING TIMBERS.
CELLAR POSTS, FIRST FLOOR BEAMS
" GIRDERS, SECOND " "
MAIN SILLS, THIRD " "
CORNER POSTS, RIBBONS, GIRTS OR
WALL STUDDING, PLATES,
" PLATES, BRACES,
INSIDE STUDDING, RAFTERS,
COLLAR BEAMS,
ROUGH BOARDING OR SHEATHING.
OUTSIDE FINISH,
WATER TABLES, FRIEZES, CORNICES,
CORNER BOARDS, GUTTERS, RAILS, BALUSTERS, SHINGLES,
BAND OR SILL, RIDGE BOARDS,
COURSES, CRESTINGS,
PANEL STRIPS,
PIAZZAS, BALCONIES AND
VERANDAHS.

ROUGH FRAMING TIMBERS,
PINE FINISH—(AS FRIEZES, FLOORS,
POSTS, BALUSTRADES, RAILS, BALUSTERS, CORNICES, GUTTERS AND SHINGLES ETC.)

All special details shown on the plans or described in the specifications may be figured under the head of "SPECIAL DETAILS," and so figured.

In calculating the quantity of framing timber necessary to complete the job the author has found that it is best to take each detail as a separate item and to find out the exact amount of timber board measure there is contained in the whole. For example, while cellar posts may be estimated at so much each, according to the market price, cellar girders must be figured at so many pieces, which may be so itemized and the amount, board measure calculated by the lumber dealer, but it is wisest for the contractor to figure up the board measure himself so he may not run over or below his quantities.

He may then figure, if he choose, and I believe it is the simplest way, his framing timbers at so many pieces of each detail or item at so much each.

FRAMING TIMBER.

Thus:—

Girders, 5 pieces, 6 x 8 in. x 20 ft. long
Sills, 16 " 6 x 6 " x 16 "
First floor beams, 45 pieces, 3 x 10 in. x 28 ft. long,
Second floor beams, 45 pieces, 3 x 8 in. x 28 ft. long,
Ribbons, 16 pieces, 1 x 8 in. x 20 ft. long.
Plates, 32 pieces, 2 x 4 in. x 16 ft. long
Outside wall studs, 156 pieces, 2 x 4 in. x 20 ft. long.
Inside wall studs, 200 pieces, 2 x 4 in. x 12 ft. long.
Rafters, studs, 90 pieces, 2 x 8 in. x 24 ft. long.
Collar beams, 45 pieces, 2 x 6 in. x 16 ft. long,

SHEATHING.

In measuring up sheathing or rough boarding the entire area in square feet of the different surfaces of the outside of the house must be calculated, measuring the width by the height for rectangular surfaces and multiplying the base by half the altitude for triangular surfaces as gables, and when all have been calculated each separate total amount must be added together for a grand total, and the order given to lumberman in square feet, board measure. Similarly with the amount of this detail required on piazzas. It is not usual to deduct any for openings, as the pieces cut off are usually cut in where needed, or employed for scaffolding. All roof surfaces, if sheathed, must be included in this detail, hip and wall surfaces being figured triangles and sloping sides as rectangles. If the floors are double then their areas must likewise be included before the grand total is made up.

(To be continued.)



(Insertions under this head cost ten cents a line.)

CARPENTERS UNION, No. 112, BUTTE, MONT.,
October 20, 1898.

WHEREAS, The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has been pleased to call upon this Union, and has taken from us one of our most worthy brethren, in the person of our late Brother A. ROMBAUGH, who has been an able and sincere worker for the best interest of our Union.

WHEREAS, This Union deeply feels the loss of this faithful member, whom we all regarded as a kind and generous Brother and lasting friend to Unionism. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Union sincerely mourns his loss, and that we drape our charter in mourning for thirty days, that we extend to the bereaved family of our deceased Brother this expression of our sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family of the deceased Brother, and a copy be sent to our official journal for publication.

GEO. MORISON,
HOWARD HUGHES, } Committee.UNION No. 174, JOLIET, ILL.,
October 24, 1898.

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Lord to remove from among us our beloved and worthy Brother JUSTUS E. STAFFORD, to his eternal reward;

Resolved, That in his departure this Union has lost one of its best and most worthy members and a sincere friend, and as a united brotherhood we deeply realize our loss. However, we are satisfied that he enjoys the heavenly rest, and pray that his spirit may be upon us his brethren, in a double measure.

Resolved, That we hereby express our deepest sympathy with the bereaved wife and children in their sorrow, and pray God to comfort them and finally bring them all together in the bliss of that heavenly home.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that they be published in our local papers and that a copy be sent to THE CARPENTER for publication, and that they be placed on our minutes.

S. A. SHIFFER,
JOHN FERGUSON, } Committee.LOCAL UNION, No. 91, RACINE, WIS.,
November 1, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother WM. BOLMUS; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Carpenters Union, No. 91, extend to the widow and family our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family and be spread on the minutes of our Union and a copy furnished to our official paper, THE CARPENTER, for publication.

M. G. KING,
J. B. WILLIAMS, } Committee.MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., UNION No. 7,
October 15, 1898.

WHEREAS, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and brother, FRANK CEDERSTROM, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; it is

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard; it is further

Resolved, That Local No. 7, U. B. of C. and J. of A., extend their hearty sympathy to his family in their affliction; it is further

Resolved, That these resolutions be written on the minutes of this Union and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to each of the leading newspapers of Minneapolis, and to our official journal, THE CARPENTER.

L. F. BLAKEFIELD,
Rec. Sec.HENNING STUBER,
HARRY H. NDRICKSON, } Committee.UNION 229, GLENS FALLS, N. Y.,
October 3, 1898.

At a meeting of Local Union 229, held on the above date, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and love to take to Himself our beloved brother, CHANCY STANARD,

WHEREAS, We feel the loss of a faithful member of our Union, one meriting the respect of all who knew him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that the members

of this Union do extend to the bereaved widow and family our heartfelt sympathy; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy of the same be presented to the bereaved widow and family, and also be published in the daily papers.

LARA, THOMPS N,
A. P. DATZ, } Committee.
J. L. JOHNSTON,

UNION No. 26, SYRACUSE.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother, WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, who departed this life Tuesday, September 6, 1898.

WHEREAS, This Union (No. 26) feels the loss of a faithful brother and an earnest promoter of unionism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our Charter in mourning for thirty days, and that we express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting and a copy of the same be presented to the family, and also a copy be sent to the daily papers and THE CARPENTER, our official journal, for publication.

E. E. BATTEY,
P. E. MCSWEENEY, } Committee.
C. B. PIERCE,

NEWARK, N. J., OCTOBER 10, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Builder of the universe to remove from our midst Brother JOHN AMBELL, one faithful to the cause and respected by all; be it

Resolved, By Local Union 306, in session assembled, that, while our loss is his gain, we can bear tribute to his worth, knowing in laying down the tools of our craft he has entered into rest, and to the widow and family, in this their hour of distress and sorrow, we extend our heartfelt sympathies, praying the burden may be no greater than they can bear; and be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions presented to the bereaved widow, also spread upon our minutes and published in our official organ, THE CARPENTER.

WM. M. SHAW,
A. L. BEEGLE, } Committee.
W. E. CHAMBERS,

INDEPENDENCE, Colo., Sept. 29, 1898.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Master Architect and Builder of the Universe to remove from our midst, Bro. DUNCAN W. GRANT; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of 178 feel that we have lost one from our ranks, who, had he been allowed to remain with us, would have proved to be a faithful member and an earnest supporter of Unionism.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, realizing that the Master Builder alone can ease the aching void caused by death, and that each one of us that remain may realize the fact that as our Brother was called away so suddenly, so may we be called away in like manner.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, and also spread upon the Minutes of our Union, and published in our official journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

O. K. TOMPKINS,
J. W. BULGER, } Committee.

Trusses.

BY CHARLES L. HERCKES.



WHEN we have a roof of an ordinary large span, providing that no columns or supports of any kind can be used to support the roof, the only thing that remains for us to do is to use trusses.

Trusses are of various kinds. The drawing shows a style of truss called the king post truss. The king post truss is regarded as the simplest of all trusses to construct. It may be safely used for spans up to 45 feet.

Joints A, B and C, as shown in larger detail drawing, shows the way in which the different members of truss frame into each other.

Joint B, shows the principal rafters

framing into the king post. The three members are then fastened together by means of a wrought iron strap, say a piece of metal 3 inch x 1/4 inch, the straps are placed on each side of rafters and are then bolted together by means of 1/2-inch bolts.

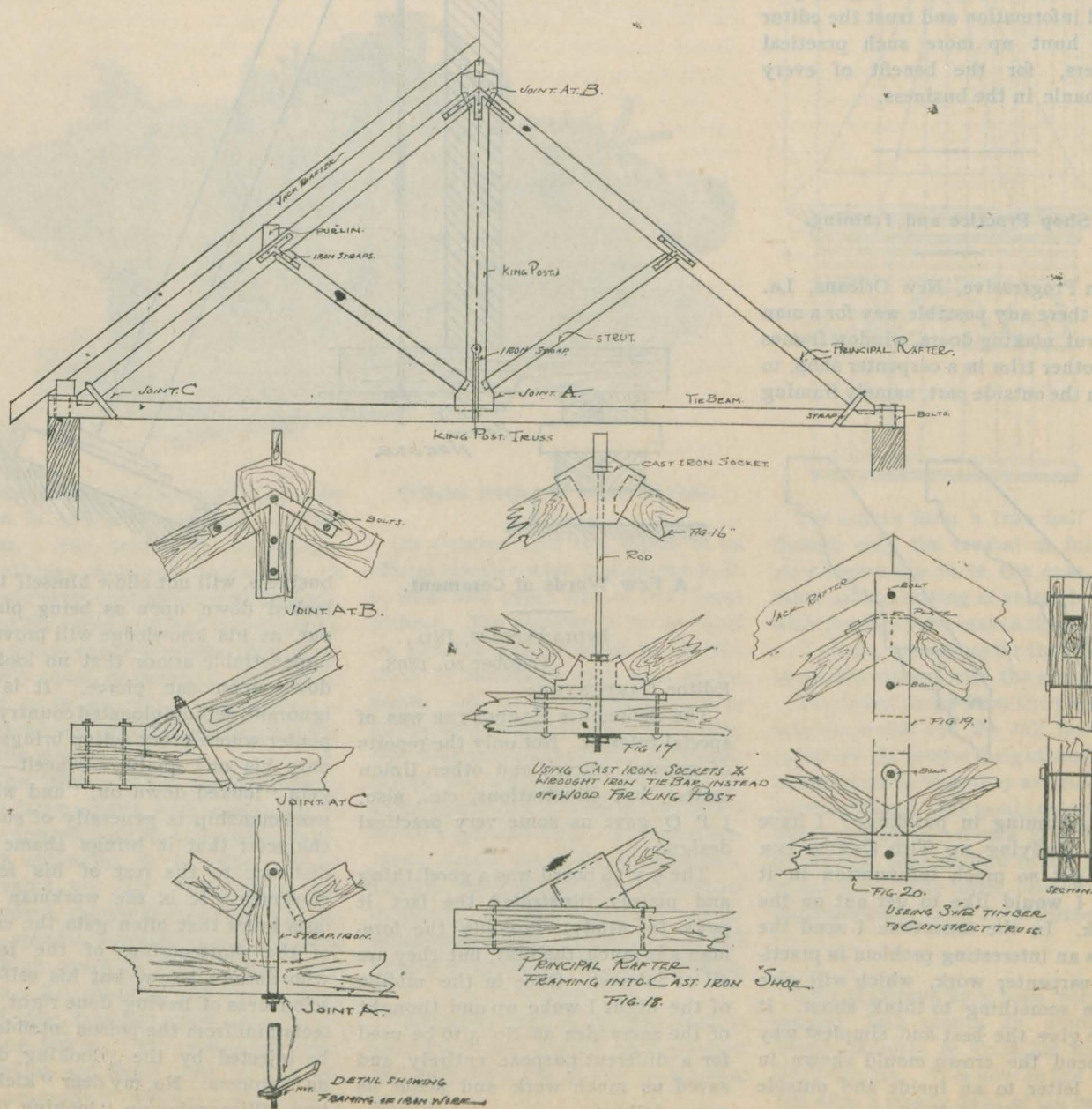
Joint C, gives a description of the rafter framing into the beam, with a block of hard wood bolted at the end of tie beam. In extra large spans it is considered better to bolt a block at end of beam, but in short spans, where there is but 7/8-inch hemlock sheathing and tin placed on top the compression at foot of the rafter is not so great, and an iron strap placed around rafter and tie beam, including the mortising of rafter in tie beam, may be considered as sufficiently strong enough to avoid shearing.

Joint A, shows the struts framing into king post and the king post framing into the tie beam. In this case a wrought iron strap is used to tie the members together and so that the king post may receive the tensile strain.

Figures 16, 17 and 18 are same as described above only the timbers frame into cast iron sockets and the king post becomes a wrought iron rod with upset end instead of wood. There is a great advantage in using the cast iron sockets. First they save labor and they stiffen the truss.

Figures 19 and 20 give another form of constructing a truss. The rafter and tie beam are in two or more pieces, instead of using one heavy timber, which cheapens it in material and in securing long timbers.

(To be continued.)



CRAFT PROBLEMS

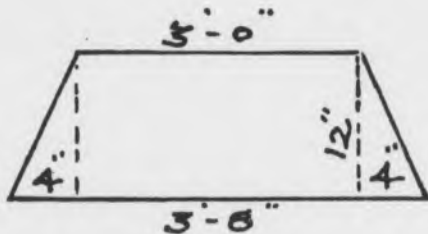
(This Department is open for criticism and correspondence from our readers on mechanical subjects in Carpentry, and ideas as to Craft organization.)

Write on one side of the paper only. All articles should be signed.
Matter for this Department must be in this office by the 25th of the month.)

Splayed Jambs.

From Johnny Bull, Lincoln, Neb.

I send THE CARPENTER a diagram of a plan for a window having splayed or beveled jambs and soffit, and as I am stuck on how to finish them off at the soffit so as to have the inside blinds come back into the boxing, I send it to THE CARPENTER for some of the experts like Bro. Padgett to

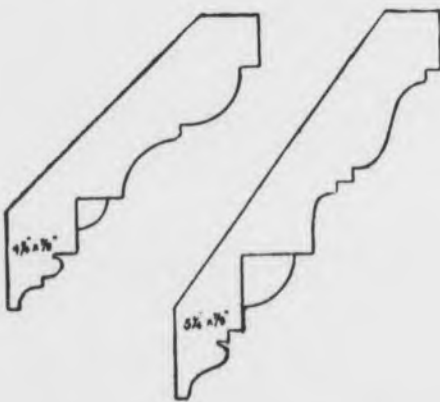


give me the lines and bevels for the cuts. His letter in the October CARPENTER was good, but I think he was mistaken about the discussions in the correspondence; they are not personal so that it does not harm. I think Bros. Stoddard, White and Padgett give good information and trust the editor will hunt up more such practical writers, for the benefit of every mechanic in the business.

Shop Practice and Training.

From Progressive, New Orleans, La.

Is there any possible way for a man in a rut, making doors, window frames and other trim in a carpenter shop, to learn the outside part, namely framing

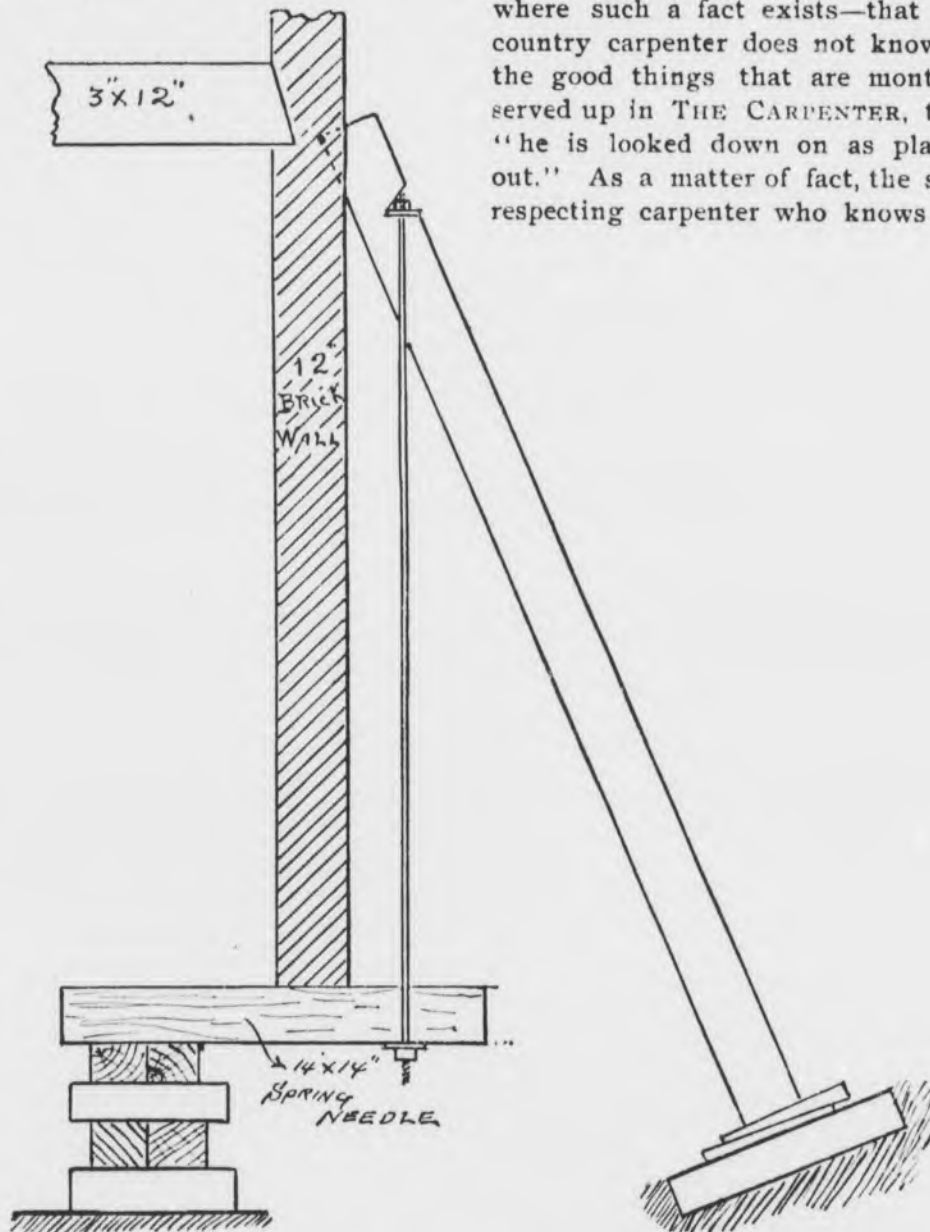


and trimming in buildings? I have been studying up THE CARPENTER and get so much information in it that I would like to get out on the work. In the meantime I send the boys an interesting problem in practical carpenter work, which will give them something to think about. It is to give the best and simplest way to bend the crown mould shown in this letter to an inside and outside curves of 4 feet radius.

Patent Spring Needles.

From Charles C. D., Boston, Mass.

I send for publication if you can fix it up and make it presentable, a sketch of a Boston way of needling up a wall for the purpose of holding it in a safe manner till it is altered or underpinned. The usual spur shore is placed against the outside face of the wall, to prevent its springing out with its foot plate and oak wedges, and from this the outside end of the needle is held up to sustain the wall, the inside end resting on 12 x 12 blocks built up in the ordinary way. The iron suspension rods are each 1 inch thick, and tapped top and bottom ends for plates and nuts. These spring needles must be kept very close together, not more than 6 feet apart at the most and the spur shore should be a stout stick heavy enough to carry with the plate notch. I send this as I see there have been many inquiries lately about shoring and it may come in handy for somebody.



A Few Words of Comment.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
October 20, 1898.

Editor CARPENTER:

The September CARPENTER was of special interest. Not only the reports of general officers and other Union matter, but illustrations, etc., also, J P Q gave us some very practical designs.

The 9 x 16 board was a good thing and plainly illustrated the fact it pays to study. Possibly the foreman's is much the best, but they are all of interest. Once in the middle of the night I woke up and thought of the same idea as No 3 to be used for a different purpose entirely, and saved us much work and made us many dollars.

Woods' and Hodgson's writings are always good and pretty near right too, as Woods' reply to Padgett proves. I am interested in Maginnis' offer for practical roof framing. The most practical way I know I fully illustrated in my articles last spring a year ago, in the three issues of March, April, and May, 1897. Of course there are many carpenters who know better ways.

Wishing THE CARPENTER continued success and improvement.

D. L. STODDARD.

Mr. Hodgson's Reply to the "Wisconsin Kicker."

Editor of CARPENTER.

Old "Kicker of Wisconsin," who, by the way, seems to be no relation of the celebrated "Arizona Kicker"—asks "What's the use of these things now when the architects do all the laying out and the country carpenter is looked down upon as played out?" In reply, I take it upon myself to say, that it is on account of the fact—where such a fact exists—that the country carpenter does not know of the good things that are monthly served up in THE CARPENTER, that "he is looked down on as played out." As a matter of fact, the self-respecting carpenter who knows his

on you" can harm you if you keep your quiver full of sound knowledge by keeping up with the procession, by studying THE CARPENTER as it appears each month. It costs nothing to carry knowledge, and but little effort to gain it, but the lack of it is often costly, and always inconvenient.

With regard to fancy designs for barge boards; I may say that several designs I have presented in the papers contributed could easily be adapted to barge-boards, and several of the designs submitted by J P Q, of Milwaukee, last month, though stock patterns, make very handsome barge boards. However, later on, I will gratify "dear old Kicker," with reproducing a few elaborate examples, such as he inquires for.

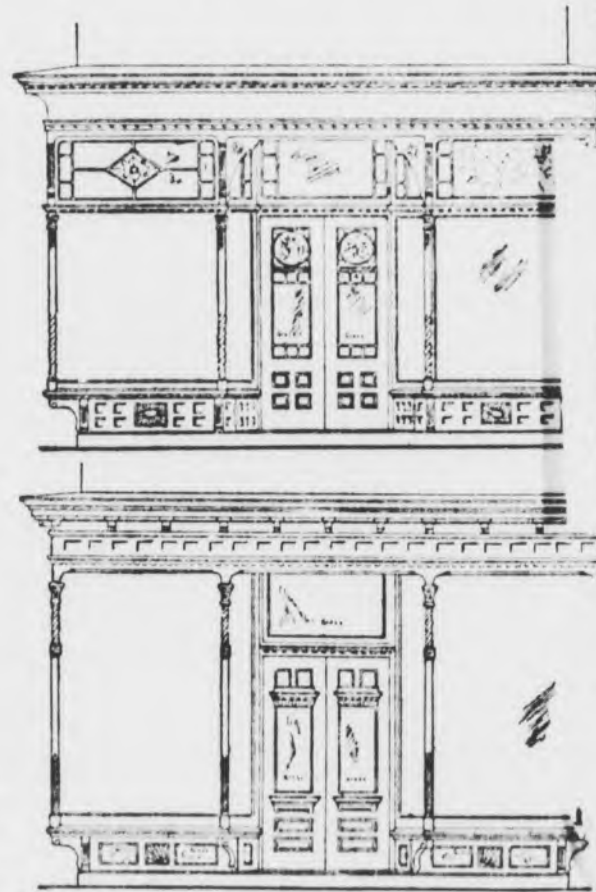
En passant, I may say I am fully in accord with "Union" in your last. A wider field for THE CARPENTER would add strength to unionism, and do good missionary work. "Nuff sed."

FRED. T. HODGSON.

Putting In Store Fronts.

From George L. G., Burlington, Iowa.

Please inform me where I can obtain the detailed method of putting in these store fronts between iron columns in a brick front building, bottom of windows to be 18 inches up from floor of store. Please give me a section and oblige a steady reader of your valuable paper.



Scaffold Accidents.

From B. K., Perth Amboy, N. J.

I would like to ask if a boss can be held responsible for an accident caused by the breaking of a scaffold which was not properly built or nailed, on account of his everlasting driving? The scaffold broke and my partner narrowly escaped a bad fall. I think there should be a law of the state or rule regulating the construction of scaffolds, but on country work a man has got to do as he is told or get sacked, and a job is not easy to get now-a-days.

Nine-Hour Cities.

Below is a list of the cities and towns where carpenters make it a rule to work only nine hours a day:

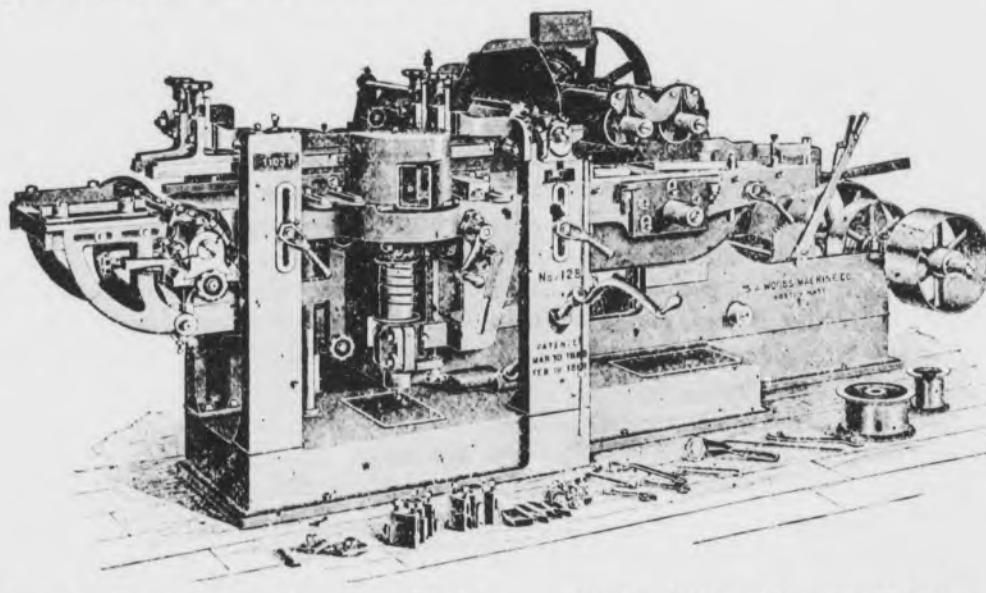
Albina, Ore.
Allston, Mass.
Amesbury, Mass.
Anaconda, Mont.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Arlington, Mass.
Arransas Harbor, Tex.
Allentown, Pa.
Amsterdam, N. Y.
Anacortes, Wash.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Astoria, Ore.
Ashville, N. C.
Auburn, N. Y.
Auburn, Me.
Altoona, Pa.
Anderson, Ind.
Allegheny City, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.
Bangor, Pa.
Batavia, N. Y.
Battle Creek, Mich.
Basin, Mont.
Belt, Mont.
Bay City, Mich.
Bar Harbor, Me.
Baltimore, Md.
Belle Vernon, Pa.
Bangor, Me.
Bath Beach, N. Y.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Burlington, Ia.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.
Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Butler, Pa.
Bayonne, N. J.
Boise City, Idaho
Bridgeton, N. J.
Blaine, Wash.
Bridgeport, Ohio
Bradford, Mass.
Brunswick, Me.
Braddock, Pa.
Bellaire, Ohio
Belleville, Ill.
Belleville, Can.
Bellevue, Pa.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Brockton, Mass.
Beaver Falls, Pa.
Brookline, Mass.
Butte, Mont.
Canton, O.
Carnegie, Pa.
Central Falls, R. I.
College Point, N. Y.
College Hill, O.
Conshohocken, Pa.
Cortland, N. Y.
Carrollton, Ga.
Cairo, Ill.
Calgary, Can.
Chelsea, Mass.
Charleroi, Pa.
Charlestown, W. Va.
Chester, Pa.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Covington, Ky.
Columbus, Ga.
Columbus, Ind.
Camden, N. J.
Concordia, Kan.
Collinsville, Ill.
Cohoes, N. Y.
Corsicana, Tex.
Columbus, Ohio
Cambridge, Mass.
Charlestown, Mass.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Coraopolis, Pa.
Carbondale, Pa.
Colorado City, Col.
Colorado Springs, Col.
Cornwall, N. Y.
Corryville, Ohio.
Dover, N. J.
Delhi, Ohio
Dayton, Ky.
Des Moines, Iowa
Davenport, Iowa
Dover, N. H.
Decatur, Ill.
Dedham, Mass.
Dorchester, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.
Duquesne, Pa.
Dubuque, Iowa
Dallas, Tex.
El Paso, Tex.
East Liverpool, Ohio
East Saginaw, Mich.
East Orange, N. J.
East Portland, Ore.
East Boston, Mass.
Easton, Pa.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Elwood, Pa.
Erie, Pa.
Englewood, N. J.
Evansville, Ind.
Everett, Mass.
Exeter, N. H.
Fort Brooke, Fla.
Fair Haven, Wash.
Fairmount, W. Va.
Fall River, Mass.
Findlay, Ohio
Fitchburg, Mass.
Fair Rockaway, N. Y.
Frankford, Pa.
Franklin, Pa.
Fort Worth, Tex.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Fostoria, Ohio
Franklin, Mass.
Galesburg, Ill.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Great Falls, Mont.
Greenfield, Ind.
Gloucester, Mass.
Greenville, Pa.
Germantown, Pa.
Greenwich, Conn.
Grove City, Pa.
Glen Cove, N. Y.
Greensburg, Pa.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Homestead, Pa.
Hartford, Conn.
Halifax, N. S.
Hampton, Va.
Haverhill, Mass.
Hackensack, N. J.
Harrison, Tenn.

Harrisburg, Pa.
Henderson, Ky.
Hudson, Mass.
Herkimer, N. Y.
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
Hyde Park, Mass.
Hoboken, N. J.
Holyoke, Mass.
Houston, Tex.
Houston Heights, Tex.
Hillsboro, Tex.
Hingham, Mass.
Irvington, N. Y.
Ithaca, N. Y.
Jacksonville, Ill.
Jackson, Mich.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jeannette, Pa.
Jersey City, N. J.
Kearney, Neb.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Kingston, N. Y.
Mt. Washington, O.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.
La Salle, Ill.
Lenox, Mass.
Leavenworth, Kan.
Lansingburg, N. Y.
Lawrence, Mass.
La Crosse, Wis.
Logansport, Ind.
Lowell, Mass.
Leechburg, Pa.
Leominster, Mass.
Lafayette, Ind.
Lewiston, Me.
Lincoln, Neb.
Little Falls, N. Y.
London, Canada
Lockland, O.
Long Branch, N. J.
Louisville, Ky.
Marlboro, Mass.
Morristown, N. J.
Manayunk, Pa.
Malden, Mass.
Millville, N. J.
Media, Pa.
Meadville, Pa.
Medford, Mass.
Minneapolis, Minn.
Marblehead, Mass.
Marion, Ind.
Mayfield, Ky.
Monongahela, Pa.
Martin's Ferry, Ohio
Maspeth, N. Y.
Milford, Ohio
Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mercer, Pa.
Middlesborough, Ky.
Madisonville, O.
Mansfield Valley, Pa.
Meriden, Conn.

Total, 420 cities.

No. 128, Outside Moulding Machine.

We present to notice a new outside moulder, in every way substantial and well proportioned, which possesses novel features that aid in the rapid production of first-class work, and



which allows greater lengths of belts than is usual in machines of this class. For producing mouldings, sheathing, flooring, finish, etc., it affords every convenience and adjustment for setting up and operating on the widest range of stock. It is practically equal in strength, and can be said to be superior in all matters of convenience, to most inside moulders in the market.

The table is raised and lowered on two large screws, and is clamped, at any desired height, to outside standards extending to the floor. A removable top box, attached to one standard, carries the outer end of the top spindle, preventing all vibration at high speed or when taking deep cuts. All running parts have large and long bearings, with patent self-oiling boxes. All four cutter-head spindles are fitted with our patent "pneumatic" pulleys, showing a

great saving of power, without the objection of over-tight belts. The powerful feed consists of four rolls, all driven, with the pressure equalized over the entire length of top rolls. The bottom rolls run on long, self-oiling sleeves, not in the usual short boxes. Both side spindle frames swivel, and can be set to angle either way from the perpendicular; they are instantly fastened in position by our improved clamping device. Improved side chip breakers are furnished for use in matching; provision is made for adjustable surface pressures, extending from the top to the bottom head, which can be swung out of or into position in a moment. The spring lever guide at feeding-in end, for holding stock, is a great improvement, not usually found on moulders. The under head, together with the end table, can be raised in a parallel plane, always remaining level. The end table also has independent adjustments, both vertical and horizontal, and can be swung down for access to the heads without disturbing the guides. The tool box at the base of the machine will be found a convenience.

Dimensions, Etc.—Works 10 or 13 inches wide, 8 inches thick; 11 feet long by 4 feet wide; weight, 4,800 to 5,300 pounds. Tight and [patent self-oiling] loose pulleys are 14 inches diameter for 8-inch belt, and should run about 950 revolutions to give the cutter-heads 3,800 per minute.

For further particulars address the manufacturers,

S. A. WOODS MACHINE CO.

South Boston, Mass.

Official Notice of General Vote.

On October 17th two copies of an official circular were mailed the F. S. of each and every one of our Local Unions. The circular is to be voted on and the returns must be in this office by November 30th next at the latest. All the amendments agreed to at the convention in New York city, also resolutions involving two assessments for organizing purposes are submitted to the Locals in this circular for a general vote. It is to be sincerely hoped all these amendments, also the resolutions, may be adopted by rousing majorities, as they are absolutely necessary for the welfare and further progress of the organization.

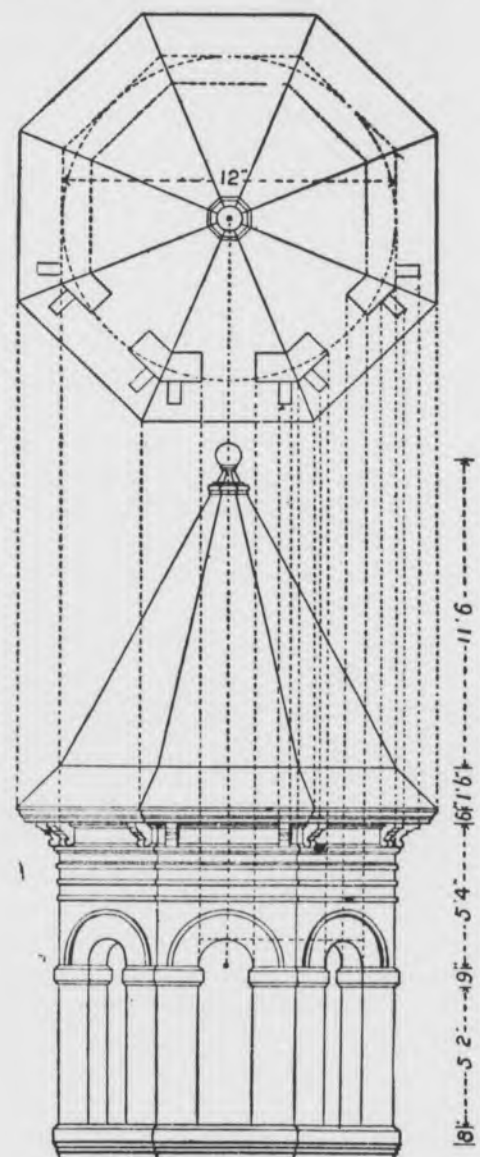
SCRANTON, Pa.—Carpenter work is very slack and it looks as if some of the craft will have to live on ice this winter.

Drawing Lesson.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IN drawing elevations containing several faces, it is better to outline that part of the plan that is to show in the elevation either above or below the desired drawing space and plumb down or up as the case may be. In our illustration we show an octagon tower, the sides of which are exactly alike but, owing to the receding sides, they do not show as wide as the central face.

The dotted lines from the plan to elevation locate the openings, arches, brackets, etc. Of course this work would never appear in the finished elevation. It is better to draw the plan on a separate piece of paper placed above the desired elevation and with the T-square and angle locate the points in the elevation. This will save the paper from being marred by erasures.



The arches form a true half circle though only the central or full face view shows this to be the case. The other arches setting at an angle of 45° with the face view makes them appear oval shape, consequently they can not be readily drawn with the compass.

The dotted lines from the plan indicate the width and the full face arch indicates the proper height and with these points in view they are generally drawn off hand. We would recommend drawing this lesson on a 1/2 inch scale to the foot, then re-draw to the 1/4 inch to the foot. The latter being the one most generally used by architects.

THE HATTERS have been very successful last month in unionizing Frank Schoble & Co.'s hat shop in Philadelphia. It is now on the Union list after a steady fight of ten years.

THE CARPENTER,

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America.

Published Monthly on the Fifteenth of each month.

AT

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P. J. McGUIRE, Editor and Publisher.

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PHILA., NOVEMBER, 1898.

The American Federation of Labor.

I.

ITS HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.



MORTON A. ALDRICH, Ph. D., of Harvard University, has written a very instructive brochure on the above subject, and it is published by the American Economic Association in its August, 1898, series of "Economic Studies." We will publish some portions of this extremely interesting work each month until completed.

Mr. Aldrich starts his story with the statement:

When the American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881, many of the local Trade Unions had already begun to learn the lesson of combination. In the decade before the Civil War local unions in several industries had united into national Unions (often called "international" Unions when they included Canadian branches); but each of these central organizations was confined to the Unions of a single trade. The next step was the federation of all the unions in a single city, of whatever trade, into a delegate body, usually called a central labor Union. What these central labor Unions do for the trades unions of a city the American Federation of Labor does for the Trade Unions of the country.

The American Federation of Labor was not without precedents in the American labor movement. Aside from the central labor unions in Cincinnati, Boston and New York, the first instance of a federation which included Trade Unions of various trades was the National Labor Union. This organization, founded at Baltimore in 1866, could fairly be called a national body, embracing as it did the strongest national Trade Unions in the country. Two demands of this Union were not in vain; it pointed out the need of a national labor bureau, and it worked for an eight-hour day for all government employes. But the Union itself held its last convention in 1872, when it yielded to the fatal temptation of going into politics and nominated a candidate, David Davis of Illinois, for the Presidency. This political action provoked so much discussion that one local union after another, believing that the National Labor Union had entered a field of operations for which it was not intended, withdrew its support.

In the period between the crisis of 1873 and the year 1881 half a dozen labor organizations composed of workmen from various trades, had a considerable membership. They were not, however, wholly of a trade union character, but entered largely into politics; they were all secret orders, and most of them were only represented in a group of states. At least three attempts were made to unite these organizations into a large federation, but failed owing to the intense rivalry between them, each anxious to overreach the other. Aside from the national unions in a few trades the most striking characteristic of labor organizations during this period was lack of unity. So long as these secret orders, some of which declared that trade unions had outlived their usefulness, thrived, any comprehensive trade union organization was well nigh impossible. With the exception of the Knights of Labor, however, all these secret orders were short-lived. Such, in brief, had been the development of trade union organization in the United States before 1881, when the American Federation of Labor was founded.

The preliminary step in the organization of the Federation was a convention called August 2, 1881, at Terre Haute, Indiana, by two secret orders, the Knights of Industry, and the Amalgamated Labor Union, a body composed of the disaffected members of the Knights of Labor. Although on the face of the call the object of this convention was the establishment of a national labor congress, its real object was the foundation of a new secret order to supplant the Knights of Labor. The Trades Union delegates, however, many of whom at this time were also members of the Knights of Labor, successfully opposed this plan. Instead, they issued a call for a second convention at Pittsburg in the same year, where they organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States, which became in 1886 the American Federation of Labor. Since 1889 the latter Federation has recognized the continuity of organization by dating all its proceedings from 1881.

To understand the organization of the American Federation of Labor we must consider the various forms of Unions of which it is composed, their relation to each other and their relative importance. Four varieties of Trade Unions are affiliated with the Federation—Local Unions, National Unions, Central Labor Unions of cities, and State Federations. The Federation is exclusively an association of Trade Unions, and has no direct relations with their individual members.

Local Unions are the most elementary form of trade union organization. Their membership is confined to workmen of a single locality, and, with the exception of the federal Unions, to workmen of a single trade. These federal Unions are local Unions which have been organized by the American Federation of Labor to provide organization for workmen in occupations in which no Trade Union exists; or in which the workmen are too few to form a distinct Union. The Federal Unions are strictly limited in

extent; not more than three may be chartered in the same city and no workman in whose trade a local Union already exists is admitted. They are regarded as recruiting Unions for workmen who are to be organized as soon as possible into Trades Unions of their various trades.

In most trades the local Unions all over the country are united into a national Union of the trade, as for example, the International Typographical Union. In the large cities the Trade Unions of all trades unite in a central labor Union, and in some states the Trade Unions unite in a state federation for the purpose of securing state legislation concerning labor matters.

Since the same local Trade Union may belong to all three of these larger organizations, questions of disputed jurisdiction easily arise. To avoid this conflict of powers and consequent loss of efficiency, the Federation has undertaken to guide the mutual relations of these organizations. Its invariable policy has been to make the National Unions the units of power in the Trade Union world, with complete and undivided authority over their local Unions. It makes great efforts to form a compact National Union in every trade, and requires all local Unions to join the National Union of their trade on penalty of suspension from the Federation. Thus the Federation aims to bring about the combination of all local Trade Unions into National Unions, which in turn shall be united in the Federation.

The Federation relegates the central labor Unions and state federations to the inferior position of auxiliaries in the Trade Union movement. In no event are they to interfere with the jurisdiction of the national Unions. Their value as a power to enforce local demands, such as state labor laws and municipal recognition of Trade Unions, is, however, fully recognized by the Federation, which instructs the national organizations to urge their local Unions to join the central Labor Union in their vicinity.

The workmen who are united through these Trade Unions in the American Federation of Labor are in other respects by no means homogeneous. Representing the most diverse forms of industry in all parts of the country, they generally have no intimate knowledge of each other's needs. Some, such as the carpenters and printers, are comparatively prosperous skilled artisans, whose Unions charge high dues and give important insurance benefits. Others are common laborers who cannot easily pay considerable dues. Some are women. Organizations of farmers, who are freeholders, are debarred from membership on the ground that they are associations of employers. A few local Unions of farm laborers have been affiliated with the Federation, but the Federation has done very little to organize farm laborers,—a problem of extreme difficulty. For the most part, the Federation represents more or less skilled workmen. The race differences among the members are also great,—the German element being especially strong. Except in regard to the negroes, however, race

disputes are unknown. Officially, the Federation refuses to draw a color line, and negroes are freely admitted to membership, although they are debarred from some Southern Unions. The workmen represented are also of all sorts of political belief, including, as we shall see, a group of pronounced socialists.

Although the American Federation of Labor aims to include all trade unionists, probably more than one-half still remain outside. The five railway unions which are united in a distinct federation, and the Bricklayers International Union are the most important unions which have not yet joined the Federation. There is a growing disposition, however, among the railway unions in favor of joining the Federation. Aside from the Knights of Labor and some southern and western trade unions which desire a federation of their own, most of these outside labor organizations are in agreement with the Federation in the larger questions of policy, and even willingly accord to the Federation the leadership of the Trade Union movement. For this reason the apparent lack of unity in the Trade Union movement becomes less real; but it still remains true that the efficiency of the movement is diminished by such wide-spread sectarian division.

The government of the American Federation of Labor, as its name implies, is of a federal character. As in the federal government of the United States, all powers not expressly delegated by its written constitution to the central body are reserved to the various units. The Federation aims to supplement, not to supplant the powers of the Trade Unions. Each affiliated Union retains complete autonomy in the conduct of its internal affairs, its funds, its strikes, the administration of its insurance benefits, and all matters peculiar to its trade. Moreover, although the resolutions passed by the conventions of the Federation represent the policy of the majority, this policy cannot be imposed upon any Union against its will. The rights of the minority are thus made secure. The sole compulsory power of the Federation is the right to suspend or expel an organization.

By this simple expedient of limiting its own powers of compulsion, the Federation has overcome the natural suspicion of the various Trade Unions, and has at one stroke cut clear from a great mass of internal dissensions, otherwise inevitable. The Federation has always been clear sighted in refusing to overstep these limits of action, imposed as they are by the nature of the organization. In a federation of such various and powerful units as the national Trade Unions, the majority can only coerce the minority on pain of the disaffection and eventual secession of this minority. The decentralized form of the Federation has been proved successful by the permanence and growth of the organization. The real strength of a voluntary society like the American Federation of Labor is not measured by its powers of compulsion but rather by the extent to which it enjoys the confidence and loyalty of its members.

GENERAL OFFICERS

OF THE

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Office of the General Secretary,
124 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General President.—Henry Lloyd, 308 Chestnut ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

General Secretary-Treasurer.—P. J. McGuire, Box 884, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENTS.

First Vice-President.—Louis E. Tossey, 601 Larned st., East Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President.—W. B. Macfarlane, 122 Potomac ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

(All correspondence for the G. E. B. must be mailed to the General Secretary-Treasurer.)

A. C. Cattermull, 1013 W. 80th st., Sta. P., Chicago.

S. J. Kent, 2046 S st., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. Flagg, 94 Spring st., Auburn, Me.

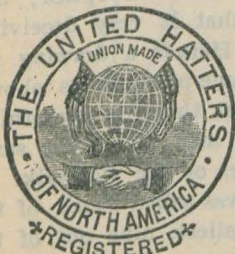
A. M. Swartz, 288 Sandusky st., Allegheny, Pa.

J. F. Grimes, 903 Maury ave., Houston, Tex.

What the United Brotherhood Has Done.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was founded in Convention at Chicago, August 12, 1881. At first it had only twelve local unions and 2,142 members. Now, in seventeen years, it has grown to number 428 local unions in 406 cities, and has over 45,000 enrolled members. It is organized to protect the Carpenter Trade from the evils of low prices and botchwork; its aim is to encourage a higher standard of skill and better wages; to re-establish an Apprentice System, and to aid and assist the members by mutual protection and benevolent means; it pays a Wife Funeral Benefit of from \$25 to \$50; a Members Funeral Benefit, \$100 to \$200; and a Disability Benefit, \$100 to \$400. In these General Benefits \$85,000 have been expended the past two years, and \$528,706 since the year 1883, while \$683,644 more were spent in that period for Sick Benefits by the local unions. This is fully one and a quarter millions of dollars expended for benevolent and charitable purposes. Such an organization is worth the attention of every Carpenter. The Brotherhood is also a Protective Trade Union as well as a Benevolent Society. It has raised the wages in hundreds of cities, and placed fully five and a half million dollars more wages annually in the pockets of the Carpenters in those cities. It reduced the hours of labor to 8 hours a day in 105 cities, and 9 hours a day in four hundred and twenty-six cities, not to speak of many cities which have established the 8 and 9 hour system on Saturdays. By this means 15,130 more men have gained employment. This is the result of thorough organization. And yet very few strikes have occurred, and very little money has been spent on strikes by this society. It is not a secret oath-bound organization. All competent Carpenters are eligible to join, and this card is an invitation to you as an intelligent mechanic to send in your application for membership in the Carpenters Union in your city. It is a branch of the Brotherhood, its dues are small in comparison with the benefits, and it is to your interest to join this growing and powerful body.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square and is printed on buff colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it on another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

Standing Decisions of G. E. B.

1885.

Jan. 2.—A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation need not withdraw from the U. B. He can still remain a member and in benefit, except he engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks or engages in hazardous work.

April 22.—A Union lapsed or suspended, if re-organized or reinstated, shall not be in benefit until six months after date of reinstatement.

1886.

Feb. 19.—We favor the licensing of architects. Feb. 19.—In giving grants of money to aid other trades in cases of strikes or trade troubles, it is advisable to exercise care and not make appropriation unless condition of local funds permits and then make it in the form of a donation, and avoid any assessment; an assessment levied for such a purpose shall be purely voluntary in payment by the members.

Feb. 19.—A member in the ante-room on business authorized by the Union must be considered as present at the meeting, and is eligible to nomination for office.

1887.

Feb. 15.—Unions not holding meetings at least once a month forfeit their charter and are not in benefit.

Feb. 22.—Carpenters joining the army or navy cannot be entitled to benefit, as they assume unusual risk.

Feb. 26.—A Union cannot admit to or retain in membership any one who, himself or any of his household, is engaged or engages in the sale of intoxicating drinks.

March 12.—Persons ruptured and afflicted with chronic rheumatism can only be admitted as semi-beneficial members.

June 16.—The occupation of a paid city fireman is hazardous, and a member so engaged cannot be allowed benefits.

June 22.—In movements for wages and hours where members are working at woodwork, outside of house carpenter work, they can be exempt from trade rules.

July 30.—A member taking direct contract from owner, where the latter furnishes material, and the member contracting hires Union men and pays Union wages by the day, is not piece work; but if the owner is an employing contractor, it is piece work.

Aug. 8.—Wherever a Union man goes, he should live up to the Union rules of the city he works in.

Sept. 17.—Grading wages is demoralizing to Union principles and to the welfare of the trade, and no Local Union should adopt the system of grading wages.

Oct. 22.—Claims for disability benefit must date from time of accident.

Dec. 22.—All payments of dues made to a F. S. in interval between meetings after Union has adjourned, must be credited under date of next meeting of the Union.

1888.

March 10.—A Local Union can fix a fine as penalty for non-attendance of members at a monthly meeting.

July 11.—No member of any Local Union can "scab" it on any other trade by going to work at such trade when it is on strike.

Nov. 24.—Dues are chargeable on first of month, but a member does not fall in arrears until end of the month.

1889.

Jan. 5.—A Union contractor must always hire union carpenters where available, and where not available, he should have the non-union men he hires to join the Union.

March 9.—In death or disability claims, the card of a member must be retained by the G. E. B. as evidence.

June 1.—Each Local Union is responsible for the carelessness or negligence of its own local officers.

June 29.—Members working under Union rules during a strike must pay a strike assessment if levied.

Sep. 7.—A member owing a sum equal to three months' dues cannot pay part of his arrears and be in benefit. He must pay all he owes the Union and wait three months after that to be in benefit.

Nov. 2.—A fine can be imposed by a Local Union on a member for not parading on Labor Day.

1890.

Jan. 18.—A Union cannot expel a member for owing a fine; it can only suspend him when with the fine his indebtedness equals the sum of dues calling for suspension.

Oct. 4.—All Local Unions are hereby ordered not to circulate any appeal or circular asking financial aid or calling on the Locals in any form to purchase tickets, unless by the approval of the G. E. B., attested by the G. S.-T.

Nov. 15.—A walking delegate may be deputized by a Local or B. C. to collect dues, etc.

1891.

April 17.—It is not advisable to extend the jurisdiction of a District Council over a large extent of territory, but to confine it to one city or one county.

July 18.—All benefits are forfeited by a suspended Union, the same as a suspended member. A suspended Union cannot be entitled to any benefits other than those prescribed for a new Union.

Oct. 15.—A Local Union in granting a clearance card shall not accept more than one month's dues in advance, and should more than this have been paid by the member, his surplus dues should be refunded him by the Union.

1892.

Jan. 18.—A Local Union cannot admit a boy under 18 years.

April 2.—A delegate to a convention of the U. B. must hold credentials from the Local of which he is a member, but several Locals can club together, or so can Unions in a D. C., and elect a delegate; but he must hold credentials from the Union of which he is a member.

Oct. 6.—Notices are sent out regularly by the G. S.-T. to all Locals two months in arrears. The G. S.-T. cannot be held responsible for their non-delivery, especially where Financial Secretaries are negligent in advising the General Office of change of address. It is the duty of members of Locals to see that tax of their L. U. is promptly paid, and receipts for same read at the meeting.

1893.

Jan. 11.—The G. E. B. deem it expedient to confirm an unwritten law heretofore in vogue in the U. B., and decree that all General Officers of the U. B. shall be exempt while in office from all local duties in the Locals to which they belong.

April 19.—A member can remain a contractor, or enter into the business of contracting, provided he pays the scale of wages, obeys trade rules and hires none but Union men, and complies with the Constitution, and does not do lump-work, piece-work or sub-contract for a carpenter contractor, and further provided that he is not, nor does not become, a member of any contractors' or employers' union. Any violation of this rule to be punished by fine or expulsion.

Oct. 5.—Relative to granting dispensations to Local Unions and members during the present crisis, by virtue of power vested in G. E. B. and G. S.-T., by vote of Locals on circular dated Dec. 28, 1889, and again given by St. Louis Convention (see page 81 of printed proceedings), special instructions and full power are hereby given to the G. S.-T. in dealing with extraordinary cases.

Oct. 5.—The Board decide that seven members constitute a quorum.

1894.

Jan. 9.—G. S.-T. instructed to send for books of Local Union for examination in case of a doubtful claim for benefit.

April 7.—All dues received in the interim between meetings must be credited as received at the next subsequent meeting. Sec. 153 means that the actual date of the meeting at which the dues are received or credited as above shall appear on the member's card and books of the Union.

April 9.—In all strikes or lockouts only those men employed when such strike or lockout takes place are entitled to strike pay under our laws.

1895.

Jan. 10.—The non-payment of an excessive fine should not act as a bar to the right of appeal.

Jan. 10.—Where a member from an outside district goes into a large city to take advantage of better conditions, he should be willing to bear some of the burdens borne by the members of the U. B. in that city, and be willing to take the risk of being called out on strike without pay. This decision does not apply to strikes supported financially by the G. E. B.

Oct. 10.—Where a D. C. exists, it alone has authority to try violations of trade rules. The offending member must be tried by the D. C. and not in the Local Union.

1896.

Jan. 11.—G. E. B. decides they cannot, under any circumstances, make appropriations to support Business Agents.

April 11.—A member forfeits his right to appeal within the U. B. by taking his case to the civil courts.

1897.

Jan. 6.—When an appeal is taken to a higher body in the U. B. such appeal shall act as a stay against the enforcement of any penalty against the defendant until such appeal shall have been passed upon finally by the G. E. B.

Jan. 8.—Appeal to G. E. B. acts as a stay of execution against expelling a member because of non-payment of a fine within 30 days.

Jan. 12.—Unions will not be allowed to make donations from their treasuries to keep members in good standing, unless such donations be made from a contingent fund.

April 7.—A joint arbitration committee of contractors and journeymen can not be allowed to try members of U. B. for violation of trade rules.

April 7.—Working cards can only be issued through the Unions or D. C.'s of the U. B. and without discriminating charge in any locality against outside members.

April 9.—Every part of Ritual is just as binding on members as is the Constitution of the U. B.

July 12.—Unions can not make agreements to debar their members from working for contractors or bosses other than those connected with the Bosses' or Builders' Association or the "Master" Carpenters' Association.

July 12.—G. E. B. will not hear oral testimony in appeal cases. Decisions will be rendered solely on written testimony.

Oct. 6.—Where strike funds are furnished from General Office, members from outside districts called out on strike must be paid strike benefits from such funds.

Oct. 8.—Appeals to General Convention from decision of G. E. B. in cases of violation of trade rules will not be recognized.

1898.

Jan. 5.—Unions are not compelled to accept the resignation of a member when it is suspected he submits the same to be left free to violate trade rules.

April 5.—Members violating trade rules and called out on strike are not entitled to strike pay.

April 5.—While a D. C. has original jurisdiction in all violations of trade rules, all other offences must first be tried in the Union of which the accused is a member in accordance with Sections 170 and 178 of the Constitution.

April 6.—No member of U. B. can be denied the right to belong to the National Guard if he chooses to do so.

April 13.—In the re-admission of ex-members under section 90, the sum of six months' dues and no more shall be collected as arrearages, and this shall apply to all ex-members, regardless of the year they were suspended.

July 20.—The Union collecting dues in advance on a clearance must in all cases pay per capita tax to the General Office for the month the dues are collected.

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PLANES.
THE most used and the most essential planes required for bench work are termed "Bench Planes." These consist of three or sometimes four, viz., the jointer, the fore plane, the jack plane and the smoother or smoothing plane.



FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 represents the form of the jointer and fore plane. It is generally manufactured of well seasoned beechwood or applewood, and after being purchased should be well soaked in raw linseed oil to prevent its warping or cracking under the action of the weather. The following description will give the uses of each plane, commencing with the jointer, which, though not the most important plane, is still essential.

THE JOINTER.

This is a plane of from 24 to 30 inches in length, used for bringing the edges of the stuff straight, as in the stiles and rails of doors, when preparing joints to be glued up, door and window casings and trimmings, and any other purposes where straight joints are required. When using it we take a shaving off the full length of the stuff, walking along as we push the plane, occasionally sighting along the edge from the end. By closing one eye we can see where a long hollow or rise in the edge requires a few extra shavings just here or there to make it true. While using the jointer we carry in our left hand the small try square if we are jointing work that must be exactly square, as all framed work must be to be tight, and we test the squareness of our joint every little while, and regulate our shaving from one side or the other as required.

THE FORE PLANE.

This plane is from 18 to 22 inches long, with an iron $2\frac{3}{8}$ or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; it is used for "trying up" or bringing the surface of a board to a level surface, after the jack plane has taken off the rough. We take off the shavings the whole length of the stuff with it, and when using it, occasionally lay it on one lower edge crosswise of the stuff, to see where the surface is uneven and wants bringing down.



FIG. 7.

The jack plane, Fig. 7, is 18 inches long, and carries a $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch iron; it is used to take off the rough surface of plank as it comes from the saw-mill; also to remove considerable inequalities when required. The iron is ground rounding, so that more edge projects from the centre than toward the sides when the iron is set in the plane, and wedged fast. This plane is generally used with the right hand, though oftentimes, when working carefully as in "traversing" stuff, the front part is held with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, or the whole grasp, illustrated in Fig. 7 or Fig. 8, and the stroke is given with the full power of the shoulders and back.

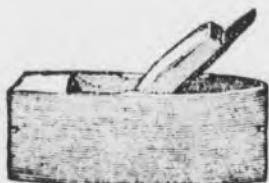


FIG. 8.

The smoother is from 7 to 9 inches long, with a 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch iron or cutter; it is used as a finishing plane to smooth off the joints in any frame work after it is put together, and to put a smooth surface on most house-finishing lumber. The iron should be kept fine set and sharp, so that the plane will take off a thin, silky shaving. Two common forms of holding the smoothing plane are shown in Figs. 8 and 9. The first is most popular and more generally used. It is applied by being held with the pressure of the four fingers and thumb on the rear part and the left hand laid across the front end, being used with a direct stroke of both arms. On account of the delicate fine edge which must be kept on the bit or cutter of the smoothing plane, care should be taken to raise it up when drawing

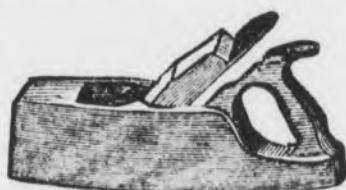


FIG. 9.

the tool back after the stroke so as to avoid dulling the edge. This and the proper manner of holding the tool are fully described by the sketch, Fig. 10.

A great deal of care and method must be used in the selection and setting of the irons or cutters, and the following will be found useful:

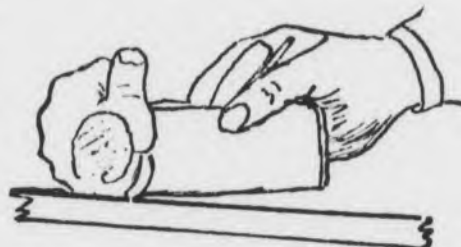


FIG. 10.

The plane iron Fig. 11 is composed of two pieces; the left one in the illustration is the cutting iron, which is of steel; it has a slot or long narrow hole cut in it, with a large round hole at the upper end of the slot. The lower piece or cover is called the cap-iron; it is fastened to the other



FIG. 11.

by a screw, and when the screw is loose it slides easily in the slot, and can be detached by sliding up the round hole. The edge of the iron proper can be regulated to cut with various degrees of fineness by the cap being set and screwed fast at certain distances above it. In cross-grained and hard curly wood, the cap iron should be set close over the edge, to prevent the iron from taking out deep pieces of wood and making cavities, as it would do were the cap set some distance from the edge; but the great secret of doing smooth work with the plane or any other tool is to have a sharp edge. Old carpenters tell us that when a beginner has learned how to keep his tools sharp and in good order he has learned half his trade.

Optical Illusion.

BY A. W. WOODS.

IHAVE a mechanical eye" said a carpenter as he was admiring a piece of work. We said to him that he could not always depend on that eye. To clinch the argument, he added, that which he saw no one could deceive him. So, in order to hold our end of the argument we took three

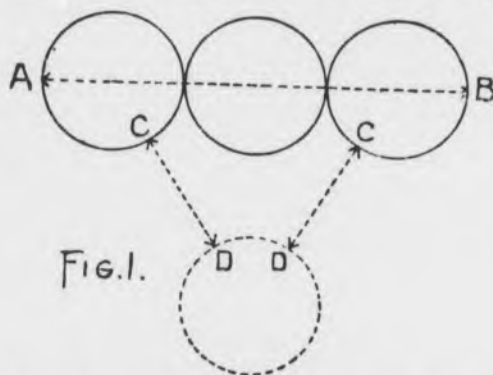


FIG. 1.

dimes and placed in a row (see Fig. 1.) then we told him to move out the center one till the space C, D, equaled the space over all as at A, B. He did so, and to his astonishment, he was off nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the space. We then asked him which end of the letter S was the larger. He promptly answered that there was no difference. We handed him a paper (upside down) containing a number of the letters and this is what he saw S. Here in this simple example was a problem in proportion that his mechanical eye had not detected after having seen it for over thirty years.

There is a well defined proportion in measurements that requires careful study and with which the successful artisans are acquainted.

The inexperienced eye becomes accustomed to certain forms and when taken out of that channel is deceived as was our friend.

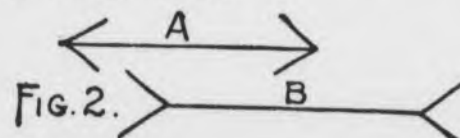


FIG. 2.

We will give a few other illustrations that are liable to deceive. In Fig. 2, is shown to parallel lines A and B. If we were to ask which of the two is the longer, the majority would say B of course; but by careful measuring they will be found to be of the same length.

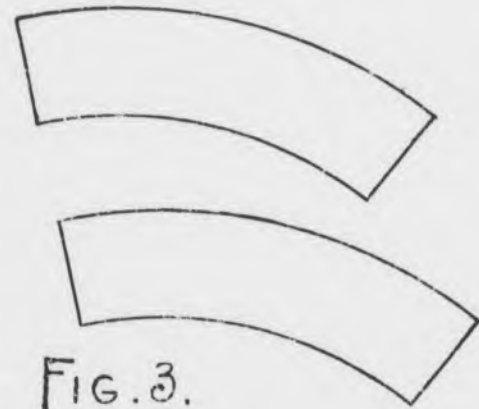


FIG. 3.

If we were to ask which of the parts in Fig. 3, contained the larger area, the answer would most likely be the lower one; yet they are of the same size. When standing in the center of a straight run of railroad track the rails seem to draw in as they recede from us till away yonder at the horizon they seem to almost come together as shown in Fig. 4. There is nothing strange about this example, indeed if it did not look so we would at once know that there was some-

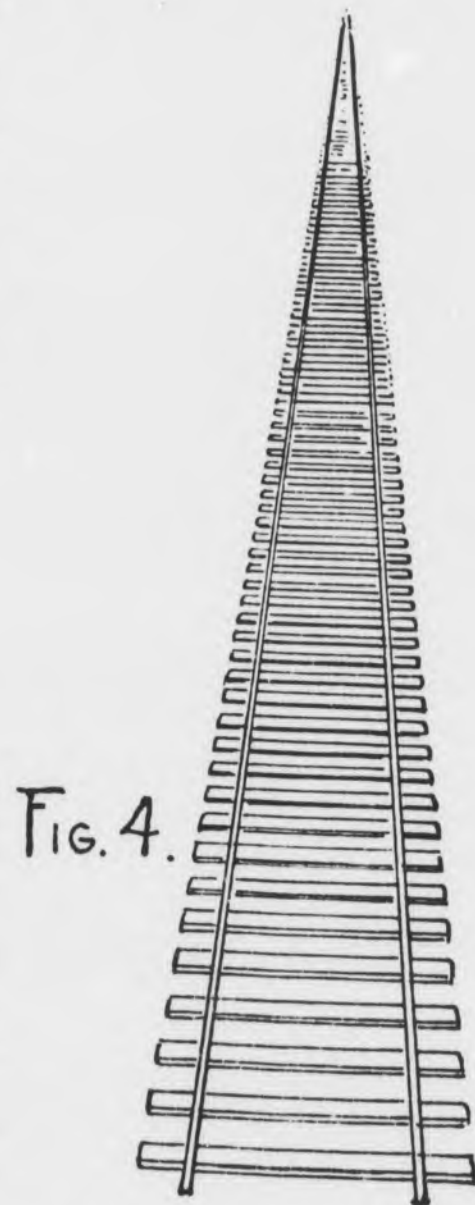


FIG. 4.

thing wrong with our optics; but here is one that is very deceiving (See Fig. 5). Here is a drawing involving the same principle as shown in Fig. 4, but there is something wrong. Four men all of the same height are seen on the sidewalk. If the question was asked which of the four is the tallest, nine out of ten would say the one furthest up the street, but by measurement this is not found to be the case.

The deceptive point is in that the men are not drawn in perspective with the surroundings. To make the man in front correspond with the men in the rear he would only be about one-half the size as shown. In other words, if the heights of the two in the rear be six feet then the man in front would be twelve feet high.

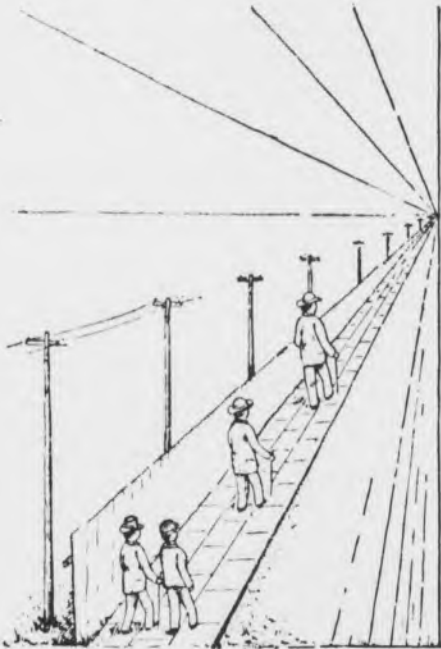


FIG. 5

Round and Elliptical Centres.

BY CHARLES L. HERCKES.

THE above drawings give several ways for constructing centres which are used when a stone or brick arch is sprung. The frame is taken away when the arch is sprung and mortar set.

In constructing the arch we first draw the line A, B, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches less than the width of frame required. Taking the points R, and V, as the radius and then describing the semi-circle; $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch spruce boards are then fitted to this curved line, with ends beveled to fit each other, as shown in the above drawings.

The bevel is determined by drawing a line from any point of the curve to point R.

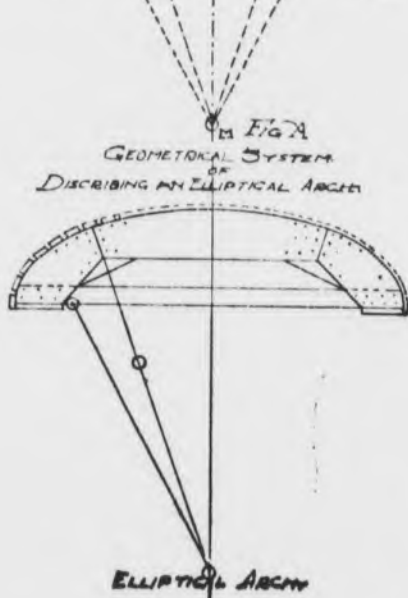
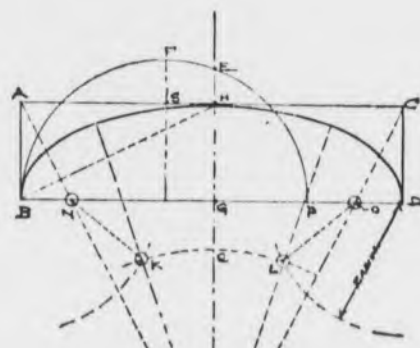
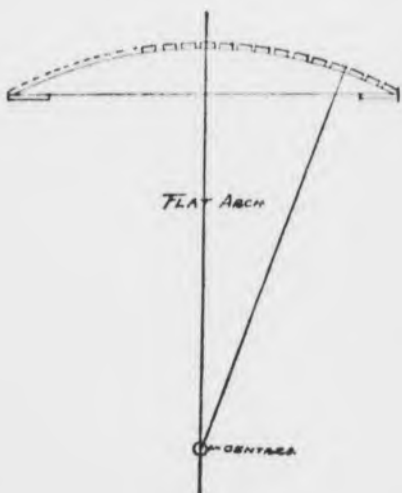
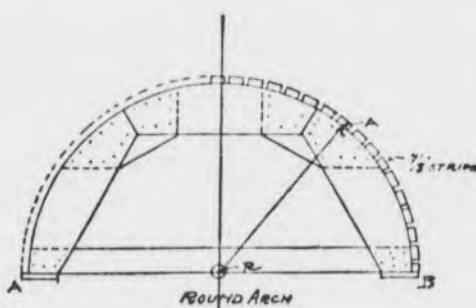
Boards are then nailed over the joint, forming a sort of plate at the points A and B; a long brace is nailed at each end, tying the frame together. Strips of boards $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, say $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches wide, having same lengths as thickness of wall, are nailed round the semi-circle as described above.

Fig. A represents the outline of an elliptical arch, or, in other words, to describe a half ellipse with arcs of three radii:

If we have the given line B, D, (which might be the width of some door opening) draw the rectangle A, B, C, D, equal to the height H, G. Draw A, M, perpendicular to B, H; make G P, equal to H, G, and on a line B, P, as a diameter describe the semicircle B, F, D; draw its radius parallel to H, G, intersecting the semicircle at F, and the line A, C, at S; prolong G, H, to E, set off G, Q, equal to F, S, and from point M, with a radius Q, M, describe an arc, until it intersects at the point K, L. Next we have B, and D, as centres; with the radius E, G, intersect this arc at K, L, giving the two points. Then the points H, K, L, O, are the points required to describe the required arc. This system of finding centres will answer for nearly all arcs.

THE American Steel and Wire Company, Cleveland, O., had a blanket injunction granted by the U. S. Court of Ohio, on October 17th, against the Federated Wire Trades, restraining the men on strike from interfering with non-Union men who desire to take the strikers' place. The Union employes have been on a strike three months. It first started in July at Anderson, Ind., and rapidly spread to the wire mills of Cleveland, O., New Castle, Pa., and Findlay, O., involving thousands of workers.

ROUND & ELLIPTICAL CENTRES.



Constitution for Building Trades Council.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SEC. 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their union attached.

SEC. 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of the lodge attached shall be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SEC. 4. The officers of this society shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SEC. 5. The chairman and vice-chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall any chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SEC. 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SEC. 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, and that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves, and for the common good of all.

SEC. 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance of wages or an abridgement in the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-thirds vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on its own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trade society.

SEC. 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SEC. 3. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade or society represented in this council that may desire material aid, shall state their case to this council, and, if approved by the delegates, shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein, to compel all non-union men and "scabs" to conform to, and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts, shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing, with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the Business Agents of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars each per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SEC. 2. Any Business Agent or Agents of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent an Agent from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust his own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SEC. 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SEC. 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other when on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trade represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SEC. 2. It shall take two weeks' notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Appeal of the United Hatters of North America.

BROTHERS:—We the United Hatters of North America, appeal to you for assistance. We do not ask for financial aid, nor do we ask you to make the slightest sacrifice of either time or money. Our request is a simple one: Do not buy or wear a fur or felt hat either soft or stiff unless the genuine Union label is sewed in it. That is all that there is to it, and if you comply with our request you will confer on us an everlasting favor.

The following are prominent non-Union concerns:—T. C. Millard & Co., Danbury, Conn., New York office, 20 West Fourth street.

F. Berg & Co, Orange, N. J., New York office, 15 Washington place

Dickerson & Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y., New York office, 751 Broadway.

Meyer Mercy, 22 Scott street, Newark, N. J., New York office, 8 Washington place.

James Marshall, Fall River, Mass., New York office, 9 Waverly place.

Waring Hat Manufacturing Co., Yonkers, N. Y., New York office, 15 West Fourth street.

The Miller Hat is non-Union. It is made at the John B Stetson Co.'s factory, Philadelphia, Pa. Miller's principal stores are at 164 and 1147 Broadway, New York.

The Youman's Hat is also non-Union. It is made at the non-Union factory of Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Youman's principal stores are at 158 and 1107 Broadway, New York.

For the assistance which we have received from organized labor in the past we are sincerely thankful. The support given to us by our friends has enabled us to unionize twelve factories during the past year, and with a continuance of it we will be able to unionize every factory in the country.

Keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit labels. As a general thing they are not perforated on the four edges. They are sometimes perforated on three of the edges and sometimes only on two. The genuine label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp.

Do not patronize any retailer who has loose labels in his store. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not buy a hat unless the label is sewed in it. Non Union hats are sometimes found with counterfeit labels sewed in. The fact of a label being sewed in does not go to prove that it is a genuine one, though as a rule it does.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, President,
Orange, N. J.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Secretary,
477 Park ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.]

TACK MAKERS' LABEL.



This Label identifies union made tacks from those made by cheap labor or prison made goods. The Tack Makers' Union is the oldest in America, having been organized in 1888.

Curves, as Used by Carpenters and Joiners.—XIV Continued.

BY FRED. T. HODGSON.

THE diagram shown at Fig. 137, represents a door and doorway, with a circular head and splayed jambs. The head or support is also splayed and is paneled as shown. In order to obtain the curved soffit or head, to show the same splay, or angle from the vertical lines of the door proceed as follows: Lay out the width of the doorway showing the splay of the jambs as at C, B, and L, P

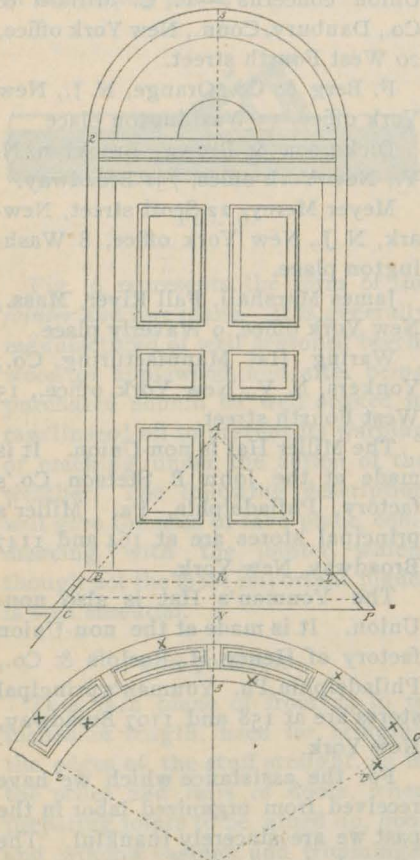


FIG. 138.

extend the angle lines, as shown by the dotted lines, to A, which gives A, B, as the radius of the inside curve, and A, C, as radius of the outside curve. These radii correspond to the radii A, B, and A, C, in Fig. 138, this figure showing the flat plan of the paneled soffit complete. To find the development, Fig. 138, get the stretchout of the quarter circle 2 and 3, shown in the elevation at the top of the doorway and make 2, 3, and 3 B, Fig. 138, equal to it, and the rest of the work is very simple.

If the soffit is to be laid off into panels, as shown at Fig. 138, it is best to prepare a veneer, having its edges curved similar to those of Fig. 138, making the veneer of some flexible wood, such as baswood, elm, or the like, that will easily bend over a form, such as I show at Fig. 139.

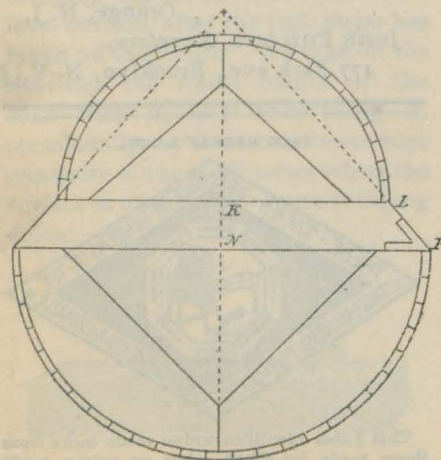


FIG. 139.

The shape of this form is a portion of a cone, the circle L, being less in diameter than the circle P. The whole is covered with staves which, of course, will be tapered to meet the situation. The veneer x, x, x , etc., may then be bent over the form and finished to suit the conditions. If the mouldings used in the panel work, are bolectrin mouldings, they cannot be planted in place until after the veneer is taken off the form.

This method of dealing with splayed work is applicable to windows as well as doors, to circular pews in churches and many other places where splayed work is required.

In a future paper I will endeavor to describe a method of finding the splayed soffit of Gothic and Moorish arches.

Sometimes the workman will be confronted with a curve running around a corner from a stairway or other similar condition, when the wainscot runs down an incline and then bends round the corner while still on the incline. To meet a condition of this kind the following solution is offered: and it may be stated here that this method of solving the problem has been given by Nicholson, Riddell, and latterly by Monckton, whose delineation I have adopted, as being the easiest, and will, perhaps, appeal to the reader's

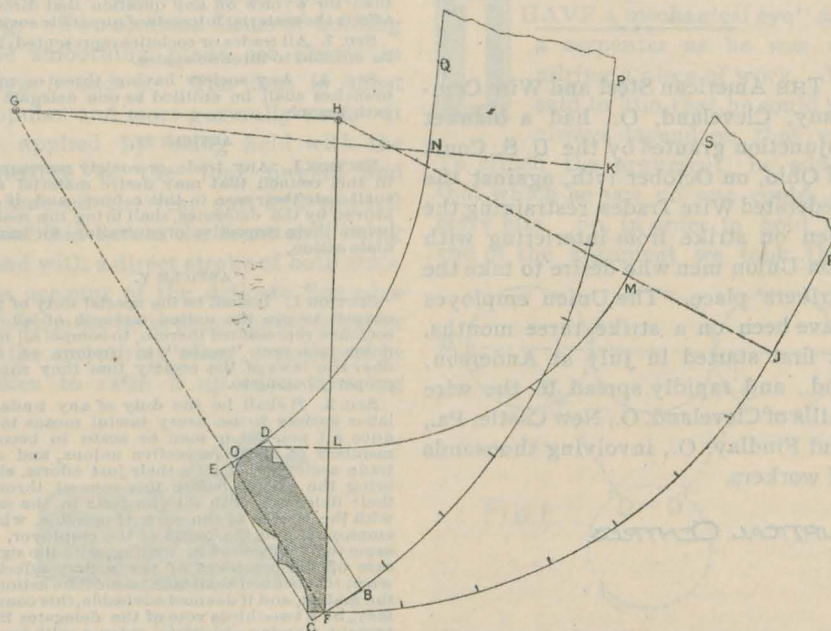


FIG. 140.

ability more readily than the more difficult descriptions given by the older authors: It is supposed the wall is vertical over its base, and that the moulding required is to stand obliquely, or on a "spring," as shown by the shaded part in Fig. 140. Proceed as follows: Let the moulding required be wrought out of stuff the proper thickness, as C, B, D, E; let H, be the centre, and F, J, M, L, the curve of the base lines, as in the case of wainscoting with an easement—say F, J, from level to rake of a stairway; from F, parallel to C, E, draw F, G, indefinitely; from H, at right angles to H, F, draw H, G; on G, as a center, with G, F, and G, O, as radius, draw indefinitely the portion of circles F, K, and O, N; divide F, J, into any number of equal parts, and set them from F to K; draw K, G. Straight wood may be added as K, P, on both or at either end. F, P, Q, O, when sawed out of stuff the thickness of C, B, and worked out to the required contour, will without further

trouble coincide with F, J, R, and S, M, L, when put in place.

Cutting circular stuff to bend around a cone has become an almost everyday occurrence with workmen employed in the larger cities, and the subject has been very fairly treated in these columns by Mr. Maginnis and others, but much more may be said that will prove useful to the suburban reader. In the erection of towers, turrets, and oriels, it often happens that the sheeting must lap around the tapering roof or cone with the edges horizontal, and when this is the case some knowledge of the cone and its qualities is necessary in order to enable the workman to meet with dispatch and skill the emergency. To help him I reproduce from Riddell, with some slight changes, the following: Let Fig. 141, be the base of half a cone, its sides terminating in the apex K. Then, with K as a centre, and radius A, draw the circle A, V, L; divide the quadrant A, B, into any number

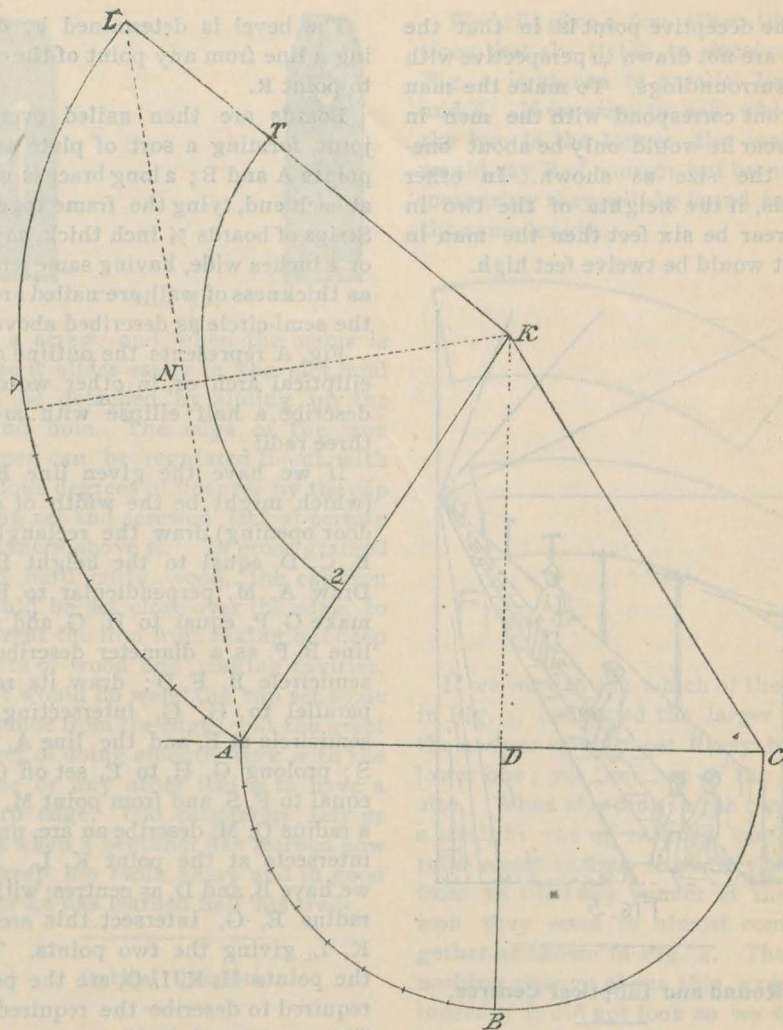


FIG. 141.

of equal parts, nine in this case; set off the same from A, to V; make V, L, equal V, A; take any width for covering, say A 2; draw the curve 2 T. This completes the work, and if we cut a piece of cardboard in the shape given for the board and bend its edge A, V, L, around the base A, B, C, we will find that it forms a portion of the outer surface of a cone, and the outer edge, though curved, comes to a perfect level, while the face of the cardboard has the slant shown at A, K. This method is so simple that further description is unnecessary.

It often happens that work of this kind is on so large a scale, that the finding of the centre at the apex for striking the lower and upper edges of the is out of the question and other methods to solve the problem must be employed, and in order to meet this difficulty, the following is submitted:

Let A, B, Fig. 142, be the radius for base of work, or have it equal A, D, on the left, draw slant A, D,

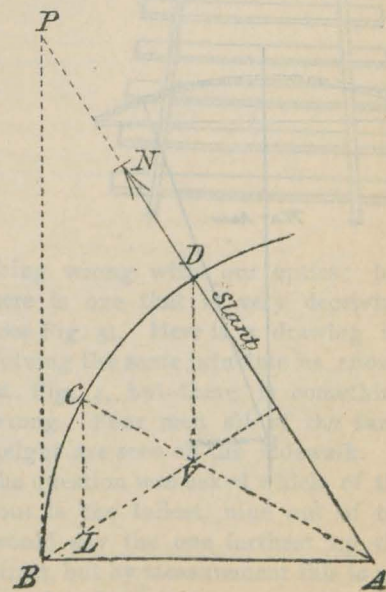


FIG. 142.

extended, the slant line having cut the circle at D, from which draw square A, B; draw from B, square with slant cutting line from D, at V; draw from A, through V, cutting circle at C; square down from it, cutting line from B, at L; make D, N, equal C, L. This gives A, N, for half the chord line, and is proved to be correct because it equals that of A, N, on Fig. 141, again, D, V, is the rise; this is also proved correct by it being equal to N, V, on the previous

given to drive nails, against which bend a strip and mark the curve; the edge being worked, draw the width parallel with the worked edge; both edges fall to a level when the board is bent, and stand on the slant as shown at A, D, Fig. 142.

At Fig. 144, I show a very nice example of a cut open bracket. It is supposed the reader who has worked out previous patterns given in these papers, will be able to draw this one without further explanation, as the

How to be Happy.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.



OW to be happy—the wish to be happy—has been passed as a toy from generation to generation since the world began. All wish the same. And yet there is no particular secret about its attainment.

Happiness between husband and wife, happiness in the home circle, is the most divine of heaven's blessings. Yet it will not exist within the sacred borders of domesticity without the exercise of vigilance, watchfulness and care. The power to please and bestow affection should be ever present among the strongest of impulses in our nature, sustained at best by innumerable frailties. It is the labor of love to be happy and to have all others happy with whom we are surrounded. As we gain education by study; as we gain influence by exertion, so must we labor with our best powers to gain, to possess and retain happiness. "The labor we delight in physics pain." As we obtain and maintain happiness, so does our love grow and fasten. And it will admit of no neglect. It must be kept running. Even a reliable timepiece needs constant winding, must be kept running, to be faithful to its task. Happiness should have no cessation. It should never grow cold. Some one has said: "It is hard to disturb a dream and begin where you left off." So with love.

Now this comes home to man and wife. Be kind to each other. Never speak a harsh word to the one you love. Never speak while in anger. Hot words, like hot iron, leave a scar long after the iron is taken away. Bear with each other. Strive to make each other happy. See who can do the most in this way and do the best. Do not order, as if he or she were a slave. Thank, with kisses and words of love, for little favors and kindnesses. Coax, but never drive, one out of the blues, depression of spirits or somber thoughts. This is one of the great missions of love. Respect the feelings and passions of the other.

To him who has the work to do—be careful. Labor and save. Earn a home. You can do it—else you are not as good as other men. Do not fool away your earnings. Do not gamble, however tempting the chances of winning. Do not

spend your money for drink, for then your purse, your head, your heart is robbed. Earn and save—little by little, will bring you a home and more happiness.

The dollars you might spend foolishly, if invested in clothes for your wife, would make you proud of her; if spent in books, pictures, or furniture, proud of your home. When you buy a bundle, or package, to take home, don't pawn it, throw it in the gutter, or leave it on some bar-counter.

The heart is a choice bundle—don't leave it here, or you may lose it in the hereafter.

Be kind always to your home ones; be with them all you can. Take them with you all you can. Let them know you take more interest in them than in all others. Leave your head in the shop or factory—take your heart home. Romp and unbend from care, it won't hurt you one bit. Dress parade is hard work.

Keep sober; then you will know what you are about, and others will respect you at all times, and your family will be proud of you, and you will be proud of yourself.

Try to be somebody and you will succeed. Give not grudgingly of love, or kind words, or comforts. All there is of life is what we get out of it to make us happy. Think of her you love at home. The days are long to her. Day after day she cooks, scrubs, cares for you and the little ones, if you have any; washes, irons, mends, thinks and wishes and hopes and fears. Don't let her lose confidence in you. Life with one in whom you have not perfect confidence is hell.

And to the wife who said yes to his wooing. Be good and love him. Make home happy. Don't scold, nor pout, nor skulk, nor be continually prying into pockets and letters for some evidence of something you would like to find. Have confidence in him and he will not be so apt to deceive you. Help him to live within your means. Pay no attention to dress and style beyond your ability. People care much less for us than we imagine. Dress plainly, neatly, in taste. More attention to the heart than the hair.

Then try to live for each other. This is about all there is in life. You can be as happy in a cabin as in a palace, if you will only try to make your heart right.

"True happiness (if understood),
Consists alone in doing good."

General Laws.

WEEKLY PAY.—Weekly Payments are the most convenient for members of this Brotherhood, and where practicable should be adopted.

CONVICT LABOR.—We will not use any mill or other work manufactured in a penal institution, or brought from any town or city where cheap labor prevails.

LABOR'S HOLIDAY.—We favor the adoption of the first Monday in September as Labor's Holiday, and we recommend that our L. U.'s shall endeavor to observe the same.

EIGHT HOURS.—Our L. U.'s shall do all in their power to make the Eight hour rule universal, and to sustain those unions that have now established the Eight hour system.

AMICABLE UNDERSTANDING.—The G. E. B. should do all in its power to discourage strikes and adopt such means as will tend to bring about an amicable understanding between Local Unions and employers.

LIEN LAWS.—We desire uniform lien laws throughout the United States and Canada, making a mechanic's lien the first mortgage on real estate to secure the wages of labor first, and material second. Such liens should be granted without long stays of execution or other unnecessary delays.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCILS.—Each L. U. shall strive to form a Council composed of delegates from the various unions of the building trades in its respective city, and by this means an employment bureau for these trades can be created.

GRADING WAGES.—We are opposed to any system of grading wages in the Local Unions, as we deem the same demoralizing to the trade and a further incentive to reckless competition, having the ultimate tendency when work is scarce, to allow first class men to offer their labor at third class prices. We hold that the plan of fixing a minimum price for a day's work to be the safest and best and let the employers grade the wages above that minimum.

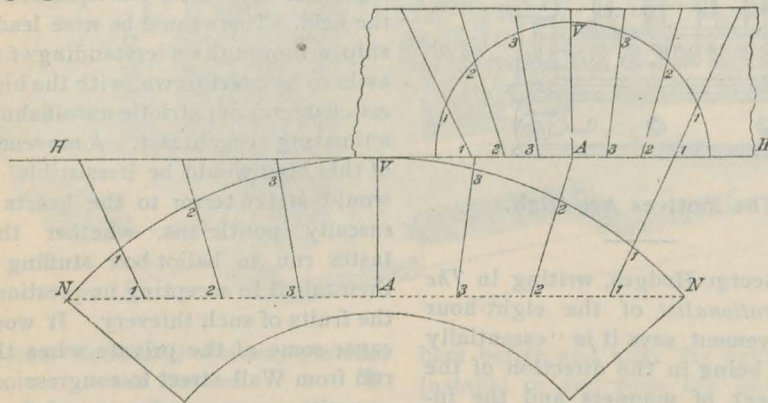


FIG. 143.

example. It must be noticed that the radius and slant on both figures, i. e., 141 and 142, are alike, made so purposely in order that the method may be tested. The distance A, P, is the radius, but it is not required, as we are assuming the work to be on so extensive a scale that a centre at that point (P), is unavailable. Fig. 143, shows the practical application of the method just exhibited. Let H, H, be the edge of a board which is to be curved in order to fit a circular base of a dome, cone, or slanting back for a circular pew. In either case when the board is bent its edges are to be level.



FIG. 145.

centres from which the curves are drawn may be easily found.

Fig. 145, exhibits an example of an ornamental panel; as it may be employed as an inlay pattern.

Fig. 146, is drawn right and left, one half being shown as complete, the other half exhibiting the various centres from which the curves in the pattern are drawn. The method of forming the scrolls is easily under-

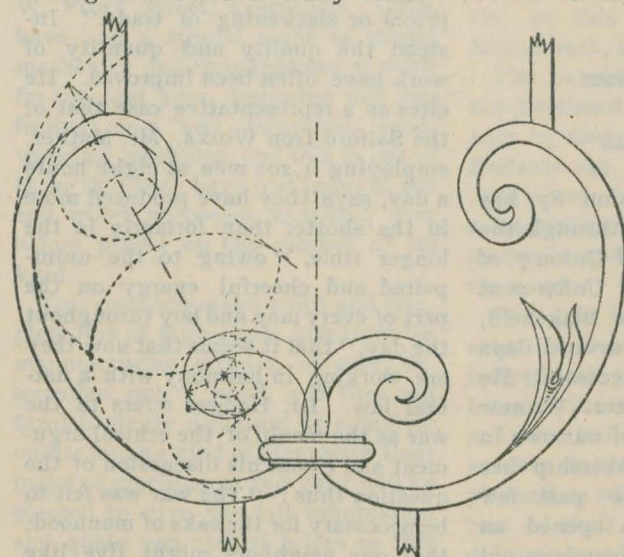


FIG. 146.

stood, but any of the methods shown in previous papers for this purpose, may be employed.

A little practice in the designing of ornamental curved work, such as I have been describing, regardless of "set patterns," will soon enable the young workman to be able to design such work with skill and good taste, suitable to any required condition; that is, of course, if the workman has any taste at all in that direction.

(To be continued.)

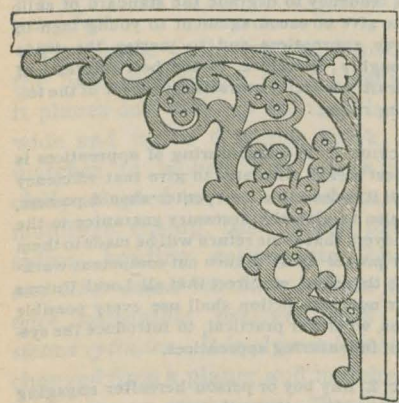


FIG. 144.

To find the area of the curve, have a piece of board as shown, and draw on it a semicircle, with radius A, V, which corresponds with D, V, Fig. 142; divide the circle on each side of V, into any number of parts, say four, and in like manner set off on each side of A, four equal parts; join the parts on circle and base by drawing lines, as 11, 22, 33; now set off rise V, A, on the board which is to be bent; draw through A, parallel with H, H; and make A, N, on right and left equal A, N, Fig. 142; divide A, N, on right and left into four equal parts, as 11, 22, 33; now slide the board with semicircle along the edge H, H, and at the same time make line 11; cut point 1 on chord N, N; continue in this manner until the lines on face of board are drawn, and in the same direction as those on the semicircle; make distance 11, 22, 33, on right and left equal corresponding distances and figures of semicircle; thus points are



Galvanized Iron Trimmings.

BY A. W. WOODS.

THE illustration herewith represents face and sectional drawings for a galvanized iron cornice suitable for country towns.

Fig. 2, shows section of the construction to the right of the pediment. To make this work clear would require another section through the pediment and in practice should be made full size.

But a few years ago local men practically did all of this class of work, soldered and riveted it together and personally superintended the putting of it up; but not so to day. In some distant city is a large factory sending out gaudy catalogues with highly embellished elevations and with prices quoted below competition with the home men. Why? Because in that factory are a few men manning stamping machines that are pressing on long sheets of iron all sorts of curly-macues, and when it passes out of the factory their work is done. It is shipped to all parts of the country, and the deluded purchasers think that they are getting something better and cheaper than the home production.

One of these purchasers recently said to us: "I thought I was getting something ornamental and cheap." Well, he got something cheap, but he was not satisfied.

Those ornamental scrolls that he fancied in the picture were simply pressed into the solid sheet with about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch relief. With it was directions for putting it up and with a hammer and a few nails the job was soon done, simply nailing it to the studding. No tinker got a job with his soldering iron there, neither was it worth his damn.

We need not stop here. What is true of this branch of industry is applicable to most all others, and the laboring class of purchasers that think they are saving a few cents or dollars are simply sowing seeds of poverty for old age. There is but one remedy viz.: Patronize home industry that patronizes your interests.

At Scranton, Pa., 92 per cent. of the men in the building trades of the city are organized. The Common Council has passed an eight-hour ordinance. The contractors were defeated in their efforts to have school houses built by contract. A movement is on foot to abolish contract labor entirely in all municipal work.

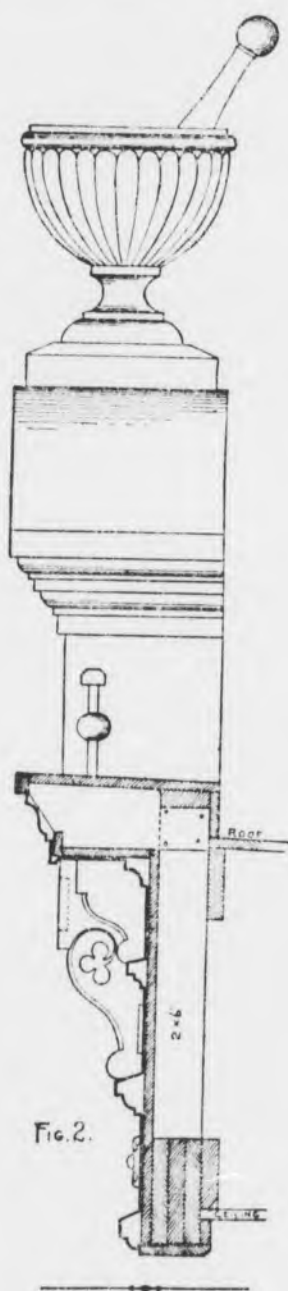


Fig. 2.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Union 87 has had a wonderful revival through the helping fraternal hand of Union 7, of Minneapolis. The latter Union sent its Business Agent, Bro. Blakefield, here to work up the city several days and he was extremely successful. He is a thorough going worker. We now have a Business Agent of our own in the field and our membership has more than trebled the past few months. We have also opened an employment bureau for members out of work, and the contractors assure us of granting the nine-hour day this season. And all this has been done in St. Paul after many years of stagnation and inaction among the "chips" of this city. Other cities can do likewise if they will only try.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Union 98 had trouble on the Hull Building on account of non-Union men being hired. Walking Delegate Horning called on Mr. C. B. Hull and after talk of a boycott the job was Unionized.

The Motives Are High.

Dr. George Hodges, writing in *The Congregationalist* of the eight-hour day movement, says it is "essentially ethical, being in the direction of the betterment of manners and the increase of happiness." The underlying principles are: That the most important factor in the industrial and social situation is not a machine nor even a sum of money, but a man, and that men in order to be men must have some leisure. They cannot have moral or mental manhood without it. To the objection that men will not use leisure time aright he concedes that holidays have been often abused, but believes that a reasonable faith in human nature will be a sufficient answer; that when life is so adjusted that men can they will make helpers of the school, the library and the church.

He meets the objection that the reduction of working hours will demoralize industry and bankrupt the employer by the results wherever such conditions have prevailed. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that the successive lessening of hours of work has not caused "diminution of production, fall of wages, rise of prices or slackening of trade." Instead the quality and quantity of work have often been improved. He cites as a representative case that of the Salford Iron Works. Mr. Mather, employing 1,200 men at eight hours a day, says they have produced more in the shorter than formerly in the longer time, "owing to the unimpaired and cheerful energy on the part of every man and boy throughout the day," that it seems that now they are working in harmony with a natural law. Dr. Hodges refers to the war as the result of the ethical argument and closes his discussion of the question thus: "The war was felt to be necessary for the sake of manhood; that our neighbors might live like men. The eight hour matter must be met and decided on the same high principle. The interests of individuals must yield to the interests of the community."

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Union 205 had a splendid public meeting, Oct. 18th, at which Bro. W. J. Shields, of Boston, and ex-Mayor Tiepke, of Pawtucket, spoke.

The Secret of Victory.

The secret of victory in war is organization, discipline, tenacity of purpose, unity, says the *New York Journal*. The knowledge of how to fight is more important than the desire to give battle. The day is more than half won when the enemy has learned the overmastering numbers and the unflinching determination of the attacking force. So it will be when organized labor sets its squadron in the field. There must be wise leadership, a thorough understanding of the evils to be overthrown, with the highest character of patriotic unselfishness animating every breast. A movement of this kind would be irresistible. It would strike terror to the hearts of rascally politicians, whether their tastes run to ballot-box stuffing or their talent to accepting unquestioned the fruits of such thievery. It would cause some of the private wires that run from Wall street to congressional committee rooms to be grounded. It would make Justice take the bandage from her eyes and stand aghast at the crimes that have been committed under her very nose all these years. These are some of the possibilities of Labor Unions rightly directed.

Rules Regarding Apprentices.

At the Detroit Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held August 6-11, 1888, the following rules in relation to apprentices were approved, and the Local Unions are urged to secure their enforcement:

Whereas, The rapid influx of unskilled and incompetent men in the carpenter trade has had of late years, a very depressing and injurious effect upon the mechanics in the business, and has a tendency to degrade the standard of skill and to give no encouragement to young men to become apprentices and to master the trade thoroughly; therefore, in the best interests of the craft, we declare ourselves in favor of the following rules:

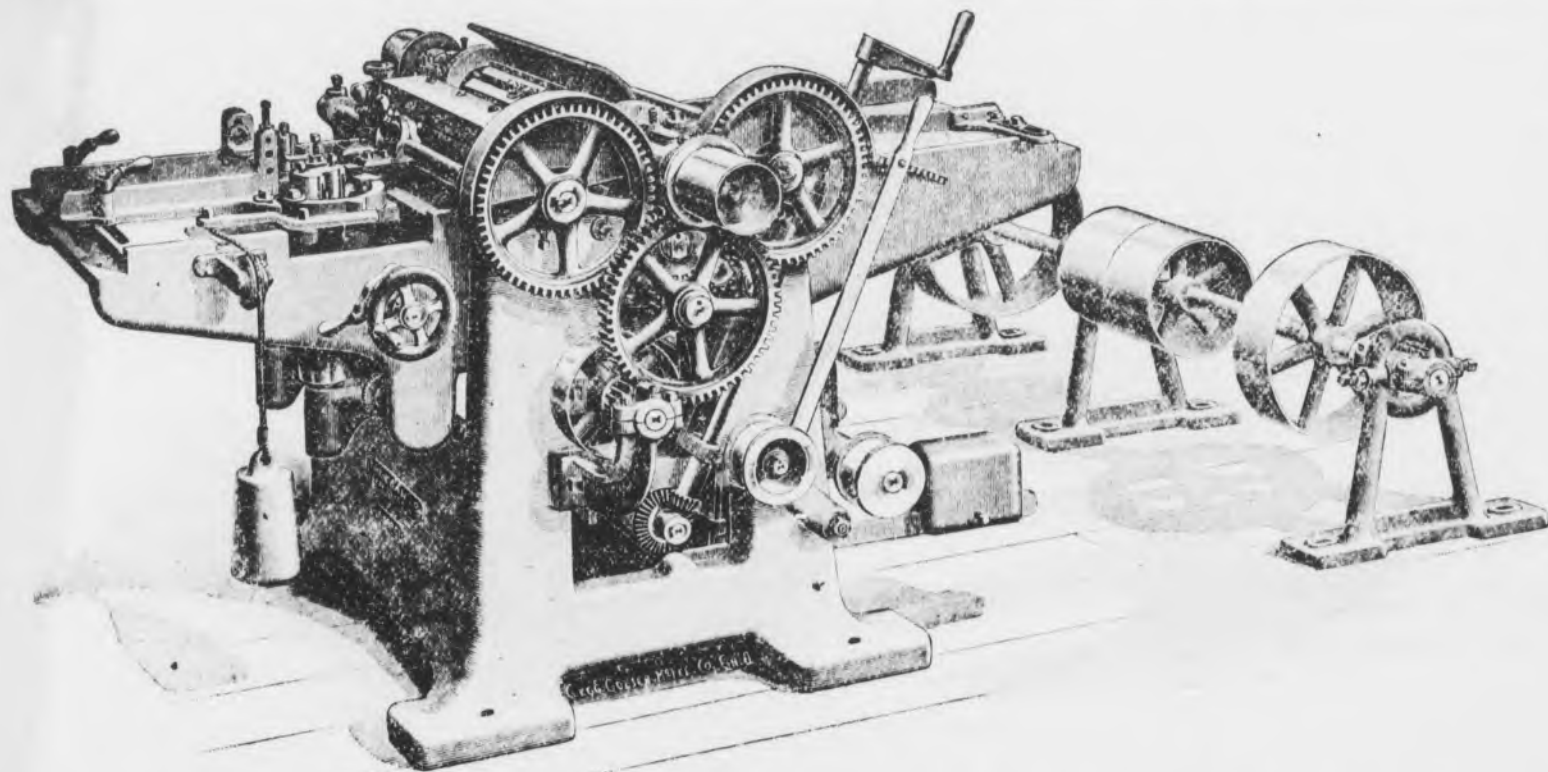
SECTION 1. The indenturing of apprentices is the best means calculated to give that efficiency which it is desirable a carpenter should possess, and also to give the necessary guarantee to the employers that some return will be made to them for a proper effort to turn out competent workmen; therefore, we direct that all Local Unions under our jurisdiction shall use every possible means, wherever practical, to introduce the system of indenturing apprentices.

SEC. 2. Any boy or person hereafter engaging himself to learn the trade of carpentry, shall be required to serve a regular apprenticeship of four consecutive years, and shall not be considered a journeyman unless he has complied with this rule, and is twenty-one years of age at the completion of his apprenticeship.

SEC. 3. All boys entering the carpenter trade with the intention of learning the business shall be held by agreement, indenture or written contract for a term of four years.

SEC. 4. When a boy shall have contracted with an employer to serve a certain term of years, he shall, on no pretense whatever, leave said employer and contract with another, without the full and free consent of said first employer, unless there is just cause or that such change is made in consequence of the death or relinquishment of business by the first employer; any apprentice so leaving shall not be permitted to work under the jurisdiction of any Local Union in our Brotherhood, but shall be required to return to his employer and serve out his apprenticeship.

SEC. 5. It is enjoined upon each Local Union to make regulations limiting the number of apprentices to be employed in each shop or mill to one for such number of journeymen as may seem to them just; and all Unions are recommended to admit to membership apprentices in the last year of their apprenticeship, to the end that, upon the expiration of their terms of apprenticeship they may become acquainted with the workings of the Union, and be better fitted to appreciate its privileges and obligations upon assuming full membership.



A New Combined Planer, Matcher and Molder.

Cylinder slotted and double belted — Adjustable pressure bars — Gun metal side heads — Weighted feed rolls and weighted matcher clip — Solid milled bits — Improved arrangement of guides.

This new No 8 planer and matcher, built by the Egan Company, 406 to 426 W. Front street, Cincinnati, O., and herewith illustrated, is designed to meet the requirements of small mills and carpenter shops desiring a combined machine for planing, matching and molding, capable of doing both light and heavy work in a first-class manner, *limited only in quantity of work turned out*. It is strongly and compactly built, occupying the smallest floor space practicable — about 9 x 5 feet.

The frame is heavy and broad at the base, possessing great strength. It planes one side up to 24 1/4 inches wide and up to 6 inches thick, and matches 12 inches wide. It is especially adapted to the manufacture of moldings, casing, base boards, patent siding, beading, ceiling, etc., *beyond any other small machine because fitted with adjustable pressure bars and slotted cylinder*. It is almost instantly changed from a planer and matcher to a planer, or *vice versa*. The bed is fitted into the frame in long dovetailed slides with strong adjustable gibbs.

The cylinder is a solid steel forging and is belted at both ends. It has four sides, with lips on each face to act as chip breakers. Two sides are slotted — a great advantage, as beading or molding knives can be used in any position desired. The journals are of the best refined steel, carefully ground and polished, and running in long self-oiling bearings lined with best material. The bearings are so constructed as to continually flood the journals with oil. The swinging bar before the cut is very heavy, arranged to act as a chip-breaker and follow the path of the knives very closely at all times, preventing any tearing out on knotty or cross-grained stock, and assuring smooth work when taking either a light or heavy cut.

The pressure bar after the cylinder is yielding, readily adapting itself to the finished surface. Both pressure

bars before and after the cut are adjustable to and from the knives, a point very highly appreciated by practical millmen.

The matching works are very substantial. Both spindles are hung upon the bed, raising and lowering with it, not requiring separate adjustments. The matcher heads are made of gun metal and furnished with solid milled cutters.

A substantial metal guide extends clear through the machine and reliable provision is made for holding the stock firmly against the guide while fed through.

The machine is usually furnished with set of 24 1/4-inch straight knives, set of 12-inch straight knives for use when working narrow stuff, set solid milled 5-16 inch matching cutters for flooring, set of solid milled beading bits, and countershaft.

A number is on each machine, and each casting is numbered by which each piece can be identified, when ordering supplies.

The Egan Company, 406 to 426 W. Front street, Cincinnati, Ohio, have had a special corps of expert mechanics and draughtsmen at work for the past year, designing and perfecting new and improved wood-working machines, and this is one of those that they have just brought out and which surpasses anything ever before placed on the market of its kind.

This company make a full and complete line of high grade machines for manufacturing articles, of every description, out of wood, and they can furnish single machines or complete outfits for any kind of plant with their make of machinery, and they will be pleased to give you full information and quote you special prices on this or any other improved wood working machinery.

RACINE, WIS. — Union 161, Kenosha, Wis., visited Union 91, of this city, in September, and we returned the visit on Oct 7th with over 75 of our members. We had a glorious time. Ex-members from Chicago and Milwaukee come here to scab it, but we catch them and then "soak them good and hard."

Labor Wins a Judicial Victory.

Judge Clifford, of Chicago, on November 9th, sustained a demurrer entered by John F. Geeting, in behalf of Harry McCormack, secretary of the district council of the U. B. of Carpenters and Joiners, with the conspiracy case brought by the mill-owners' organization against the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators and the Progressive Engineers.

The demurrer entered by Attorney Geeting set forth that the interests of the twenty-five or more complainants were not identical.

On Judge Clifford's decision the complainants moved to dismiss as to all complainants except the Lockwood & Strickland Company, and the court ordered that hereafter that company should appear as the sole complainant.

The Lockwood & Strickland Company filed an amended bill, the same to stand as a new and substantial bill, and to this the defendant, Harry McCormack, also demurred.

The new bill is an effort to make the dismissed complainants codefendants by charging that the other defendants are attempting to conspire with them. The new demurrer was submitted without argument, and the matter is now under consideration by the court.

The case has attracted widespread attention among Trade Unionists and lawyers. It grew out of the compact between the woodworkers, carpenters and other building trades to assist one another in enforcing Union principles and to refuse to work with members of their respective trades who did not carry Union cards. It is said that the woodworkers agreed not to go outside their shops to set window frames, door frames and the like, and the carpenters are said to have agreed that they would not handle material that had been prepared in factories where non-Union woodworkers were employed.

The painters and engineers were involved through their affiliation with the Building Trades Council, which organization early in the year gave its support to the carpenters and through them to the woodworkers.

For Our German Readers.

Spart.

In Zeiten die von der Nationalökonomie der wahren Lage der arbeitenden Klasse so gut wie nichts wissen, ist wiederholt die Behauptung aufgestellt worden, das Kapital auf dem die gegenwärtige Produktionsweise beruht, sei durch das Sparen seiner Besitzer entstanden.

Und in der That, es giebt Millionen Menschen, besonders die ärmsten, die in dem Wahne befangen sind, sie könnten durch Sparen und Entbehren es doch noch zu „Etwas bringen.“

Nichts ist thörichter als das. Schon die Thatfache, daß Diejenigen, die fortwährend sparen und entbehren, niemals Kapital ansammeln, muß bei logischem Denken Jeden von der Unrichtigkeit dieser Behauptung überzeugen.

Richtig ist im günstigsten Falle nur das Eine, daß zu Anfang der Entwicklung der bürgerlichen Produktionsweise viele die ersten hundert oder tausend Dollars welche die Grundlage zu ihrem späteren Kapital gebildet haben, „ersparten.“

Unrichtig ist aber, daß die heutigen Kapitalisten ihr Kapital „erspart“ haben. Aber wie entsteht denn Kapital, wenn es von seinem Besitzer nicht „erspart“ wird? werden die Leser fragen. Nehmen wir an, Jemand hat \$5,000 Einkommen, davon legt er jedes Jahr \$1,000 zurück. So lange diese jährlich zurückgelegten \$1,000 sich als Depositum auf der Bank oder in der Sparkasse befinden, sind sie wohl eine Ersparnis aber kein Kapital.

Setzen wir nun den Fall, der oben Gedachte hat eine Reihe von Jahren je \$1,000 zurückgelegt, so daß es mit Zins und Zinseszins \$10,000 geworden sind, so ist das Geld immer noch kein Kapital.

Kauft unser Besitzer der \$10,000 aber Arbeitsinstrumente und stellt an diese andere Menschen, die er in seinem Auftrage gegen Lohn arbeiten läßt, so haben sich seine \$10,000 plötzlich in Kapital verwandelt, welchem die Eigenschaft inne wohnt, Kapital wieder zu erzeugen.

Wie geht das zu? Die von ihm beschäftigten Leute haben für den ausbedungenen Lohn — gleichviel ob Tag oder Stücklohn — ein gewisses Quantum Arbeit zu liefern. Wäre dieses Quantum Arbeit nur so viel werth wie der ausbedungene Lohn, so hätte der Besitzer der Arbeitsinstrumente gar kein Interesse die Leute zu beschäftigen. Jeder Arbeiter also, der von obigem Maschinenbesitzer — oder sonstigen Werkzeugen- und Rohstoffen-Besitzer — einen täglichen Arbeitslohn, sagen wir drei Dollars bekommt, muß Arbeit liefern die mehr werth ist wie drei Dollars.

Nehmen wir an, der Arbeiter hätte einen Tisch hergestellt und dafür drei Dollars an Lohn erhalten; für Rohstoff, abnutzung der Maschine, u. s. w., seien noch drei Dollars vorausgabt, das wären sechs Dollars welche der Tisch an Herstellung kostet. Wenn der Besitzer des Tisches — der Kapitalist — diesen nun für zehn Dollars verkauft so ist der Unterschied zwischen den Herstellungskosten und dem Marktwert der Waare vier Dollars. Diese vier Dollars die wir Mehrwerth der Arbeit über den gezahlten Arbeitslohn nennen, bildet die Grundlage des späteren Reichtums, sofern der Maschinenbesitzer die obige Operation festlegt, und statt wenig, viele Arbeiter beschäftigt.

Und wie beim Tische so ist es bei allen übrigen Produkten.

Das ist das Geheimniß der Kapitalbildung. Das Kapital entsteht, wie wir gesehen haben, nicht durch die ausschließliche Arbeit oder gar das Genie der Kapitalisten, sondern durch die gekaufte fremde Arbeit. Je mehr fremde Arbeitskraft der Kapitalist in seine Dienste zieht, desto größer ist der Mehrwerth den er aus der gemiethten oder gekauften Arbeitskraft herausbringt.

Wenn nun die durch fremde Arbeit reich gewordenen Bohe sagen sie hätten „gespart“, so ist das in einer Beziehung richtig.

Sie haben „erspart“ und „gesammelt“, was die Arbeiter erarbeitet haben, und das ist kein Kunststück.

Ein Mitglieb der
Social Union 309,
New York.



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86. FT. SMITH—H. G. Reed.

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36. OAKLAND—F. J. Anderson, 670 5th st.
235. RIVERSIDE—Chas. Hamilton, 277 5th st.
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22. N. L. Waddell, 1133 1/2 Mission st., Sta. B.
95. (Latin) L. Masarie, 414 E. Brist.
304. (Ger.) Wm. Jilge, 405 E. Brist.
483. GUY LATHROP, 915 1/2 Market st.
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85. SAN RAFAEL—J. J. Sheils, Box 194.

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134. MONTREAL—(Fr.) E. Frechette, 231 San-
guinet.
376. " Allan Ramsay, 157 Quesnel st.
255. RAT PORTAGE, ONT.—John Nordland, Ke-
watin.
38. ST. CATHERINES—James Carty, Box 193.
27. TORONTO—D. D. McNeill, 288 Hamburg ave.
617. VANCOUVER, B. C.—L. G. Dordge, 7th ave.,
Fairview.
343. WINNIPEG, MAN.—R. Bell, 76 Schultz st.

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547. CRIPPLE CREEK—C. C. Schwerdt, Box 246.
55. DENVER—L. B. Reeder, 1332 California st.
244. EL DORA—L. W. Newton.
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633. LEADVILLE—W. C. Scouller, 130 W. 6 st.
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584. VICTOR—C. E. Palmer, Box 384.

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746. NORWALK—William A. Kellogg, Box 391.
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334. " C. Seiferling, 900 Throop st., W. S.
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5. (Ger.) Aug. Kaiser, 2236 Shenandoah ave.
45. (Ger.) W. Wamhoff, 1416 Montgomery st.
47. (Ger.) R. Fuelle, 310 Clark ave.
73. Chas. Wesling, 4035 Easton ave.
257. J. A. Steininger, 3635 Lucky st.
578. (Stair Bldrs.) H. Kolls, 4036 N. 25th st.

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286. GREAT FALLS—O. M. Lambert, Box 923.
28. MISSOULA—M. C. Peppie.

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687. " (Ger.) John Kuhn, 11 Spencer st.
265. HACKENSACK—T. Heath, 312 Union st.
391. HOBOKEN—A. Crothers, 131 Jackson st.
467. " (Ger.) H. Sievers, 400 Monroe st.
57. IRVINGTON—Chas. Van Wert.
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482. " J. Frank Moulton, 77 Grand st.
564. (J. C. Heights) John Handorf, North st. and
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305. MILLVILLE—Jas. McNeal, 622 W. Main st.
429. MONTCLAIR—Jas. McLeod, 141 Forest st.
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119. H. G. Long, 10 Davis st., E. Newark.
120. (Ger.) M. Ambielli, 50 Cherry la., Jersey City.
143. Jos. Schnell, 15th and Fairmount ave.
303. A. L. Beegle, 120 N. 2d st.
723. (Ger.) G. Arendt, 584 Springfield ave.
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325. PATERSON—P. E. Van Bonten, 713 E. 27th st.
499. PASSAIC—John Icke, 309 Highland ave.
65. PERTH AMBOY—W. H. Bath, 33 Lewis st.
339. PHILLIPSBURG—W. S. Garrison, 8 Fayette st.
155. PLAINFIELD—Wm. H. Lunger, 94 Wester-
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31. TRENTON—J. J. Rourke, 25 Market st.
612. UNION HILL—(Ger.) J. Worischek, 721 Adam
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659. " (Ger.) Wm. Franklin, 450 Elk st.
6. AMSTERDAM—Lester Covey, 20 Milton st.
453. AUBURN—E. B. Koon, 116 Franklin st.
24. BATAVIA—F. S. Booth, 142 Harvester ave.
233. BINGHAMPTON—F. W. Sicklor, 42 Walnut st.
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12. Otto Zeibig, 1432 De Kalb ave.
32. (Ger. Cab. Mkr.) H. Munster, 371 Palmetto st.
109. Edw. Tobin, 502 Schenck ave., Sub-Sta. 43.
125. M. J. Casey, 85 Newell st.
147. Wm. Gregory, 1350 Sterling pl.
175. Wm. Linsey, 408 Graham ave.
217. Chas. Monroe, 42 St. Mark's ave.
255. M. Spence, 15 Pulaski st.
211. (Ger.) F. Kramer, 96 Hamburg ave.
331. S. E. Elliott, 1295 St. Mark's ave.
451. Wm. Carroll, 792 Bergen st.
471. H. Thurber, 318a 15th st.
639. Archie Aimers, 264 52d st.
BUFFALO—Secretary of District Council,
W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
9. W. Wreggitt, 78 Edward st.
355. (Ger.) W. Winkelman, 40 Roetzer ave.
474. E. O. Yokom, 19 Ferguson ave.
440. J. H. Myers, 33 London st.
99. COHOES—A. Van Arnam, 22 George st.
640. COLLEGE POINT—G. A. Pickel, 5th ave and
11th st.
81. FAR ROCKAWAY—Matthew Murphy.
323. FISHKILL-ON HUDSON—W. W. Rowe, Box 215.
714. FLUSHING—F. S. Field, 154 New Locust st.
187. GENEVA—G. W. Dabson, 26 Hollenbeck ave.
229. GLENS FALLS—E. J. White, 12 Gage ave.
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149. IRVINGTON—Robert Brown, Hastings-on-
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603. ITHACA—E. A. Whiting, 8 Auburn st.
66. JAMESTOWN—O. D. Smith, 794 E. Second st.
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157. MAMARONECK—Chas. E. Tooker.
212. MT. VERNON—E. K. Frank, 436 S. 7th ave.
493. " Jas. H. Peirce, 9 Wilson pl.
301. NEWBURGH—John Templeton, 159 Renwick.
102. NEW ROCHELLE—J. V. Gahan, 30 Birch st.
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51. J. J. Hewitt, 595 E. 133d st. Care Neilan.
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63. J. J. Quinlan, 1390 Vyse ave.
64. Thos. P. J. Coleman, 788 6th ave., Care Molle.
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309. (Ger. Cab. Makers) Simon Kuchl, 224 1st av.
340. D. Vanderbeek, 250 W. 128th st.
375. (Ger.) F. W. Mueller, 635 Morris ave.
382. H. Seymour, 1300 2d ave.
457. (Scan.) O. Wallin, 24 W. 118th st.
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473. Wm. Trotter, 754 9th ave.
476. E. Freeman, 353 W. 22d st.
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667. D. J. Jones, 2228 Kenton st., Station D.
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39. (Bohem.) V. Plechaty, 45 Jewett st.
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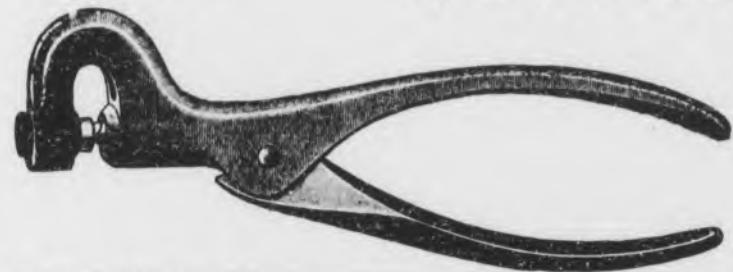


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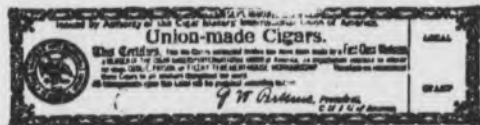
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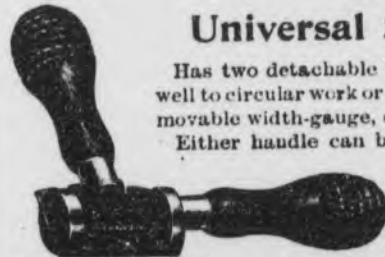
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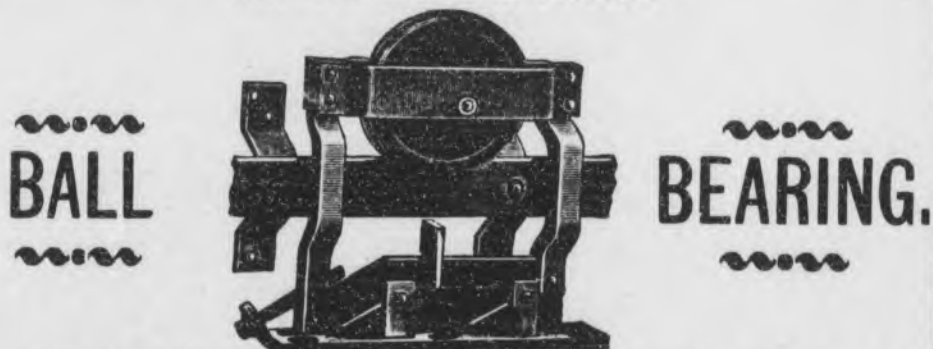
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